"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Tuesday fair, with slowly rising temperatures; fresh northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,701. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUSSIANS HALT GERMAN ADVANCE

Hurl Invading Army Back in a Series of Battles on East Prussian Frontier.

ENTER TOWN OF PRZEMYSL

Austro-German Garrison, Driven to East Forts, Prepares for Desperate Final Resistance.

THE CARPATHIANS CROSSED

Defeated Austrian Force Pursued Through Uzsok Pass Into Hungary—Cholera Is Spreading.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27.—The General Staff today gave out the following official statement:

"The German attempts to cross the River Niemen near Druskeniki (Russian Poland) have been foiled by our fire. The German artillery has been unable to oppose our offensive movement near Sopotzkin. The German retreat toward the Government of Suwalki has become general. The fortress of Ossowitz continues to resist the German heavy siege artillery with success.

"The conflicts in Galicia have been marked by special tenacity, particularly at a hill where the Hungarians were dislodged from three positions and withdrew in disorder. We have taken a whole battery and several hundred prisoners. The pursuit of the enemy continues.

"All the communications with Przemysl are cut. The defense of the fortress there remains passive. Deserters say they heard that great troubles had been encountered in the garrison.

"The fords of the River Wislok are occupied by the Russians. The Austrian rearguards have fallen back toward Dounaietz."

According to a message received in Rome from Vienna, and published in late editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the Russians on Saturday occupied the greater part of the City of Przemysl. The message continued:

"The Russians approached the city from the southwest, forcing the Austrians to take shelter in the eastern forts, where the entire garrison is now concentrated and is preparing to make a final resistance. The situation of the garrison is critical, as it is entirely surrounded.

"Russian troops are advancing from Grodek on the Austrian positions, while the right wing continues to attack from the north. Troops are being poured into the City of Przemysl to press the attack from the southwest."

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—Dispatches from Petrograd report that fierce fighting still goes on in Galicia, though Cracow, toward which the Russian hosts have been marching ever since Przemysl was invested and the communications cut, has not yet been attacked.

To the north the German invasion is assuming vaster proportions, notwithstanding that the Russia War Office insists that the Germans are being repulsed at the frontier. It is estimated here that the German front extends from the Baltic coast to the southern boundary of Silesia, a distance of about 400 miles. What opposition the Germans have met is believed to have been little more than a cavalry screen.

A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"So far as is disclosed by the official announcements, the fighting line on the East Prussian frontier does not exceed thirty versts (twenty miles.) Both Sopotzkin and Druskeniki, where the Russians accepted battle, are on the left bank of the River Niemen. Sopotzkin is thirty versts west of Grodnow.

"On the German right, in the vicinity of the River Bober, are vast marshes, rendering operations difficult. The Germans at one point are only thirty versts from the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, but the Russian troops and the River Niemen intervene.

"From all quarters praise is bestowed on the Russian military motor cyclists, especially for their services in blowing up bridges when necessary.

"The Reich says that the Governor General of Irkutsk, who is now in Petrograd, proposes to employ many of the prisoners in the construction of the Amur Railway."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd says:

"A big column is retreating along the road toward Sanok from Przemysl, Galicia, after having been shelled from the heights by Russian artillery. In their hurried retreat the enemy left [illegible] of their train of motor cars. The Russians defeated the Austrians at Uzsok, in the Carpathians, capturing artillery and many prisoners. Continuing their pursuit, the Russians have entered the borders of Hungary."

The Petrograd correspondent of The [illegible]

Continued on Page 2.

KAISER IS SAID TO BE VERY ILL

Reported to Have Inflammation of the Lungs Due to Fall Into a Flooded Trench.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Geneva dispatch to The Times quotes the Suisse as saying that Emperor William is ill with inflammation of the lungs as a result of having fallen into a trench that was filled with water.

A previous report concerning the Kaiser, evidently referring to the same incident, said that he was in the trenches before Verdun recently, and was drenched by rain and caught a severe cold.

The German Emperor has been several times reported as viewing the war operations on the eastern frontier of France. At one time, it was said that he was directing the attack on Nancy.

Petrograd Hears He Has Gone East.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—According to a Petrograd dispatch to The Times, "it has been ascertained beyond doubt that the German Emperor has come to East Prussia."

"Many, if not a majority, of the German troops concentrated on the Russian border," says the correspondent, "are field corps, while the armies remaining in France and Belgium are mainly composed of reserve corps. Moreover, it is beyond doubt that the Emperor himself is in East Prussia.

GERMAN CASUALTIES NOW PUT AT 104,589

This Total Shows an Increase of 41,000 Over the Number Given Out Last Wednesday.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (via London.)—The total German casualties in dead, wounded, and missing, as officially reported to date, are 104,589. These are made up as follows: Dead, 15,674; wounded, 65,908; missing, 23,007.

The casualty list announced today adds a total of 10,527 casualties to those previously announced.

The last previous summary of totals, which came out from Berlin, was dated last Wednesday. It announced that 10,086 Germans had been killed and 39,760 wounded, while 13,621 were missing, a total of 63,467. The loss of a thousand more Germans was chronicled in a dispatch sent from Amsterdam last Friday and evidently quoting official German advices.

Yesterday's list included only 10,527, so that apparently other lists, totaling more than 29,000, were issued in Berlin between Wednesday and Sunday without reaching the outside world. These figures bear out all the reports about the terrific fighting that has been going on, especially along the line of the Aisne.

CROWN PRINCE ROUTED, WHOLE ARMY RETREATED

His Retreat of 24 Miles on Sept. 6-7 Caused Von Kluck's and Von Bulow's Withdrawal.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—A Sezanne dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, dated Sept. 21, says:

"The first German army to be thoroughly whipped on French soil was that of the Crown Prince. Its rout saved Paris.

"At the time of their victory the French did not know the extent of the damage they had inflicted on the enemy. Actually they had smashed the flower of the German military power.

"Gen. von Kluck's misfortunes were due directly to the rout of the Crown Prince's left wing on the night of Sept. 6. It actually retreated twenty-four miles during that night.

"In the plan of the German operations the path that promised the greatest glory was reserved for the Crown Prince, but the French Army opposed him with splendid strategy. In retreat they fought stubbornly over every inch of ground, and when the time came for the offensive they assumed it in the most effective manner."

Describing the battle on Sept. 6, the correspondent says:

"The battle began at daybreak and continued until dusk. The artillery fire exceeded anything in history. The shells were timed as falling thirty in thirty seconds. The losses, especially to the Germans, were enormous. One estimate by a trained observer places the German casualties as high as 100,000, of which 20,000 were killed.

"It must be remembered that the battle front extended for nearly forty miles. It was largely of marsh lands, and here the enemy suffered most.

"The French also suffered heavily. One corps was entirely wiped out. When night came, neither side could claim much advantage in position gained, and a tremendous quantity of ammunition had been expended.

"Then, on the night of the 6th and 7th, came the mysterious German retreat. Various theories were advanced to explain it. First, there may have been a sortie from Verdun; such an operation, while the main force was heavily engaged, would bring havoc to any army. Second, the army transport service may have broken down. This, after the enormous expenditure of ammunition, might have compelled the Crown Prince's army to fall back or be captured.

"Of course, the fighting on this wing continued for several days, but the Germans were only trying to save what was left of the badly crippled army from complete destruction.

"With the Crown Prince retreating, there was nothing left for Gens. von Kluck's and von Bülow's armies but to execute the same manoeuvre. This brought about the battle of the Oise and all subsequent fighting, and the rumor persists that the Crown Prince was wounded. Whether that is so or not, his army almost disappeared from the theatre of operations."

BOMBS SLAY FOUR IN AERIAL WAR

Aeroplane Swoops Over Paris, Kills a Man and Cripples a Child.

WAS NEAR HERRICK'S PATH

But Ambassador Happened to Take a Motor Drive—Four Bombs in All Flung.

THREE KILLED IN WARSAW

Soldiers Die in Zeppelin Attack—Zeppelin Raid on Belgian Cities—One Mortally Hurt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—A German aeroplane swooped over Paris soon after noon today. It dropped in all four bombs. The first bomb killed a man, a solicitor, standing with his little daughter in front of the Prince of Monaco's mansion at the corner of the Avenue du Trocadero and the Rue de Freycinet, not 200 yards from the American Embassy, on the Rue Chaillot. The bomb severed the man's head from his body. The child was injured seriously. The other bombs caused no damage.

A flag which followed in the wake of the bomb which fell in the Avenue du Trocadéro later was found near the Eiffel Tower. To it was attached this note:

This is the salute of a German aeroplane. VON DECKEN.

About the hour when the first bomb fell Ambassador Herrick is accustomed to walk past the Prince of Monaco's house, which is between the embassy and his residence in the Rue François Premier. Fortunately today he took a motor, passing the place with his friend Mr. Fraser only ten minutes after the bomb fell.

Ambassador Herrick, seeing the crowd, stopped the motor and entered the house to make inquiries.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Crowds, taking advantage of a beautiful Autumn day, were promenading on the banks of the Seine when the aeroplane appeared almost directly over the Eiffel Tower. It is believed that the first bomb dropped was intended for the wireless station on the tower, or possibly for the nearby buildings containing army stores. It landed in Avenue du Trocadero, not far from the tower, with a crash. The explosion was heard for many blocks. The houses in the neighborhood were badly damaged, many of the walls cracking, while windows were shattered. In the wake of the bomb fluttered a German flag. At the sound of the explosion the promenaders first rushed for shelter and then, as the aeroplane moved on, they hurried to the place where the bomb fell. A cordon of police quickly was thrown about the debris. The body of the man killed was removed. Nearby the girl was found. Her legs had been shattered. Women in the crowd wept as the child was taken to a hospital.

Among the houses damaged was the residence of the Prince of Monaco. The buildings containing army stores suffered considerably. At the time of the attack services were being conducted in the American Holy Trinity Church in Avenue de l'Alma. Many of the congregation fled to the street.

In the midst of the excitement the aeroplane dropped three more bombs. One landed among a herd of cows pastured on the Auteuil race course. One cow was killed and others fell over stunned. A third bomb fell in the Rue Vineuse, and a fourth in the Rue de la Pompe, a neighborhood in which many Americans live. Comparatively little damage was done in either instance.

The bombs dropped today were the most powerful of those that have been used in the aerial raids on the city.

Zeppelin Raid in Belgium.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A German Zeppelin made a bomb-dropping tour during the night, visiting several Belgian cities, according to a dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Ostend. The airship passed over Alost, Ghent, Dynze, Minelbeke, and Rolleghem, dropping five bombs.

At Dynze a man 82 years of age was injured mortally. He happened to be in the vicinity of a hospital, upon the roof of which a bomb struck, doing considerable damage to the building. Another bomb, dropped at Rolleghem, did no damage.

Retiring by way of Thielt the Zeppelin dropped two bombs upon the gas works there, causing considerable damage. The airship then proceeded by way of Courtral in the direction of France.

Bombs Slay in Warsaw.

WARSAW, Sept. 27, (via Petrograd.)—This morning (probably Saturday) at 5 o'clock a German Zeppelin appeared above the city and dropped many bombs, killing three soldiers.

The airship was fired upon, but succeeded in escaping to the vicinity of Novo-Georgiewsk (formerly called Modlin, twenty miles northeast of Warsaw,) where the guns of the fortress brought it down.

The above obviously refers to the same Zeppelin raid described in an earlier dispatch coming from Warsaw by way of London.

RUSSIAN CRUISER AGROUND.

Was Trying to Save Wreckage from the Magdeburg.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Telegraph in a dispatch dated Saturday, says:

"A Russian cruiser went aground at ——, (name of place deleted by censor,) a Baltic port, while trying to save wreckage from the German cruiser Magdeburg, which was destroyed by the Russian fleet. The grounded cruiser is one of the old type."

WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN is backed by two generations of pleasing satisfaction. Buy the genuine. Look for the name "Ideal." At all best stores. Adv.

ALLIED LINES, ATTACKED NIGHT AND DAY, STILL HOLD AFTER TERRIFIC ASSAULTS; GERMANS CLAIM SLIGHT GAIN IN CENTRE

FLANKING MOVE CONTINUES

Berlin Reports Troops Concentrated Against Extreme Right.

VERDUN FORTS SILENT

And Siege Artillery Turned Against French Reinforcements on the Meuse.

WAR LOAN GOING WELL

An Additional $16,000,000 Subscribed—Total Now Over a Billion.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—This statement on the situation in Northern France was received from the headquarters of the German General Staff last night and made public today:

"The enemy are using their railroads in a general attack on the extreme end of the right flank of the German Army.

"At Bapaume an advanced French division was repulsed by a smaller German force.

"In the centre of the battle front we have made slight gains.

"The forts under bombardment south of Verdun have withdrawn their fire and our artillery is now engaged with forces which the enemy brought up on the west bank of the Meuse.

"Elsewhere the situation remains unchanged."

Other advices received here and made public officially say:

"A captured Russian officer in a letter to the Novoe Vremya (of Petrograd) praises the humanity exhibited in German hospitals and the untiring efforts of the surgeons on behalf of their patients.

Quote Denials of Rheims Damage.

"The Daily Chronicle (of London) states that the front towers and the windows of the Cathedral of Rheims are almost free of damage and the reconstruction will not be difficult. The London Times makes the same statement.

"British cruisers captured two Dutch steamers bound for Rotterdam loaded with Swedish iron and ore and diverted their cargoes to British iron works at Middlesborough. Three other Dutch steamers, bound from America to Rotterdam, were captured and taken to Plymouth."

Reports of clashes between Bavarian and Prussian troops, of the escape of imprisoned French soldiers, and of the sinking of a German cruiser and two German torpedo boats by the Russian cruiser Bayan in the Baltic are officially denied as inventions.

A Berlin telegram to The Cologne Gazette says that the French reports that Pope Benedict XV. has addressed a protest to the Emperor or the German Government regarding the damage done to the Cathedral of Rheims are incorrect. On the contrary, the message says, the Prussian Envoy at the Vatican explained to the Pontiff the real state of affairs. The latter expressed satisfaction at the information received.

Billion Subscribed for War Loans.

It is announced that an additional 70,000,000 marks ($16,600,000) has been subscribed to the war loan. The final figures for the Imperial bonds are now 3,121,001,800 marks and for the Treasury bonds 1,339,727,600 marks, making a total of 4,460,728,900 marks ($1,061,863,478.)

Bavarians Took Barrier Fort.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The German Embassy tonight made public this message from the Berlin Foreign Office, that came by wireless by way of Sayville:

"Official Headquarters report operations proceeding extreme right wing German Army fighting; no decision yet. In centre battle front several attacks both sides.

"Kamp des Renains, (Camp des Romains,) near St. Mihiel, taken by Bavarians, is one of barrier forts south of Verdun.

"Official reports that francs-tireurs suddenly attacked German sanitary service detachment carrying French wounded; francs-tireurs killed surgeon, seven ambulance volunteers.

"Pinchon, former French Minister, affirms in article that Germans shoot prisoners, kill wounded, murder women, children, old people. French prisoners explain that articles like Pinchon's cause wounded to fire at Germans.

"Letter of South American Military Attaché, accompanying the German Army, says Germans' warfare admirable, not only from military, but still more from humanitarian point of view.

"Paris report from St. Petersburg that Russians under Rennenkampff victoriously advanced and reoccupied Soldeau (Soldau) is pure invention."

FEARS ENGLAND'S FLEET.

Kaiser's Official Says Germany Only Hopes to Damage It.

ROME, (via Paris,) Sept. 27.—The fate of the German colonies will not be decided in the Pacific or in Africa, but on the European battlefields. Such was the assertion made today by Dr. W. S. Solf, German Secretary of State for the Colonies, and former Governor of German Samoa, in a speech in Berlin, according to a dispatch from the German capital.

Dr. Solf said he hoped that in the European theatre of war the Germans would finally defeat "our worst enemies, the English, which is a more difficult task than many imagine." Germany does not fear England on land, but on sea, he added, where she must face the most powerful fleet in the world, in addition to the Japanese Navy.

"Our greatest expectation is merely to be able to damage the enemy," said the secretary. "We must also fight the disloyal method employed by England in damaging our commerce and industry. We must fight to the end and militarily and economically impose security for at least half a century against our Continental enemy. We fight for a victory against England, for a gain which must be proportional to the enormous sacrifices we are now enduring."

Dr. Solf referred to Samoa as the "Pearl of the Pacific," where he planted the flag ten years ago.

GERMANS ANGRY AT DUTCH.

The Cologne Gazette Attacks Them for Freeing British Sailors.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the Cologne Gazette voices German indignation at the attitude of the Dutch in releasing the surviving sailors from the British cruisers Hogue, Cressy, and Aboukir. It says:

"No legal support for the attitude of the Netherlands Government can be found either in the Geneva or The Hague conventions."

The paper argues that the men who were rescued after their ships had been sunk by a German submarine and later landed in Holland should have been guarded to prevent their further participation in the war.

VORWAERTS APPEARS AGAIN.

Printing Soldier's Complaint Said to Have Caused Suspension.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Berlin newspaper Vorwärts, after three days' non-appearance, is published today without giving any reason for the interdiction.

The editor of The Danish Social Democrat learns privately the reason was the Vorwärts' defiance of the censor's prohibition when it published a letter dated Sept. 9, emanating from a soldier, criticising the commissariat, particularly moldy bread, insufficient water, and scarceness of clothing. He said he had had no sleep under shelter since Aug. 10.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN DUAL EMPIRE

Lazarettos Established to Check Dread Disease Which Has Appeared Among the Wounded.

ROME, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from the Austrian frontier say that the spread of cholera, especially in Hungary and Galicia, is causing anxiety.

Lazarettos are being prepared to check the spread of the disease.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that a message received there from Vienna states that Government bacteriologists have definitely established the presence of Asiatic cholera among the 70,000 wounded in the hospitals of Vienna.

It has been stated officially that an isolated case of cholera was discovered among Austrian soldiers who had returned wounded from Galicia, and unofficial advices received earlier from Vienna by way of Venice said that a total of nine cases of the disease had been discovered among the wounded soldiers. These cases, however, were reported from widely separated points.

NEWSPAPERS BACK IN PARIS.

L'Homme Libre Almost the Only Important Paper Left in Bordeaux.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Figaro says that in view of the reassuring news from the front its Bordeaux edition—the paper continued to publish a full-size edition in Paris—appears today for the last time. Georges Clemenceau's l'Homme Libre is almost the only important newspaper which has not resumed publication in Paris.

The Hotel Ritz will reopen tomorrow, with the exception of its new annex facing the Rue Cambon, which has become a Red Cross hospital. One guest has already arrived.

In an editorial headed "The Diplomatic Situation," the Temps vouchsafes an explanation of the numerous gaps which have recently disfigured its most important columns, saying:

"Let our readers be reassured; we have committed no indiscretion."

Then the censor again intervenes with a four-inch obliteration.

French Moratorium Again Extended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 27. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The French moratorium has been extended over October.

Delcasse's Son Is Decorated.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The son of Theophile Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for bravery on the field. Young Delcassé is a Sub-Lieutenant of Chasseurs.

[illegible] MATANZAS, THE [illegible]

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the German Army has been making, night and day, attacks of unprecedented violence against the allied lines along the entire battle front, since Friday, but has been repulsed with severe losses. Slight progress has been made by the French on the left wing where the opposing trenches are, in some places, not more than 110 yards apart. In the centre, the Germans gained a little ground, but have been forced to yield it. The situation on the right in unchanged.

The British Official Press Bureau reports that the situation in France is "satisfactory," and that the counter-attacks on the British front have been beaten back with severe losses to the Germans.

Germany, by wireless, announces that the forts under bombardment south of Verdun have withdrawn their fire, and that the German forces are now engaged with fresh troops of the Allies brought up from the Meuse. The French forces, says the German statement, are making desperate efforts to flank the German right wing. The intimation is that these efforts have not succeeded. In the centre the situation is reported as unchanged.

The German Embassy in Washington announces that it has received from Berlin wireless denials of statements made in Paris and Petrograd to the effect that Gen. von Hindenburg has been defeated by the Russians in East Prussia.

News dispatches from Rome and Petrograd say that the Russians have occupied the greater part of the city of Przemysl, in Galicia, and that the German troops under Gen. von Hindenburg in East Prussia have suffered defeat in the Government of Suwalki, in Russian Poland.

German aeroplanes and Zeppelins appeared over Paris, over various Belgian towns, and over Warsaw early yesterday, dropping bombs in each, destroying lives and property. In Paris four bombs were dropped, one of which killed an aged man. A civilian was killed in Belgium, and in Warsaw three soldiers met death by a bomb dropped from a Zeppelin.

The Japanese have defeated the Germans in a stubborn battle on the outskirts of Tsing-tau.

The Chinese Foreign Office has asked Japan for an explanation of the occupation of the railway station at Weih-sien.

UNBURIED DEAD STREW LORRAINE

Scenes of Horror on the Long-Contested Battlefield of Eastern France.

NO RED CROSS SERVICE

Wounded Left for Days Untended, While Guerrilla Warfare Waged.

DYING FOEMEN RECONCILED

"No War on the Other Side," Says One, Kissing His Benefactor's Hand.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DIJON, Sept. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Although great interest is concentrated upon the northwest side of the line of battle in France, it must not be forgotten that the east side is also of high importance. The operation of the French and German forces along the jagged frontier from north to south is of vital influence upon the whole field of war, and any great movement of troops in this direction affects the strategy of the Generals in command on the furthermost wings.

It was a desire to know something of what had been happening in the east which led me to travel to the extreme right. Few correspondents have been in this part of the field since the beginning of the war. It is far from their own line of communications. For this reason there have been no detailed narratives of the fighting in Lorraine, and a strange silence has brooded over those battlefields. The spell of it has been broken only by official bulletins telling in a line or two the uncertain result of the ceaseless struggle for mastery.

Here are regiments of young men who have the right already to call themselves veterans, for they have been fighting continually for six weeks in innumerable engagements, for the most part unrecorded in official dispatches. I had seen them answering the call to mobilization, singing joyously as they marched through the streets. Then they were smart fellows, clean shaven and spruce in their new blue coats and scarlet trousers. Now war has put its dirt upon them and seems to have aged them by fifteen years, leaving its ineffaceable imprint upon their faces. Their blue coats have changed to a dusty gray, but they are hard and tough for the most part, and Napoleon himself would not have wished for better fighting men.

First Chance to Bury the Dead.

Now for the first time since the beginning of the war there will be a little respite on the Lorraine frontier, and in the wooded country of the two lost provinces there will be time to bury the dead which encumber its fields. Words are utterly inadequate to describe the horrors of the region to the east of the Meurthe, in and around the little towns of Blamont, Badonviller, Cirey-les-Forges, Arracourt, Chateau-Salins, Morhange, and Baudrecourt, where for six weeks there has been incessant fighting. After the heavy battle of Sept. 4, when the Germans were repulsed with severe losses after an attack in force, both sides retired for about twelve miles and dug themselves into lines of trenches which they still hold; but every day since that date there has been a kind of guerrilla warfare, with small bodies of men fighting from village to village and from wood to wood, the forces on each side being scattered over a wide area in advance of their main lines. This method of warfare is even more terrible than a pitched battle.

It is absurd to talk of Red Cross work, said one of the French soldiers who had been out of the trenches at Luneville. "It has not existed as far as many of these fights are concerned. How could it? A few litter-carriers came with us on some of our expeditions, but they were soon shot down, and after that the wounded just lay where they fell, or crawled away into the shelter of the woods. Those of us who were unhurt were not allowed to attend to our wounded comrades; it is against orders. We have to go on regardless of losses. My own best comrade was struck down by my side. I heard his cry and saw him lying there with blood oozing through his coat. My heart wept to leave him. He wanted me to take his money, but I just kissed his hand and went on. I suppose he died, for I could not find him when we retreated."

Lay Three Days Untended.

Another French soldier lay wounded at the edge of a wood ten miles from Luneville. When he recovered consciousness he saw there were only dead and dying men around him. He remained for two days, unable to move his shattered limbs, and cried out for death to relieve him of his agony. At night he was numbed by cold; in the day thirst tortured him to the point of madness. Faint cries and groans came to his ears across the field. It was on the morning of the third day that French peasants came to rescue those who still remained alive.

There have been several advances made by the French into Lorraine, and several retirements. On each occasion men have seen new horrors which have turned their stomachs. There are woods not far from Nancy from which there comes a pestilential stench which steals down the wind in gusts of obscene odor. For three weeks and more dead bodies of Germans and Frenchmen have lain rotting there. There are few grave diggers. The peasants have fled from their villages, and the soldiers have other work to do; so that the frontier fields on each side are littered with corruption, where plague and fever find holding ground.

Dying Enemies Reconciled.

I have said that this warfare on the frontier is pitiless. This is a general statement of a truth to which there are exceptions. One of these was a reconciliation on the battlefield between French and German soldiers who lay wounded and abandoned near the little town of Blamont. When dawn came they conversed with each other while waiting for death. A French soldier gave his water bottle to a German officer who was crying out with thirst. The German sipped a little and then kissed the hand of the man who had been his enemy. "There will be no war on the other side," he said.

Another Frenchman, who came from Montmartre, found a Luxembourger lying within a yard of him whom he had known as a messenger in a big hotel in Paris. The young German wept to see his old acquaintance. "It is stupid," he said, "this war. You and I were happy when we were good friends in Paris. Why should we have been made to fight with each other?" He died with his arms around the neck of the soldier who told me the story, unashamed of his own tears.

I could tell a score of tales like this, told to me by men whose eyes were still haunted by the sight of these things; and perhaps one day they will be worth telling, so that people of little imagination may realize the meaning of this war and put away false heroics from their lips. It is dirty business, with no romance in it for any of those fine young Frenchmen I have learned to love, who still stay in the trenches on the frontier lines or march a little way into Lorraine and back again.

Some of those trenches on either side are still filled with men leaning forward with their rifles pointing to the enemy—quite dead, in spite of their lifelike posture.

FIFTY MEN HOLD OFF 5,000.

Little Company in Woods Fight Till Only Thirteen Remain Alive.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept 27, (via Paris.)—Lieut. Verlin is the hero of the day as the result of an affair in which he was the main figure yesterday.

The Lieutenant and fifty men of his company of French troops were reconnoitring ten miles in advance of the main body on the Oise River when they encountered 5,000 Germans.

The Frenchmen took refuge in nearby woods and from this shelter fired volleys until only thirteen of their detachment remained alive and of these four were wounded. The party then crept away. The Germans hesitated to attack the woods, fearing a trap.

ALLIES REPULSE CHARGES

Hurl Back German Host, Trying to Break the Encircling Wing.

FIGHTING IS INCESSANT

Bayonets Used in Furious Encounters, the Foes Intrenching 100 Meters Apart.

ALLIES' LEFT PRESSES ON

And the Centre Recovers Lost Ground—London Calls Situation "Satisfactory."

PARIS, Sept. 27, 11:37 P. M.—The War Office issued a communication tonight stating that the Germans had continued to make day and night attacks of great violence on the allied lines, but had been unsuccessful. The bulletin said:

"It is confirmed that since the night of the 25th, to the 26th and up to far into the day of the 27th, the Germans have not ceased, night or day, to renew on the entire front attacks of unprecedented violence, with the determined purpose of trying to break through our lines.

"These attacks were made with a uniformity which denotes instructions from the highest command to seek the solution of the battle.

"Not only have they not been able to accomplish it, but during the action we have captured one flag, some cannon, and many prisoners. The flag was taken from the enemy by the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Colonial Infantry.

"All our army commanders make special mention of the fact that the morale of our troops, notwithstanding this uninterrupted struggle, continues to be excellent and that they themselves even have trouble to hold back the troops in their desire to rush on the enemy, who is sheltered in defensive positions."

Allies' Left Wing Still Gaining.

This bulletin was issued in the afternoon:

"First—On our left wing the battle has been continued with perceptible progress on our part. On the front between the Rivers Oise and Somme and on the north of the Somme from the Oise to Rheims very violent attacks by the Germans have been made at several places, some of them being at the point of the bayonet, but they were all repulsed. In many places the French and German trenches were not more than 100 meters apart.

"Second—In the centre from Rheims to Souain the Prussian Guard has undertaken unsuccessfully a vigorous offensive, being hurled back in the region of Berry-au-Bac and Nogent l'Abbesse. From Souain the enemy yesterday morning made a successful attack between the highway leading from Sommepy to Chalons-sur-Marne and the line of the railway from St. Menehould to Vouziers. At the end of the day our troops regained the ground that they had lost.

"Between the region of the Argonne and the Meuse the enemy has not manifested any activity. On the heights of the Meuse nothing new has developed. In the southern part of the Woevre district the Germans occupy a front which passes by St. Mihiel and to the northwest of Pont-à-Mousson.

"On our right wing in Lorraine, the Vosges, and Alsace there has been no important change."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Official dispatches to the French Embassy, describing operations in France, say:

"At the end of the day our troops occupied a front at Dompierre, (southwest of Peronne.) Ribécourt and Noyon were put on the defensive by the Germans.

"We occupy Berry-au-Bac.

"The enemy has retired on Blamont, with serious losses, and has evacuated Badonviller. He was forced from Lesseux and the woods between Lesseux and Nisenbach."

"Situation Satisfactory"—London.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Official Press Bureau gave out this statement tonight concerning the battle in Northern France:

"The situation is satisfactory and the counter-attacks on the British front have been beaten back, with heavy losses to the enemy."

FIERCEST FIGHTING OF WAR.

Almost Continuous Attacks by German Hosts Are Repulsed.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Sept. 27, (via Paris.)—Desperate attempts made by the Germans on the western end of the long line of battle to break

through the Allies' forces, which are engaged in a turning movement, have resulted in the most furious fighting which has taken place since the beginning of the campaign.

After fighting without respite night and day, corps after corps of Germans were hurled against the flower of the French and English armies today, only to be thrown back.

The infantry bore the brunt of the incessant fighting, but the artillery of both armies continued throughout twenty-four hours to bombard each other's positions. Hand-to-hand combats occurred at many points, and bayonets were used freely.

The French colonial infantry, most of whose men wear many medals for bravery shown in colonial campaigns, was to the fore, and beside these men fought the black Senegalese troops, while further along the line the British troops held an important point with the greatest determination.

The French troops showed more than their accustomed dash in attack, and everywhere acts of wonderful courage were performed.

The cavalry also participated in the engagement at many points, the Allies' horses having enjoyed a long rest, which enabled this arm of the service to distinguish itself.

The famous Scots Greys, finding that the color of their horses offered a prominent mark for the German riflemen, had dyed their mounts brown.

Another prominent French officer, Gen. Marquet, has met death on the field.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Tonight's statements from France and Germany concerning the fighting along the Aisne are worded with the optimism which has characterized these official pronouncements. It was agreed that the Allies had continued their advance.

The French said there had been "marked progress" on their left; the announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

Recurring reports of bayonet charges prove that this picturesque kind of warfare, which it was thought had been ended by the advent of big guns and other equipment of modern armies, is not altogether a thing of the past.

VICTORY HANGS IN BALANCE.

Paris Uneasy Over New German Attacks—Rheims Shelled Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Paris had a very bad day, indeed, yesterday. In the afternoon she was informed that the splendid French position on the Côtes de la Meuse had been broken in the centre, and that the enemy had pushed forward to the river at St. Mihiel and was struggling to effect a crossing.

The unsuccessful attack of the Germans upon Troyon is being renewed with better prospects of success, and the so-called Crown Prince's army, between the Argonne and the Meuse, has been replaced by fresh troops.

The struggle, which a day or two ago seemed to be turning at last in our favor, will not be ended quite so soon.

I am under the impression, however, as a result of the information received in recent days, that it would be well if there were less talk of conscript armies having to be driven to face a machine-gun massacre at the point of the sword. The German troops have shown [illegible] after all, their [illegible], not less than that of the French, and I [illegible] that sufficient details have come out to show the true character of the fighting wherein our own troops have shown an unflinching front.

It is not a mere sporting instinct, but heroism, deserving in every single individual of the Victoria Cross, which can alone make the troops hold out and even gain ground against modern artillery, well concealed and scientifically operated. It would be useless to specify late upon the tide of events of the next few days. We know that the allied armies have advanced again to face the terrific fighting of the most desperate struggle of this war.

Rheims has again been bombarded, and with the apparent object of inspiring a hatred, which is apt in moments of crisis to cloud the judgment of an angry combatant.

According to reports received today the west front of the Cathedral has now sustained sufficiently grave damage to make even the maintenance of the scarred shell of the building improbable.

There is now sufficient evidence that more than eighteen months ago reinforced concrete platforms, ready for the reception of heavy German artillery, were under construction in the neighborhood of Maubeuge and elsewhere. They were constructed under the guise of foundations for hotels or chateaux, supposed to be under erection by German or German-aided proprietors.

There is no longer any doubt of the matter, and one cannot help thinking that even in England it might be well for the authorities to take a look at property purchased by Germans in the last two years, especially property where buildings have been commenced but not yet completed.

Despite the destruction of Rheims Cathedral, a German hotel, standing close to it, has as yet been practically uninjured.

RESULT DEPENDS ON LEFT.

Fight in Northeast France Will Decide Issue—German Defense Excels.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, behind the French front, sends the following:

"The great effort on the part of the Allies to drive back the right wing of the German Army continues with unabated fury. Both sides seem determined to fight the issue to a definite conclusion in the northeast of France and to ignore, for the time being, Alsace-Lorraine.

"In the Allies' centre both sides are too strongly intrenched to allow any great offensive movement on the part of either toward the left wing. If the German right can be turned, the Germans must abandon the fortified positions on other parts of the long line, and withdraw their immense forces, either through Belgium or Luxemburg.

"The armies cannot keep up the struggle much longer, and unless one side soon obtains a decided advantage we shall see a stalemate result all along the front. Then victory can be won only by the side which is able to bring up absolutely fresh forces, which have not felt the strain of two months of continuous fighting.

"The strain of this modern fighting is something never known before. The troops are under fire sometimes for days. If they escape the rifles and machine guns, they are within reach of the deadly shrapnel, and if they are too far off for shrapnel they come under the range of the howitzers and siege guns. One may be under fire anywhere within seven miles of the enemy.

"Officers from the front declare that the Germans are more formidable adversaries when on the defensive than when advancing to an attack. They dig themselves in extremely well and they figure mathematically every range, making their rifle fire deadly, while the field artillery finds the target with precision.

"It is worth noting that officers from the front universally lament the absence of accredited press correspondents there. They say the official bulletins only feebly convey an impression of the tremendous nature of the war operations, while the soldiers' letters and interviews with returned returners from [illegible] of the front give a distorted impression, and often incorrect idea of what is going on."

SAW THE BELGIANS IN BATTLE ARRAY

How They Fought the German Hosts, Fighting to Take Termonde Bridge.

REPORTING AMID SHRAPNEL

Risky Excursion By Correspondents to Firing Line—Germans Aimed at Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN BELGIUM, Sept. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—For two days, attached to a certain Belgian division, I have been a witness of the fierce, but so far unsuccessful, efforts of a large German army to drive the Belgians across the Scheldt in the vicinity of Termonde.

The fighting between the two armies, especially that of today, has been of a sanguinary character. The Germans, confident of ultimate victory, flung masses of men against the Belgian centre, which was in the vicinity of Audeghem, on the road running to Hofstade and Alost.

This is but the first phase of the engagement, and unless the Germans decide on a fresh retreat toward their entrenched position northwest of Brussels, no decisive result on either side can be looked for before Monday.

Last week the Germans held a strong position to the west and south of Termonde. It was reported that their objective was the bridge at Termonde. Once in possession of this, they intended to throw an army across the river. Thence they intended marching on St. Nicholas and so seriously menacing Antwerp from the west. In the fight of last week they were soundly trounced by the brave Belgians and forced to relinquish Termonde after bombarding the town and destroying the Hotel de Ville, this, too, at the very moment when the bridge at Termonde, the coveted prize, was almost within their grasp.

Two days later the German host beat a precipitate retreat. The German headquarters staff fled very hastily from Lebbeke. There the Germans appeared to have waited in hourly anticipation of a combined attack by the allied forces. Nothing happened, and so the German Army, plucking up its courage and chiding itself, no doubt, for its bad attack of nerves, sallied forth from its intrenchments once more.

They were in a fierce and unforgiving mood. They came tolerably well supplied with heavy artillery, but the heavy rains and the nearly impassable state of the roads, diverging on Termonde, seriously hampered what was intended to have been a rapid advance and the delivering of a crushing blow.

By Thursday Belgian scouts were in touch with the advancing Germans. On Friday the division to which I was attached located a strong force moving along the River Dendre from Hofstade toward Wiese and Zyssegen. A second force was reported at Asche, moving in the direction of Lebbeke.

By this time the rain had ceased, the roads were drying, and the surrounding fields were hardening.

On Friday there ensued a sharp engagement between the Belgians and the Germans holding the Alost road. The Belgian artillery severely punished the Germans.

That same day they unmasked very few guns. As it came out they were reserving their full artillery strength for today, hoping by their overwhelming superiority in guns of heavy calibre to destroy the Belgians' resistance.

Sharp Artillery Duel.

The hottest engagement today was in the village of Onderhem. By 9 o'clock the artillery on both sides were fiercely thundering at each other.

"Leaving Termonde with Mr. Engholm, representing the Cinema Company, and Leonard Spray of the Daily Telegraph, I took Alost road. Our automobile passed infantry marching at a rapid pace in the direction of artillery firing.

Judging from the roar of guns, we concluded that we were very near the Belgian firing line. The sound of guns was deafening.

The main village street took a sharp bend to the right, and I could see a church steeple showing above the other buildings.

This seemed to be where things were happening, so two colleagues and I set off in that direction, having first found a place of safety for the automobile under the end wall of an isolated house.

As we went up the now deserted village street shrapnel burst in the air above our heads, the bullets raining heavily on the rooftops. We crept along, keeping close to the houses to avoid being hit.

"Turning around a corner leading to the right, we ran full tilt into a Belgian major of artillery.

"Stop!" he shouted. "Do you want to be killed? It is dangerous to go further."

"So you are English," he remarked, after we had explained our mission. "You people are always wanting to do wild things."

This was spoken in a much softer tone than was his first imperative order.

"Very well," he added, "you may go on, but I warn you to keep close to the houses, for the German shells are already arriving."

Found Belgian Artillery Firing.

So we went forward, passing the church and, turning this time to the left, we found that the road ran through a small wood. Here were the sheltered teams of the unlimbered guns. Beyond, 300 yards distant, on sloping ground in the middle of a potato field, was a Belgian field battery in action.

One house alone stood in the field. It was thirty yards behind where the battery was firing. I hopped across intervening ground and succeeded in gaining the cover of the solitary house with my colleagues at my heels.

The Belgian battery was thundering away at the German infantry, who were concealed in a wood over 3,000 yards distant. The ground in front of the battery dipped slightly and nothing was to be seen of the Germans. Their gunfire had slackened and died down entirely as we arrived.

The Belgian gunners were very jubilant, and were congratulating themselves on silencing their fire, but this joy was premature. The silence was due to the German guns in our front changing their position.

After three minutes or so, the German artillery was heard from [illegible] and this time they began in real earnest. They were enfilading the battery. Their shells arrived from the right in quick succession.

The first of these unwelcome visitors missed the Belgian battery altogether, but it found a mark in a house at the end of the village, 800 yards away. As it whistled overhead, I turned and saw it crash through the roof. The latter collapsed as if it were simply a piece of cardboard. The chimney tumbled in and flames shot through the aperture made by the shell.

The gunners at the piece nearest us shouted for ammunition. Immediately soldiers dashed across the shell-swept area to the ammunition wagon, returning in safety.

A Dash for Safety.

We now began to think of our own retreat. The house which protected us might be demolished at any moment. I gave the word, and we all three made a dash for the shelter of the wood, Engholm carrying his tripod on his shoulder.

There was a moment's pause to regain breath. Then we made a fresh dash over another 300 yards, which brought us to a turn in the roadway and to a large square before the church.

As I turned to look around, I saw the Belgian gunners hauling back their guns by hand. Half of the teams had been killed or disabled, but the guns were brought up, although many Belgians must have fallen victims to the German shrapnel before their retirement was effected.

As we continued our retreat, German shells were bursting on or in the roadway in front of us or else striking houses on either side. We turned the last corner at a run, and the straight main road toward Termonde lay before us, but the German shells were traveling as fast as ourselves.

The corner house was hit and reduced to ruins two minutes after we had passed. I thought of its inhabitants and could only hope that they had fled in time.

Now a tiny white puff, denoting shrapnel, wreathed the roadway in our front. We dashed into a field at the side and, somewhat out of breath, gained the house behind which stood the automobile.

Fresh guns were now sending shells into the villages. They seemed to be shrapnel and common shells alternating. When a house was struck by one of these solid projectiles it simply went to pieces—roof, walls, and all, and dissolved into fragments. From one house, [illegible] escaped two women and [illegible] ran forth, shrieking with [illegible] they plunged into the fields at the sides and took cover behind a ditch.

The projectiles were now arriving from a point at right angles to the road. A dismounted Lancer and his horse were sheltering near our automobile. The soldier was chatting to the chauffeur. A shrapnel burst within ten yards of the spot. The two men escaped, but the horse was hit.

The Belgian, who had lent us his automobile for the day and had volunteered his services as chauffeur, was much more concerned about the safety of the machine than about his own life.

"I should hate to have it smashed by a German shell," he said.

Still, he behaved very pluckily. The car swung out into the roadway and then dashed off, while puffs of burst shrapnel still seemed to follow us.

Ultimately we got clear of the fire zone and then halted to pick up the Belgian wounded, struggling back along the road. The car was full, and yet another wounded man begged for a place. He had been shot through the head and in the abdomen.

"Stay, I will get down," said an injured comrade, with a bullet wound in the thigh. "He is more severely hurt than I."

This noble fellow insisted that we should lift him down and place him by the roadside, while we succored the soldier he had indicated.

The German advance at this point was stayed before it reached Termonde. We met reinforcements pouring through the gate, infantry and artillery. The Belgian artillery was now able to hold its own and evening came to find the Germans falling back slowly to the village they had shelled earlier in the day.

Reaching Termonde we found the fight raging furiously on the side towards Lebbeke. The Germans had gained the latter point, advancing even to the village of St. Gilles. Here the church tower was destroyed by the German shell fire.

A force of infantry crept up to the railway station and close to the water moat which defends the town. On this side there was a fierce infantry fight round the railway station, the Belgians getting in with the bayonet and driving off their foes. Once again the Germans had manifested a rooted aversion to cold steel.

Before the German artillery fire ceased several shells fell in Termonde itself. This, the east end of the line toward St. Gilles, was subsequently reinforced, and the attack was also repulsed at this point.

When the fire had slackened, I crossed the bridge into Termonde, and [illegible] passing to the Gand and Brussels gate I saw evidence of the severity of the fighting near the railway station and along the railway line which had been valiantly defended by the Belgians.

There were several hundred dead on both sides. Some Germans had been shot at a few yards distance. Here the Belgian machine guns, which were hurried into the firing line in the nick of time, did terrible execution, mowing down the Germans, and effectually stopping the rush of their infantry in masses.

Some of the Belgians, when struck, had spun around and fallen on their faces. The modern bullet, when it strikes a vital spot, must bring death quickly and painlessly. There was no sign of agony. Some of these brave fellows were lying there clutching their rifles, their eyes wide open, looking as if they were smiling.

As I passed by the Termonde Bridge on my return from the midst of death I came across a priest kneeling by the side of a dying soldier, administering the last rites of the Church. The pallor of the soldier's face was already a ghastly hue. He opened his eyes for a moment, and as he saw the bareheaded group his lips moved as if in prayer. His feeble hand clasped that of the priest. There was a convulsive shudder, and all was over.

A soldier covered the face of his dead comrade and the chaplain, inured to such scenes, passed to the next stretcher in order to bring spiritual consolation to another soldier, whose blood had been shed for his country.

WELCOMES TREATY WITH US.

London Times Rejoices in Common Ideals of "Two Democracies."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—The Times, in an editorial article this morning, says:

"The Senate of the United States have ratified new arbitration treaties with this country, with France, and with Spain. The news would have been most welcome by us at any time; it is doubly welcome at a moment when we have been forced into a great war. It brings home to us that the other great English-speaking people of the world share in full measure that love of peace and arbitration as a means to peace which is among the highest and most cherished ideals of British democracy, at home and in the dominions.

"That is one of the ideals which the militarism of the German junker class regards with hatred and scorn. Gen von Bernhardi, in a correspondent showed the other day, pours contempt and derision upon the British and American devotion to it as a sign of our common decadence, but the two democracies see in it a bright promise of the future, when nations will exhaust all methods of peaceful settlement before they draw the sword, and we fancy in their hearts millions of German toilers partake of their wishes and their hopes."

MAY PLAN COAST INVASION.

Russians Think Germans Only Await Favorable Opportunity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—German attacks on the Niemen and Bobr Rivers strengthen the belief, inspired by the news of the German railways to the Baltic ports being closed for traffic to the public, that a descent on the Russian coast is planned.

It would not be impossible for German transports to creep along the coast from their own ports to a suitable spot on the Russian Baltic coast. This, however, would not be attempted until the line of the Niemen was captured, and that is still a matter of time.

Russian successes on the Galician front continue to develop with satisfactory rapidity. Dembica, at a point where the main line to Cracow crosses the River Wisiok, a tributary of the Vistula, has been occupied by Russian troops, thus bringing them within one march of Tarnow and about three marches of Cracow.

The Russians are busy elsewhere, following up their successes. Turka, twenty-six miles south by west of Sambor and high up on the Galician side of the Carpathians, has been captured, the Russians driving out a couple of regiments.

Continuing their success, the Russians pushed over the Carpathian range and captured Uszok, near the source of the River Ung, which flows down the southern face of the great watershed. At Uszok a number of guns, artillery stores, and prisoners were taken, and the Russian troops descended into the plains of Hungary.

GLORY FOR BRITISH GUARDS.

Fine Feat of Arms Performed in Taking a German Battery.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—The Daily Mail correspondent in France pays warm tribute to the work which has been done by the British Guard regiments, who have generally been supposed to be kept "for show purposes." He asserts that they have done more fighting than any other units of the British expeditionary forces.

"In the recent crossing of the Aisne they achieved a glorious feat of arms," says the correspondent. "They were allowed to cross by a pontoon bridge without any opposition, but no sooner had our cavalry, headed by the Scots Greys, begun crossing than a rain of shrapnel burst upon them from nowhere. Those who were not killed outright were drowned.

"A stretch of open country, a quarter of a mile long, lay immediately ahead of the Guards. Then a wood, leading up to the heights, somewhere along or behind which the death-dealing German guns lay. The order was given to advance, but, though the gallant troops escaped the crowning misfortune of falling upon barbed wire, they were received, as was to be feared, by a murderous machine gun fire. On approaching the cover the Guards fixed bayonets and charged. They took those guns, six of them, in five minutes, and tonight they are in the British lines.

"The charge created a necessary diversion, allowing our heavy artillery in turn to enter the lists. Not until the pontoon bridges had twice been destroyed, however, were the Germans' big guns silenced.

"That night the Guards got their just due of congratulation."

ITALIANS PREPARING ARMS.

Delay in Turning Out Cannon Causes an Inquiry.

ROME, Sept. 27, (via Paris.)—Signor Monti-Guarnieri, Deputy from Pesaro, has called upon the Ministry of War for an explanation of the delay in the manufacture of cannon ordered from Italian firms. Parliament not being in session the interrogation in the absence of an official reply may cause some uneasiness.

It is semi-officially stated that the question concerns eighty-seven field batteries. The delivery of the guns of seventy-five millimeters was delayed owing to a modification in the specifications made after the order had been given. However, 400 of the guns already have been delivered, and 100 more will be ready before the end of the year.

Resolutions condemning alleged acts of vandalism committed during the war, the injuries done to the Cathedral at Rheims being cited in particular, were adopted at a meeting of the International Arts Club. About 200 art associations were represented.

The War Office has received many applications from people wishing to enlist in the army in case of mobilization. The applicants include Deputies, ecclesiastics, and journalists.

PARIS PRESS SEES VICTORY.

General Belief That Allies Are Winning the Battle of the Aisne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Sunday press universally professes confidence in the speedy victory of the Allies.

L'Intransigeant says:

"Yesterday we were told that the enemy was pressing his whole strength against our wings; today's news is summed up thus: 'Our wings advance.'"

The Temps similarly says:

"After two days' uncertainty, due to the Germans' last desperate attacks, the battle is drawing to a close. Once more confidence is justified. Victory is undoubtedly near."

Points Where Fighting Is Fiercest in Northern France.

(1) Berlin reports that a French division (undoubtedly engaged in the great flanking movement) has been repulsed at Bapaume.
(2) A continuous conflict has been raging all along the line from north of Peronne nearly as far east as Rheims. Savage German attacks have been beaten off.
(3) The French forces have occupied Berry-du-Bac.
(4) After gaining ground from Souain, the Germans were forced by the French to fall back.
(5) The situation around St. Mihiel, where the Kaiser's troops have captured the barrier fort of Camp des Romains, remains critical. Berlin is very reticent concerning the reported success.
(6) In the area east of Lunéville persistent clashes continue between French and German forces. Apparently both sides have lost heavily in the encounters.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier

The Russian Army under Gen. Rennenkampff has repulsed all along the line of the East Prussian frontier the German armies which began an advance on Warsaw, (1,) the capital of Russian Poland. At Mariampol (2) the invaders were hurled back ten miles across the River Scheschupa with the loss of many guns and prisoners. Near Suwalki (3) the corps under Gen. Von Hindenburg have been defeated with heavy losses. At Druskeniki (4) the Germans in attempting to cross the River Niemen were repulsed, also with serious casualties.

In Galicia the Russians investing the great fortress of Przemysl (5) are reported to have occupied part of the city. A big column of Austrians retreating toward Sanok (6) from Przemysl were shelled by Russian artillery and left parts of their train of motor cars. Many prisoners and guns were captured from an Austrian force holding Uszok (7) at the entrance to the Carpathian pass of that name. The Russians pursued the Austrians through the pass, penetrating across the border into Hungary.

BELGIANS SURPRISE A GERMAN FORCE

Retiring in Disorder, Germans Leave Many Prisoners and Wounded.

THEY BOMBARD MALINES

Their Long Range Guns Destroy Many Houses and Kill a Dozen Civilians.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—The following official statement, issued at Antwerp yesterday, has been received by Reuter's Telegram Company:

"Yesterday (Saturday) a detachment of German troops, comprising one brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two heavy and four light batteries of artillery, was surprised on the march from Brussels to Termonde, via Alost. Attacked on the front and flank, they retired in disorder toward Assche, leaving in Belgian hands many prisoners, wounded, and caissons.

"Today, (Sunday,) apparently in revenge for this check, Malines was bombarded by long-range guns, and our front between Malines and Alost was subjected to a general attack by strong forces. Toward Alost the Belgian cavalry division succeeded in taking the German left wing on the flank, and generally our troops maintained their positions.

"At Malines the railway station suffered severely from the bombardment. Numerous houses are in ruins, and others have been burned. A dozen civilians were killed and many wounded."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—All day yesterday Belgian refugees poured into Maestricht, owing to the burning of their village by the Germans.

They say that eight Belgian soldiers succeeded in cutting the railway, and that a German train in consequence was thrown into the ditch. In revenge the Germans burned the village.

MORE FIGHTING AT TERMONDE.

Germans Endeavoring to Complete the Ring Around Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Sept. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Travelers arriving from Ghent report severe fighting at Termonde up to last evening, when the Germans attacked in great force, but were driven off with heavy losses.

It is evidently their intention to force their way through to St. Nicolas, if possible, and complete the ring of investment around Antwerp. Their bombardment of the city must be deferred, however, till their big guns are brought near enough to be effective and the concrete emplacements for them have been completed, but severe fighting near Ghent is probable.

TYPHOID IN GERMAN RANKS.

Many of the Besiegers of Antwerp Are Reported Stricken.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—"An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out among the Germans in the field before Antwerp and large numbers of the invaders have been stricken," says the Antwerp correspondent of The Daily Express. His dispatch continues:

"The Belgians have reoccupied Hofstade, from which place Malines was bombarded. The magnificent château there has been destroyed. Empty champagne bottles are found everywhere in the German trenches.

"A Red Cross official from Brussels states that German bullets which have been extracted from wounded German soldiers are proof that as the result of bungling the Germans fired on each other."

FEARS GERMAN SPIES.

Russia Takes Steps to Safeguard Secrets of Great Fortress.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—All Austrians and Germans remaining within the respective radii of the fortresses of Cronstadt, Petrograd, and Vigorg will, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, be tried as spies.

The use of the German language in these districts is prohibited.

HOW THE WHITE PAPERS ANSWERED PARTISANS

London Morning Post Attributes American Favor to Publication of the Facts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—The Morning Post's Washington correspondent, in recording the enterprise of THE NEW YORK TIMES in publishing the text of the British "White Paper," the German "White Book," and the Russian "Orange Book" says:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES has rendered an important public service by the publication of these official documents and the knowledge of facts has undoubtedly done much to destroy American sympathy for Germany.

"So eagerly was the British and German correspondence read, and so great was the demand for copies of the paper containing it, that THE TIMES brought out the correspondence in pamphlet form and has had to reprint it five times. [The seventh edition of this correspondence is issued today.] This shows how carefully Americans are studying the causes which led to the war and their desire to ascertain the truth.

"Having been placed in possession of the facts they are able to form their own conclusions, which can not be shaken by the special pleading of the astute Dr. Bernard Dernburg, the offensive propaganda of the unwise Von Bernstorff, the inventions of the Berlin wireless service, the frothings of the Stats-Zeitung, or the so-called arguments of Count Hugo Munsterberg and other paid and unpaid agents of the German Press Bureau in America."

Describing it as "a sample of the best American opinion on the rights of the war," The Times today reproduces THE NEW YORK TIMES's leading article of Sept. 8 conveying America's answer to Germany.

GERMANY A VAST HOSPITAL.

Distressing Scenes at Stations, Where Wounded Pass.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Germany has become one big hospital and every home a place for secret mourning of people who in public are expected to put a brave face on an increasingly intolerable situation. A Dutch traveler who has just passed through the western part of Germany on his way to Switzerland has sent back a remarkable pen picture of the misery that is seen everywhere in that country, of fields without workers, railway stations full of wounded, and anxious women waiting for days around the stations, watching the seemingly interminable procession of trains full of wounded—fearful, yet hoping that among the wounded they may catch a glimpse of husband, father, or son.

There appear to be no ordinary travelers. At one station all the platforms were filled with wounded—lines of white-wrapped figures, whose pale faces could be seen above their wraps. These long, white lines were fringed with crowds of quiet, anxious, watching women.

To travel from Frankfort to Offenburg was to go into the midst of misery. The stations were crowded with wounded, while the trains were bringing in women and children from the south—refugees, probably, from Alsace. Outside the stations there were crowds of women thronging the gates.

BLUFFED GERMAN GUARD.

Paris Story of How a Wounded French Officer Gained Freedom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

London, Sept. 27.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent tells an amusing story of a trick played by Lieut. Col. La Roque, who was wounded and captured in the battle of the Marne.

When he recovered consciousness, he found himself in a German ambulance corps, established in a farm. There were several German Red Cross attendants and a guard of five men, under a Sergeant, with fixed bayonets.

At 4 o'clock the next afternoon a small French patrol, searching the neighborhood, fired a few shots at some Uhlans posted near there, and, after putting them to flight, rode away. La Roque turned this incident to profit.

He at once took command of the German detachment, and, speaking excellent German, assured the Red Cross attendants they had nothing to fear, as he would protect them. Then, turning to the guard of six men, he told them if they did not want to be shot by French troopers they had better surrender themselves to him. He made them lay down their arms and locked them up in a shed.

La Roque then made his escape, and despite two wounds, succeeded in reaching a French outpost before falling down exhausted from loss of blood.

BELGIAN RETURNS WOUNDED.

Van Hoeke Rejoins Family at Providence—Shot in Leg at Namur.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27.—Edmund Van Hoeke, a Belgian reservist, who fought at Namur, Louvain, and Anvers, and was shot through the leg at Namur, has arrived at his home on Putnam Street in this city, bringing thrilling accounts of the fighting in Belgium. He told some of his experiences to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight.

Van Hoeke was one of the reservists who sailed for the other side on the Adriatic soon after the first call. While willing to fight for his country, he is overjoyed to return to his wife and three children here.

It was during the siege of Namur that he was injured. He spent six days in a field hospital before he was placed aboard a train for Ghent. At that town he was obliged to throw away his uniform in order to escape possible capture by Germans who might be in the vicinity. He then walked twelve hours to Renaix, his former home.

While he was at Renaix a German force arrived and ransacked all the stores where foodstuffs could be found. The invaders remained there for three days and nights, all the time, he says, pillaging the provision houses. Here the Belgians were unable to make any opposition because of the greater German force.

Van Hoeke was at Louvain when the Germans ransacked that town. He declares the Belgians were helpless to stop the onslaught because they were outnumbered 100 to 1. The Belgians had no alternative but to retreat to the outskirts. Here also the residents were panic-stricken, being driven from their homes and kept constantly on the move. All wires were cut, and at one telegraph station, he says, the operator was killed because he failed to respond quickly to the German demands.

POPE BENEDICT SILENT ON LOSS AT RHEIMS

But a Member of His Entourage Denounces Shelling of Cathedral. Says: "Vengeance Is God's."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The correspondent of The Daily News in Rome says:

"Although the Pope is greatly shocked and deeply grieved at the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral, which he is convinced was entirely unnecessary, and could easily have been averted, he still declines to make a public statement. I am merely authorized to state that the Pope's sorrow at the destruction of the magnificent cathedral is so great that it is impossible for him to express it.

"The Pope is convinced that his sorrow is shared not only by Catholics, but by all Christians, since all believers in God mourn the destruction of His temples, which even war does not justify.

"A member of the Pope's entourage explained the reasons why a public statement was not issued. He said: 'The Pope's sorrow is understood, if not publicly announced. It is inconceivable that even if the destruction of the cathedral was necessary for strategical reasons the intensity of the Pope's sorrow would be lessened, but a public statement implies blame, which the Pope thinks now is inopportune and inexpedient, hence he refrains from any comment. God's mercy is undoubted; His justice inevitable. Time will show whether the criminal destruction of one of the most famous of the world's cathedrals will remain unpunished. Vengeance is God's.'"

NO SOLDIERS ON CATHEDRAL.

Joffre Denies It Was Used for Observatory, as Germans Said.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The French Embassy made public the following communiqué today:

"The French Government has been informed that the German Government officially alleges that the bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral (first denied and now openly acknowledged by its authors) had been caused by a French post of observation having been established on the cathedral.

"A telegram of Gen. Joffre to the Minister of War shows that the destruction was as stated before, without the shadow of an excuse. The telegram is as follows:

"'The Fifth (French) Army had occupied Rheims until Sept. 18, and then was relieved by the Ninth. Both declare that they established no post of observation on the cathedral, the systematic bombardment of which began on the 19th at 3 P. M.'"

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HOLD TWO SHIPS WITH FOOD CARGO

Dictograph Said to Have Revealed a Mission to Provision German Warships

TO MEET OFF SOUTH AMERICA

Owners, Suspecting the Errand of the Vessels, Protested—Cargoes to be Removed.

CAPTAINS TO GET BONUS

Vessels Now at Philadelphia First Were to Sail to Spain, Then to Bahia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Evidence that the cargoes of coal, ship stores, and food of the Norwegian tramp steamships Somerstad and Fram, now in the Delaware River, were to be delivered to German warships off the coast of South America caused the cancellation today of the sailings of both vessels from this port. The cargoes will be removed tomorrow.

Dictograph records of a conference in New York City, which is said to have been attended by representatives of a German-American steamship line, a shipping firm, acting as an intermediary, and the owners of the two ships, revealed the secret destination of the cargoes, although the port records assert that both the Somerstad and the Fram were to sail for Bahia, Brazil.

The promise of a bonus to both Capt. Axelson of the Somerstad and Capt. Grinheim of the Fram, as well as a guarantee to the owners to protect them against loss made by officials of the steamship line, and the admission that the cargoes in reality were not to be unloaded at Bahia but directly on the decks of German war vessels at sea, were matters discussed at the conference and recorded by the dictograph.

Suspicion first was aroused in the minds of the vessels' owners in Norway by the varied nature of the cargoes, including sixty tons of fresh water, large stores of flour, coal, and barrels of sauerkraut. There were heavy consignments of coffee to Brazil, and the owners could see no reason for shipping coffee to that country. The owners of both Norwegian vessels on Sept. 25 protested against the departure of the vessels in view of the nature of the cargoes. The owners also based their protests on the information that an English cruiser was lying off the port of Philadelphia in wait for such cargoes.

The two ships were loaded early in September for Cadiz, Spain. When it was reported that a German cruiser had been sunk off the coast of Spain the destination on Sept. 22 was changed to Bahia, Brazil. Both ships were chartered originally from the Norwegian owners by a New York shipping firm which in turn chartered the vessels to the German steamship line in question.

On Sept. 28, when it was evident that the vessels were not to sail immediately, officials of the German steamship line, it is asserted, sent letters offering the Captains of the ships a bonus, and at the same time guaranteeing the owners against loss. A meeting then was arranged between the officials of the line, representatives of the shipping firm, and the representative of the ship owners in New York.

R. J. M. Bullowa, attorney for the owners, installed a dictograph in his office before the conference, and the talk relating to the alleged plan to supply the German warships was recorded.

Mr. Bullowa said tonight when he was called on the telephone at his home that he was prepared to prove by means of the dictograph records that the facts in the case were substantially as given above. While it was impossible to learn the names of all the officials of the steamship line present at the conference, it was asserted that its General Director was one and its purchasing agent another.

Frederick E. Hasler of the shipping firm of Hasler Brothers, said last night at his home, 676 Riverside Drive, that Hasler Brothers had never chartered two Norwegian ships to carry coal and provisions to German warships.

"Any story that our firm had any part in such a transaction is absolutely untrue," he said. "The statement that any member or representative of our firm took part in a conversation about the chartering of vessels for a German line for such a purpose is untrue. We have not transacted any business of any kind with the line in question. We never have chartered at any time the two Norwegian ships named, have not acted for their owners in any capacity, and know nothing about them. I have heard of the trouble over these ships in Philadelphia, but I am at loss to understand how our firm has been dragged into it in any way."

A Director of the steamship line denied that the line had chartered any ships to supply German cruisers.

"We have chartered a number of ships at various times," he said, "to supply ships of our own line, but have never chartered ships to supply German cruisers. I know nothing of the present incident. I don't know whether we ever chartered the two Norwegian ships named for any purpose."

Another Director of the line, who was said to have taken part in the negotiations, was at home, but could not be interviewed.

Ralph J. M. Bullowa, the lawyer who is said in Philadelphia to have laid the trap which caught the violators of neutrality, has offices at 10 Broadway. He is a Director of the Baracoa Fruit Company, the Fanning Charters Distributing Company, and the R. S. Hammond Fruit Company. He could not be found last night.

CONTRACTS WITH FOES STAND

Provided They Were Made Before War Began, French Cabinet Decides.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 27.—The Cabinet met today and adopted two decrees.

One continues the moratorium during October, but increases the amount of current bank accounts that may be withdrawn to one-fourth the total deposits.

The other decree makes all contracts between Frenchmen and subjects of the belligerents, drawn since the outbreak of hostilities, null and void. It is explained that the French Government considers that it would be contrary to the public welfare if contracts with belligerents, made prior to the outbreak of the war, were suspended, if partially executed, or canceled by order of the court.

A Havas dispatch from Rome says a royal decree just issued there prolongs the moratorium from Sept. 30 to Dec. 31. Banks are permitted to limit payments to 10 per cent. of the deposits during each of the next three months. Postal savings banks and banks issuing currency must pay deposits in full.

Says Kaiser Wilhelm Was Blown Up

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (via London.)—According to a letter from an officer of the German auxiliary cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, this vessel was not sunk by the British cruiser Highflyer, as asserted, but was blown up when her ammunition was gone. Only a few of the crew were wounded. The officer says that the fire of the Highflyer was extremely poor.

SERBS FIGHTING FIERCELY.

Drive Back Big Austrian Army in Battles on Two Rivers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday Sept. 28.—A dispatch to the London Morning Post from Nish, Servia, dated Sept. 25, says:

"The Austrian commander of the troops at Semlin sought to obtain by bluff what could not be achieved by regular warfare. He sent a parlementaire to Belgrade with a letter demanding the surrender of the town within six hours, threatening otherwise to lay the city in ruins. The only reply was that the Servian artillery fire was at once directed on the Austrian warships and on Semlin itself.

"Austrian troops last night backed up their demand for the surrender of Belgrade by making strenuous attempts to cross into Servia from Tziganlia Island, opposite the Servian capital, but they were unsuccessful and suffered terrible losses. During the same night the Austrians endeavored to terrorize the inhabitants into submission by another heavy bombardment.

"Following are details of the battle of the Drina, where a heroic resistance was made by the Servians against an Austrian army 250,000 strong on the line of Limanska Ada to Parashnitza. The Austrians on Sept. 8 and 9 were totally beaten and driven back over the Drina on the Losnitza-Ljubovia front.

"There were only a few Servian troops at the outset, but they held their positions stubbornly against the Austrians.

"On Sept. 7 the Austrians managed to cross the Drian south of Ljubovia, and on Sept. 10 they received reinforcements. The Servians retired on the line of Gutchevo-Kostakanik-Krupagne-Rozlagn. Troops were recalled from Srem, and Sept. 15, 16, and 17 the right wing of the Austrians was driven back in panic a whole day's march. The Servian troops continued their advance, the Austrians fighting desperate rear-guard actions and bringing up all available troops to their aid.

"They were also unsuccessful in an attempt to cross the Save and reoccupy Matchva.

"The Austrians are now attacking Obrenovatz, Belgrade, Semendria, and Dubravitza, but without success. The Servian troops have captured many heavy guns, machine guns, and rifles."

Bosnia Advance Reaches Romania.

By The Associated Press.

NISH, Servia, Sept. 27.—The Servians and Montenegrins in their march on Serajevo, Bosnia, have reached Romania. Near Belgrade the Servians, after the sharpest of fighting, took the most important of the islands in the Save River at that point. In this battle the Austrians lost a considerable number in dead, among whom were many officers.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Servia, dated Sept. 24 and delayed in transmission, says:

"The Servians have lost heavily during the battle with the Austrians, which has been progressing for a fortnight. The Austrians have brought five army corps into action. With several brigades of fresh troops they crossed the River Drino and attacked the Servians, whose numbers were inferior.

"Over 30,000 Austrians, with much artillery and many machine guns, advanced, with the object of reaching Kroupani, Valy, and Evo. The Servians beat back the Austrian left wing, which lost 10,000 men in killed and wounded. In the centre, however, the Servians were compelled to retire six miles. Later the Servians forced the Austrian right wing also to retreat, with enormous losses.

"Meanwhile independent columns of Servians and Montenegrins have advanced far into Bosnia."

TO INCREASE BIRTH RATE.

British Fighters Urged to Marry Before Going to War.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Realization of the necessity of a high birth rate to offset the deaths due to the war has led to a movement in England to reduce marriage fees and to encourage soldiers and sailors to take wives before leaving for the front.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed an open letter on the subject to a London paper, and he has likewise sent a strong letter to all the Bishops urging them to reduce the marriage license fees so that soldiers and sailors summoned to active service may marry before leaving home. The marriage fees total $10, which includes $2.50 in stamp duty to the Government. The Archbishop has requested the Government to waive the payment of this duty in the case of recruits.

Many dioceses already have lowered the license fee to $2.50, and the clergymen are waiving their right to personal fees.

The wholesale encouragement of marriages on the part of the soldiers and sailors of Germany, Austria, and France has attracted much attention in England and probably inspired the Archbishop's action.

BOER CHIEF JOINS ALLIES.

Joubert-Pienaar Predicts Victory Over German "Machine."

BORDEAUX, Sept. 27.—Francois Joubert-Pienaar, the famous Boer General, has arrived here to offer his sword to the allied armies.

"I fought against Gen. French in South Africa," he said. "Now I am going to fight with him. I commanded a Boer army opposed to him at Elandslaagte, where I received by baptism of fire in civilized warfare.

"I have offered my services unconditionally, and do not know yet how I will be employed, but expect that it will be in an advisory capacity and that I will be attached in this manner to Gen. French's staff. The war will be long and fierce. The German Army, which I know well, is the finest fighting machine in the world, but we shall beat it in the end because our armies are something better than a machine."

Gen. Joubert-Pienaar, like the better-known Gen. Piet Joubert, is descended from a Huguenot family which settled in South Africa to escape persecution by Louis XIV. His branch of the family emigrated to the Orange Free State, where in Bloemfontein Gen. Francois Joubert-Pienaar was born in 1850. He was educated in Amsterdam, but returned to his native country, and was cornet in a cavalry regiment when the war broke out. He fought at Elandslaagte and in the actions accompanying the siege of Ladysmith; and later, when the Boer resistance had become guerrilla warfare, he joined the famous flying column of Gen. Christian De Wet, and eventually rose to be that officer's second in command.

NO GERMAN CULTURE--GORKY

Russian Writer Says Their Vandalism Disproves a Boast of Theirs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Maxim Gorky, who was reported to be depressed at the beginning of the war, has written an interesting letter to Ghaliapin in response to an invitation to take part in an entertainment on behalf of the wounded. He says:

"It is as though I had been reborn by this war. I have always been a strong opponent of war—ready to do anything to make war impossible. But now that the Germans have laid their filthy, blood-stained paws on most of the holy places, wherever they march, grass ceases to grow.

"All this vandalism simply means that they have not a shadow of that culture of which they boasted. I am in thorough sympathy with your idea. It is our sheer duty to help our soldiers—those simple, strong heroes of our."

The great Polish writer Sienkiewicz, who had been in Cracow, left on Sept. 19, and is [illegible]

JAPANESE VICTORS IN KIAO-CHAU FIGHT

Tokio Reports Germans Defeated in 14-Hour Battle in Suburbs of Tsing-tau.

UNDER FIRE OF GUNBOATS

Invading Forces Aided by Effective Use of Aeroplanes—Fang-tse Mines Are Flooded.

TOKIO, Sept. 27.—It is officially announced that the Japanese have defeated the Germans in a stubborn battle lasting fourteen hours on the outskirts of Tsing-tau, seat of the Government of the German leased possession of Kiao-Chau, China.

The Japanese casualties so far as ascertained are given as three killed and twelve wounded.

According to the statement, the fight began on Sept. 26. German gunboats bombarded the positions of the Japanese troops. Japanese aeroplanes proved effective in reconnoitring expeditions, and are reported to have escaped unharmed.

PEKING, China, Sept. 27.—It is learned from Wei-hsien, in Shantung, that a second detachment of Japanese troops arrived there at sundown on Saturday with fifteen cartloads of ammunition and supplies. Other troops have advanced westward along the railway and hold Fang-tse, where the Germans flooded the coal mines before their departure. All the Chinese miners fled.

The American Mission is crowded with women of all classes from the city and country districts. They are said by the correspondent at Wei-hsien to fear both the Japanese and the Chinese soldiers.

The Chinese Foreign Office has asked the Japanese Legation for an explanation of the occupation of the railway station at Wei-hsien by Japanese.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Peking says it is officially announced there that Pei-ho was occupied on Sept. 27 by a small Japanese detachment, which repulsed 300 Germans.

FOOD SHORT IN KIAO-CHAU.

Japanese Hear the Germans Are Feeling Effects of Siege.

TOKIO, Sept. 27, (Cable Dispatch to East and West News Bureau.)—Among the Germans defending Kiao-Chau there are said to have been many deserters. Through these deserters it is learned that, despite the determination of the Governor to fight to the last, the party which advocates timely surrender is asserting itself. It has found its defenders even among high officials of the army. Some of these advocates of surrender are said to have been shot.

The German flying machines have been damaged. The food supply is cut off by the strict blockade of the Japanese Navy, and is daily diminishing. Whatever is replenished comes only through the smuggling of Chinese junks. The disease of scurvy is reported to be increasing. As the British troops have landed and joined the Japanese Army, it is expected that the general assault on the fortress will begin soon.

JAPAN BUILDING NO ROAD.

Embassy Denies Report of Encroachment in China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Japanese Embassy tonight issued this statement:

"The Japanese Embassy is authorized from Tokio categorically to deny the reports given circulation a few days ago that the Japanese Government intends to build a narrow gauge railway from the seaport Lung-Kow to Kiao-Chau."

FRENCH PROPHETESS HONORED

Predicted the War and Now Foretells Victory and the Kaiser's Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The famous Paris prophetess, Mme. de Thebes, added enormously to her reputation by the predictions in her almanac, published in January, that a European war would break about the middle of the year, preceded by a sensational trial; that the Pope would die soon after hostilities had begun, and that the Germans would get near Paris without taking it. This naturally warrants the tremendous interest which Paris is giving to her subsequent prophesies that the German Emperor will be killed on Sept. 29; that the French will enter Germany on Oct. 29, and that the war will end on Nov. 7.

GRANTS "HONOR" TO FIGHT.

Francis Joseph So Says in Calling Reservists to the Colors.

ROME, Sept. 27.—Dispatches from Austria report that a decree has been issued there which says:

"In view of the heroic dash of the Austrian Army, the Emperor has granted the reservists the honor to go and fight for the defense of the Fatherland."

The Austrian reservists are men of mature age, with families; they are not legally required to leave their provinces, but they will be sent to Galicia or the Servian frontier.

GERMANS ON BAD GROUND.

Russians Hold Strong Position on Banks of the Niemen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The largest German army engaged in the northern campaign has been forced to begin battle on unfavorable ground about midway between Suwalki and Grodno. The Russians compelled their enemy to take action while they were moving with difficulty on a twenty-mile front through marshy land, intersected with spaces of soft sand and shallow lakes. The Russians hold a strong position on moderate elevations on the right bank of the Niemen.

The Germans after the repulse are attempting either to outflank the Russian right or to prepare for a main advance upon Orita and Vilna. The river between the armies is about twenty yards wide and unfordable. There is no bridge above Orita until Grodno. The immediate purpose of the battle is to reach the railway running from Vilna via Grodno to Warsaw and open a campaign in North Poland.

The restlessness and changeable tactics of the Germans is ascribed to imperative orders of the Kaiser to achieve immediate and striking results, but throughout the week's fighting they have lost very heavily, especially around Suwalki and Augustowo, without seriously damaging the Russians.

Among the captured equipment brought into Vilna are seventeen armored automobiles equipped with machine guns. These were mostly stuck in the swamps.

PARIS CHARGES SACRILEGE.

Report That Germans Have Opened the Tomb of Poincare's Parents.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—At Nubecourt, the home of the parents of President Poincard, the Germans broke open the Poincard family vault. It is reported and

THE WAR SITUATION.

Disease Levies Heavy Toll—Germans Cut Railroad to Verdun—Have the British a New Surprise?

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

A new enemy has appeared in Northern France that is attacking with impartiality both the Germans and the Allies. Disease is now making inroads upon the armed forces that will increase in severity as the hardships of the campaign continue.

History shows that epidemics begin to appear about the third week of war and gradually increase in severity for several months. By the end of six months disease has carried off or incapacitated all those whose resistance is insufficient to give them immunity. After six months of campaigning the soldier is sufficiently toughened to survive almost anything except starvation or bullets.

Where armies fight for days over the same ground as is now the case in the great battle of the Aisne, the spread of epidemics is especially facilitated. So strenuous is the fighting that no time can be spared to bury the dead. Corpses of men and carcasses of animals lie where they fall, and spread infection through the district.

Smallpox formerly carried away whole armies. The two great scourges of modern armies have been typhoid fever and dysentery. Vaccination has overcome smallpox, and the simple typhoid treatment has secured immunity from this disease, but dysentery is left, and also measles, especially fatal under field conditions.

The mind is attracted by the glamor of armed conflict and we tend to overlook the sordid details of sickness which in war causes more deaths than bullets. In the Spanish war 6,000 men were wounded in action, while 60,000 were victims of disease. In the district in which the campaign in France is being waged, the Siege of Metz, in 1870, was notorious for the inroads made upon the strength of the armies by the epidemics that prevailed. The great army of Marshal Bazaine, which was shut up in Metz, was rendered almost entirely hors de combat by disease and starvation, while even the German besieging army, with everything in its favor, had over 50 per cent. on the sick list at the time of the French surrender.

The insanitary conditions will be further aggravated by the approach of cold weather. There is no question but that this war is going to last well into Winter; it may last even beyond next Summer. The Germans and Austrians, especially, cannot afford to rest idle in cantonments during cold weather. The operations of the campaign will then continue even more strenuously than did those of the campaign in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war. The greatest battle of that war, Mukden, was fought in March, 1905, when at this far northern latitude the ground and the rivers were frozen hard.

The cold weather makes especially terrible the losses in battle. The wounded can do little to help themselves. With lowered vitality they soon succumb to the freezing weather. The percentage of losses mounts up far beyond that of ordinary combats. Already the Belgian reports show the beginning of German preparations for their Winter campaign.

The success of the Germans in reaching the west bank of the Meuse at St. Mihiel has enabled them to destroy the railroad along the Meuse to Verdun, on which the French have been depending for the supply of this fortress. In the earlier campaign the Germans captured and destroyed both railroads leading from Verdun to the west. The provisioning of this portion of the French line is now dependent solely upon automobile transport, a considerable handicap in the conduct of active operations from this point as a base. One railroad train carries as much supplies as 150 wagons or as fifty military automobile trucks, and can cover greater distances in equal time.

This gain promises to be the limit of the German success. The rush of reserves to the threatened point has stiffened the French resistance and has checked the German advance. The great development of the present war is the aero service, by which early information is obtained of any movement in force by the enemy. No great massing of troops can occur without attracting the attention of the scouts that from time to time pass over all parts of the theatre of operations. The General in command gets timely notice and by the aid of multiple lines of railway can quickly deliver at the point of need whatever force is shown necessary to defeat the plan of the enemy.

The efficient scouting by aeroplane and airship has made surprise a thing of the past. The moves and countermoves are made, as it were, on an open board. The battle is reduced to a question of endurance and attrition. Neither side can be forced from position until the long continued battle has used up its successive lines to the last reserve. For this reason fighting has become more deadly than ever. Surrenders of large bodies are improbable. The list of losses will be appalling.

The tightening of the censorship indicates that most important moves are now taking place. Nothing is allowed to come out about them, they can only be conjectured. France now has almost every man on the firing line; she cannot greatly change her dispositions. The west flanks of both armies are in the open; it is here that a change in the situation is most likely to occur. Great Britain is especially enforcing this sudden change in censorship requirements. What new move is she in a position to make?

On Aug. 4 King George issued his mobilization proclamation, summoning the reserves and the Territorials to the colors. The regular army was filled up to its war strength and was started to the front. The special reserves organized the third battalions for each regiment, forming the depot to train recruits and forward them to the front to maintain the fighting strength of the two battalions in the field. The Territorials drew their arms and equipment and went into camp to undergo the rigid training required to harden them for field service.

The British system is known to demand six months' training before the Territorials and Volunteers take the field. However, in Gen. Kitchener they have a man of driving force who will hasten results in every way possible. One of his early demands was that every effort be concentrated on teaching the men to march and shoot. It is also known that only men of previous service have been accepted for the Volunteers. It can very well be that Great Britain has been able to collect enough veterans of the Boer war and the fighting in various parts of her great empire to make up a large force of Volunteers that could be quickly "licked into shape."

She had more than a million men with the colors during the Boer war in 1900, and has had many thousand men in the fighting in India and Rhodesia since then. Of the 300,000 Volunteers that responded to the first call it can very well be that 100,000 are now sufficiently trained, and that they are being rushed to the Continent with every secrecy possible. Such an army, landed at Calais, Dunkirk, and Ostend, would be in a position to fall upon the extreme German flank with a force that they would have difficulty in withstanding. A Belgian advance from Ghent at the same time would, in conjunction with the British and French advances, bring to bear an almost irresistible pressure upon the over-extended German flank.

Every report of the developments of the Russian campaign further establishes the consummate strategy with which it has been directed. By their campaign in East Prussia they led the Germans on to deliver a "blow in the air," which has no result other than to weaken the resistance in the south. Having driven back the Austrian invasion the Russians have now cleared the way for an advance that will force the withdrawal of the German Army in the north without the necessity of an arduous campaign in the East Prussian lake region.

The Russian campaign has been conducted on a plan that is slow but sure. Instead of rushing forward through Poland with both flanks exposed, they have followed the safer policy of waiting to clear at least one flank. The long delay has also enabled them to get their slow-moving masses to the front so that they can now safely make an advance which would have been dangerous during the first days of the war. They are now advancing in a force which will require every man that Germany can put in the field on this border to hold back the Russian invasion from her capital.

RUSSIANS HALT GERMAN ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

Daily Telegraph has forwarded the following semi-official statement:

"The movement of German troops from East Prussia in the direction of Warsaw has come to nothing. In the Government of Suwalki (Russian Poland) the Germans have suffered a serious repulse. The left flank of the Russian Army has defeated the troops under the command of Gen. von Hindenburg near Suwalki.

"At the same time our troops won a complete victory at Mariampol, and the attacking Germans were thrown back ten miles across the River Schoschupa, with a loss of many guns and prisoners. On the right flank at the Niemen River the battle ended in success for us at Druskeniki, where a German attempt to cross the river was repulsed with great loss."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Col. Golejewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, gave out the following tonight, based on a dispatch from his Government:

"The fighting at Sopotkin and Druskeniki ended in a retreat of the Germans.

"The enemy approached the fortress of Ossowitz from the north and opened an artillery duel with the latter.

"In Galicia we occupied Dembica, (on the main railroad line from Przemysl to Cracow, eighty miles from the latter.)

"A large column retiring from Przemysl to Sanok was shelled by our artillery and took to flight, abandoning ammunition columns, supply trains, and motor trucks.

"On the Uzsok Pass in the Carpathians we defeated a detachment of the enemy, took its artillery and many prisoners, and, pursuing the retreating Austrians, have entered into Hungary."

GERMANS IN RETREAT.

Their Invasion of Poland Ended in Four Days.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the correspondent of The Chronicle says:

"It appeared last night as if the battle in the west of Russia, for which vast German preparations had been made, had at last begun. Now it has already ended, and the Germans are in retreat, shelling the works of Ossowetz as they go.

"They came across the border on Sept. 23 at four points. The most southerly was close to Kalisz, where they occupied the district of Warta, and suffered heavy losses at Sieradz, thirty-two miles east-southeast of Kalisz.

"Another force advanced to Mlawa, in Russian Poland, while another invaded the Government of Lomza, near Winzenta, and was definitely defeated.

"Another came by way of Suwalki and made its way east toward the Niemen, where it was engaged on a front thirty miles long.

"The Germans' strength is not stated. Their losses were heavy, mainly from artillery fire, which broke the attempt to move upon Druskeniki."

COSSACKS' VALUE PROVED.

Have Retrieved in Present War Reputation Lost in Manchuria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In the Russo-Japanese War the Cossacks gave such a poor account of themselves that The London Times described them as picturesque incompetents. Indeed, most military critics on that occasion came to the conclusion that cavalry of all kinds had had its day, but all the critics forgot that the special conditions of the Manchurian war handicapped the Cossacks considerably.

In the present war, however, they have justified themselves. On their great native plains of Poland and Galicia a free rein has been given to them, and enough now is known to prove beyond doubt that the Cossacks are of great utility in modern war.

On the great Galician plain they have been at their best. The famous Hussars of Hungary could do nothing against them, for not only are the Don Cossacks better horsemen than the Hungarians, but they also have had practical acquaintance with war. They learned what sharpnel was at Liao-Lang and Mukden. For more than a year they had to contend with the Japanese, much tougher antagonists than the Austrians.

Even before Lemberg was taken, the Cossacks had reached the Carpathian foothills. So far, however, they have done their best work in the rear of the Austrian Army which began to retreat from before Lublin. The most daring Cossacks captured a whole Austrian convoy, consisting of many cattle, horses, vast stores of provisions and ammunition, seventeen officers, and nearly 500 men.

FLED BEFORE COSSACKS.

When Austrians Departed, Lemberg Welcomed Czar's Forces.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily News quotes a Cossack officer who describes the Russian entry into Lemberg.

"Our turn came," says the officer, "when the Austrians began to give way before our infantry. Then we were let loose on the enemy's broken rear. We soon converted the retreat of some detachments into a rout. We heard men cry out in terror, 'The Cossacks! the Cossacks!'

"The Hungarian cavalry tried to stop us, but we swept them aside like straw. They had red breeches and beautiful jackets like those worn by our Cossack women and fine horses. They were good riders, but did not know how to use spears.

"When we, the Don Cossacks, charge we throw into our blows not only our own weight but the whole weight of our horses. The Austrians fled in a panic.

"The same morning the Cossacks rode into the conquered town. Nobody fired on us. We were received as friends and brothers. Church bells rang and priests came out and blessed us."

HOW SIBERIA TOOK THE WAR.

Mobilization a Smooth Moving Businesslike Affair.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 28.—How the people of Siberia took the news that war had been declared and their action in preparing for it are told in a dispatch from Omsk, Siberia, to The Daily Telegraph, under date of Sept. 15. The most striking feature, to a foreigner, dispatch says:

"Here in the heart of Siberia the of the early stages of the war was the remarkably business-like fashion in which the country tackled the grim realities of war.

"We were in Semipalatinsk, 600 miles from the railway, when war was declared. The news was carried all over Siberia by galloping Cossacks, who, like a multitude of Paul Reveres, spread across the country notifying the farmers and peasants of the little villages and ordering the mobilization.

"Omsk, three days' journey from Semipalatinsk, we found humming with well-regulated activity. There were nearly 200,000 reservists already gathering there and being sent westward for drilling in the encampments in Southern Russia.

"The outstanding feature was the rapidity, precision and smoothness with which the vast masses of troops were handled. This was an object lesson in the awakening of the Russian Empire, and a reminder that Siberia is adopting aggressive American methods of grappling with its vast problems.

"The attitude of the Jews, who everywhere displayed an enthusiastic sympathy with the Russian attitude in the war, was also interesting. It is a remarkable sign of the times, this Jewish movement. If the occasion is grasped, as there is reason to suppose it will be, it means an opportunity for the solution of the much mixed Jewish problem.

"The attitude of the Siberians toward this war is very different from their attitude during the Japanese war. Japan meant little or nothing to the Siberian moujik, but he knows the Germans. This is no struggle against an unknown foe over an obscure international disagreement, but a war in which the personal equation looms larger in figures. Every man feels that he is going to help his brother Slavs in Servia, and at the same time free Russia from Teuton tutelage.

"At Semipalatinsk, the breweries and vodka shops were closed as soon as war was declared. As soon as the reservists began to pour in, with the regularity of a well-oiled machine they were sent in at one door of the low building which housed military headquarters and sent out promptly, through another, with instructions where to report for service, with warrants for steamer and railway travel, and with an allowance of 25 kopecks a day for spending money.

"It was a thrilling scene as the reservists took the boat for the mobilization point. Great crowds thronged the pier where the Governor, in full uniform, harangued his people in stirring words.

"'This is no war of aggression,' he said. 'You are fighting to crush a cruel oppression, and Almighty God is with you. As for your women folks, who are left perhaps to mourn, let them be of good cheer, and by their courage and self-control emblazon the Russian flag with one more instance of the devotion of its womankind.'

"As he finished the band played the national hymn, and the priests, robed in green and gold, advanced toward the ship, giving it and the passengers their blessing.

"The Russians have a great advantage in the good feeling between the officers and the men. Their treatment is paternal, almost to the extent of that exhibited in the school room."

Austrian Wounded Forbidden to Talk

ROME, (via Paris), Monday, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Trieste, Austria, says that the authorities have prohibited the population from approaching the wounded soldiers who are constantly arriving there. Three slightly wounded soldiers, who were allowed to return to their families, related the circumstances of the fighting which they had witnessed and were arrested.

OLD U. S. WARSHIP FOR GERMAN CAUSE?

Torpedo Boat Porter, Now Being Repaired in Brooklyn, Reported Sold to Kaiser.

WAR PAINT PUT ON HER

British Consulate Warned She Is to be Used Against English Cruisers Outside Harbor.

Following anonymous warnings received at the British Consulate here frequently of late that the former United States torpedo boat Porter was being fitted out in Brooklyn for service under the German flag against the British cruisers outside of Sandy Hook, it was learned last night that the vessel was being hurriedly repaired in Beard's Yacht Basin, at the foot of Columbia Street, South Brooklyn, and that she had been painted a dull war gray color.

Close beside her in the yacht basin lies a former United States torpedo boat, the Winslow, whose commander, Lieut. Bagley, was the first man killed in the Spanish-American war, while he was trying to tow the vessel out of the range of Spanish guns in Cuba. The Winslow, however, bears no traces of recent repair or painting.

The only person who could be found at the basin last night was a watchman employed there. He said that the Porter was owned by A. Olsen, a machinist and boilermaker, of 39 Union Street. The ship, he said, had been in the yacht basin ever since last Winter. Some months ago, according to the watchman, repair work was started on the Porter and she was sent to drydock, from which she returned to the yacht basin about a week ago. Ever since then, he said, there had been hurried work of repair and painting aboard her.

The watchman had heard no rumors of a sale of the Porter to the German Government or any one else, and did not know whether there had been any armament put aboard her or not. None was visible either on the Porter or the Winslow from the basin. The iron hatches on both ships were locked.

At the address in Union Street the shop of A. Olsen was found locked, and no one in the neighborhood could tell where he might be found. It was reported, however, that he had previously denied that he had sold the Porter to Germany for war service.

Capt. W. L. Howard of the navy yard in Brooklyn recalled last night that the Porter had been sold by the Government for scrap some time ago. Such transactions, he said, were in charge of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, and thereafter the navy yard officials had no further interest in the ships. The Winslow, too, was sold for junk.

The Porter and Winslow are both about the same size. Each has two funnels. The Porter was built in 1896 and is of 165 tons displacement, has a speed of 28 knots an hour, and in the Spanish-American War, where she saw service, she was considered a first-class vessel. Though her guns were dismantled when she was sold at auction by the Government, it is reported that she has three torpedo tubes ready for use.

When the reports first reached the British Consulate here that the Porter was being prepared for war service under the German flag, Consul General treated them lightly, but on hearing that the ship was undergoing repairs in the Brooklyn yacht basin he gave the matter his attention. No active step has yet been taken, but should the work on the Porter assume a suspicious character, it was said, representations might be made to the State Department at Washington.

Neither the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, nor the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, could be communicated with yesterday regarding the rumored sale of the Porter to the German Government. According to the communications that reached the British Consulate, the work of repair on the Porter so far has cost about $30,000.

CHARGED WITH SABRING NURSE

A Wounded German Officer Accused by the Paris Temps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Temps says that the French have just rescued a Red Cross nurse, Mme. Marie Louise Prudennec, who, during the fighting before Luneville, was assisting a wounded German officer, when the latter treacherously gave her a sabre cut in the leg. She fainted and was captured. She remained five days a prisoner, but, owing to her inability to work because of her wound, she was left behind when the Germans retreated.

A half column describing other alleged atrocities was cut out by the censor.

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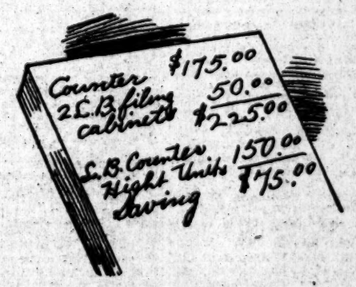

They Saved $75

A fire insurance agency needed a counter and a couple of filing cabinets.

They had about decided to have the counter made by a local carpenter, at a cost of $175, when a Library Bureau salesman dropped in. He showed them that for $150 they could buy a counter composed of L. B. filing cabinets, cupboards, etc., as shown above.

He got the order. The insurance men got a better counter and got it right away.

Result: $75 in money saved ($25 on the counter and $50 for the filing cabinets which they did not have to buy), besides considerable floor space. And if the insurance men move, they can take the counter-hight units with them.

Do YOU need a counter?

Library Bureau

Manufacturing distributors of Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel.

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Made in America

Carpets woven without seams in one piece to cover rooms of any shape or to be used as rugs.

Special designs prepared and estimates submitted.

Delivery in three weeks and upwards, depending upon size of rug and elaborateness of design.

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The spirit of youth, in both boys and girls, demands intelligent consideration—a n d gets it in this establishment.

De Pinna is the only exclusive specialist in this city on correct apparel for young people—particularly clothes

For High School and College Wear

which reflect conservatively the jeunesse fashions of the day.

This does not mean merely small sizes in styles designed for men and women.

The De Pinna designers have made a thorough personal study of the best usage in college and educational centers, both here and abroad.

To the knowledge thus gained has been added the thorough tailoring for which this house is known.

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concerning the apparel that may be worn most appropriately, and to furnish only those things which a young man and a young woman should wear.

There is a distinctiveness about all this apparel—a quiet and correct simplicity—that is at once observable; and a sturdy richness of fabric without which the results could not be obtained.

De Pinna Departments Are in Charge of Competent Advisers

who have been educated along these lines and who will give all required information regarding every item of an outfit.

Among the Attractive Offerings in the Ready-to-Wear Departments

the following may be mentioned:

Young Men's College Suits	$18.00
Young Men's Mackinaws	$12.00
Boys' School Suits	$8.75
Junior Misses' Tailored School Suits	$25.00
Misses' School Dresses of Navy Serge	$15.00

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

NATION IS AROUSED BY RED CROSS APPEAL

Mrs. Draper Tells of Warm Response That Followed Requests for War Funds.

A FRENCH GIRL'S DONATION

Gives Her Mite to Aid the Wounded on Either Side—Gifts Found in Hospital Shirts.

Mrs. Helen F. Draper, Secretary of the New York branch of the Red Cross, said yesterday that the accounts given by Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the Red Cross, who has just returned from Europe, of the terrible conditions existing in the war zone, showed that the Red Cross in this country should redouble its efforts to send more surgeons, more nurses, and more surgical and medical supplies to Europe.

Mrs. Draper told of many touching incidents that had come to her attention since the work of collecting money for the relief of the war sufferers began.

"We received on Sept. 21," Mrs. Draper said, "a check for $360, which was acknowledged through the newspapers as from 'the Morristown Fair.' This fair was held in Morristown on the afternoon of Sept. 12, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Bushnell, and eight little girls provided all the articles sold, and did all the work in connection with the bazaar. These little girls were Anna Fraser, Jane Fraser, Elizabeth Hyde, Sybil Hyde, Beatrice Pitney, Dorothy Moran, Nancy Shaw, and Eleanor Bushnell. It may be that this will inspire other little girls to do likewise.

Would Aid Either Side.

"I was touched by the receipt of a letter inclosing $1, which came from a young Frenchwoman whose home is in Belfort, France. She told me she had just received a letter from her mother saying that fifteen of her family had gone to war, and that there were only three men left in the town, and that she would probably never see her mother again, as the famine was terrible. 'Will you accept this small amount for the Red Cross?' the letter said. 'I am French, but you can use it for the French or the Germans. What does it matter the nationality when one is wounded and dying?' This is a wonderful spirit in which to give.

"Two French ladies called at our office yesterday and reported that they had sent to the Bush Terminal for our ship 100 hospital garments made by them in one week, adding that they felt they must be busy for the soldiers every minute. They each had a husband on the firing line. They left the office to continue their work. And so, in this way, we are enabled to ship quite frequently splendid supplies of hospital clothing made for the sufferers. This letter was received from Mrs. Richard Mansfield:

I am inclosing a check for $203, the proceeds of a play given by young boys and girls on my grounds on Saturday, Sept. 19, in the town of Suffern, one of whom was my son, Richard Mansfield 2d, great pleasure to do this for the Red Cross, and it gives me great pleasure to send the check. We would like it used for help of all the wounded, irrespective of nationality.

"At Wanamaker's we have a Red Cross station, which has already turned in more than $1,000 in cash. Many permanent annual members have been enrolled through this station, and large gifts of clothing have been received. There was found, by chance, in some of the hospital shirts, a personal touch that made these offerings doubly valuable. There were a new handkerchief and a sprig of dried geranium in one. In another a little note of good cheer was inclosed in a blank envelope with a sheet of paper and a pencil on which the soldier could write a message to a dear one. The note read: 'Having been sick myself, I know that nurses are often too busy to write a letter just when the patient is ready, and now you can send a line to some dear one yourself. Good luck to you in the future equal to your bravery in the present.'

Provide Pay For Nurses.

"Several people have also contributed the salary of a graduate nurse for six months, making the payments monthly. From Mrs. Whitelaw Reid we received yesterday a check for $500, her second monthly contribution for salaries of nurses in the field. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Howland, Miss Fanny P. Mason, and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Smithers are giving $60 a month each to pay for a nurse.

"The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross is providing $60 a month for a nurse, and today the Brooklyn Chapter received the following letter:

"'In response to your appeal to The Brooklyn Eagle, I am inclosing a check toward your fund to send a nurse to the war zone. Kindly acknowledge from Jessie R. and oblige the sender.' The check was for $360, which pays the salary of one nurse for six months.

"The Executive Committee of the Red Cross has sent out some 25,000 letters to the churches asking that the plate contributions on Peace Sunday, Oct. 4, be given to the cause of the suffering. A telegram was received at this office yesterday saying that President Wilson heartily indorsed the action of the Executive Committee in this matter."

In a letter received yesterday from Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross, Miss Boardman suggests that it would seem to be the logical procedure for all funds contributed by Americans to the foreign relief work to pass through the National Red Cross. In no other way, she points out, can a record of the total contributions be obtained and preserved.

"The fact," says Miss Boardman, "that the Red Cross is a permanent organization places upon it the necessity for the maintenance of public confidence in its integrity and in its ability to administer the funds intrusted to it, whereas upon associations that go out of existence with the termination of their object such necessity rests with far less weight. All the accounts of the Red Cross are audited by the War Department, and an annual report is made to Congress, its receipts and expenditures are matters of public record, printed as public documents, and filed for reference in Government archives."

Miss Boardman then points out that a great many temporary committees have sprung into existence for war relief purposes.

"All these appeals," she adds, "have led to constant and confused demands upon the public."

MME. VANDERVELDE'S APPEAL.

She Tells Again of the Suffering in Stricken Belgium.

Pleading for liberal contributions to the Belgian relief fund, Mme. Lalla Vandervelde, wife of Emelie Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State and a member of the commission which made representations to President Wilson regarding alleged atrocities, told a large audience at Agawam Hall in Southampton, L. I., yesterday afternoon, of what she had seen of the sufferings and needs of the Belgian people, especially of the homeless women and children. The problem of repatriation at the close of the war, she said, would be as serious as that of relieving the present hardships. And for both there is need for hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mme. Vandervelde expressed the hope that the relief fund of which J. P. Morgan & Co. is the depositary, and which yesterday amounted to nearly $65,000, would grow to at least half a million dollars before her return to Belgium.

"Remember," said Mme. Vandervelde, "our poor people have lost everything. They have no homes, no land, no money, no implements—nothing. Thanks to the generosity of Englishmen and Englishwomen, many of our poor wanderers are now temporarily sheltered and fed, but thousands upon thousands are wanderers still in their own land, driven here and there by the whirlwind of war. All my intimate friends and members of my husband's family live in Brussels. We have no news of them. We ourselves are outcasts, and have only the clothes we were able to take away when obliged to leave Brussels, in changing to Antwerp the seat of the Government of which my husband is a member.

"But despite all our sufferings, we as a nation have preferred extermination to dishonor. The story I bring to you is one of heroism and of distress. And with all I appeal with as little bias as the Red Cross itself to your feelings of humanity."

For Families of British Soldiers.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The British Isles Relief Association of Trenton has collected in one week $1,000 for the relief of the families of British soldiers. Arrangements are being made to give a concert in the Second Regiment Armory in a few days to increase the fund.

CLERGY DEFEND GERMANY.

Protestants There Send Statement to "Christians Abroad."

The leading Protestant ministers of Germany have issued a statement defending Germany's resort to arms, which is being sent broadcast to churches throughout the world. The statement, which is entitled "To the Evangelical Christians Abroad," has just reached the Federal Council of Churches in this city, with the request that it be circulated here.

"Its warlike tone and vigorous denunciation of Germany's opponents is a matter of considerable surprise to members of the council," the council says in giving it out. The statement follows:

A systematic network of lies controlling the international telegraph service is endeavoring in other lands to cast upon our people and its Government the guilt for the outbreak of this war and has dared to dispute the inner right of us and our Emperor to invoke the assistance of God. Over against a world in arms we recognize clearly that we have to defend our existence, our individuality, our culture, and our honor. No scruple holds back our enemies, where in their opinion there is a prospect through our destruction of seizing for themselves an economic advantage, or an increase of power, a fragment of our motherland, our colonial possessions, or our trade.

We stand against this raging of the peoples fearless because of our trust in the holy and righteous God. Precisely because this war has been thrust upon us wantonly it finds us a single people in which distinctions of race and rank, of parties and confessions have vanished. In holy enthusiasm, not shrinking from battle and death, and looking to God, one are all of one mind and prepared joyfully to stake our all for our land and for our liberty.

Not for the sake of our people, whose sword is bright and keen, but for the sake of the unique world-task of the Christian people in the decisive hour of the world-mission, we now address ourselves to the evangelical Christians abroad in neutral and inimical lands. If the peoples among whom missions and brotherly love had begun to be a power lapse into savagery in murderous war through hate and bitterness; if an incurable rent has been made in Teutonic Protestantism; if Christian Europe forfeits a notable portion of her position in the world; if the sacred springs from which her peoples derive their own life and are able to offer it to others are corrupted and choked, the guilt of this rests not on our people.

We know full well that through this sanguinary judgment God is calling our nation to repentance, and we rejoice that she is hearing His holy voice and returning to Him. But in this we know that we are at one with all the Christians among our people that we can and must repudiate on their behalf and on behalf of their Government the responsibility for the terrible crime of this war and all its consequences for the development of the kingdom of God on earth. With the deepest conviction we must attribute it to those who have long secretly and cunningly been spinning a web of conspiracy against Germany, which now they have flung over us in order to strangle us therein.

Several references are made to the need of protecting Germany from "the ravages of Asiatic barbarism" and the bringing in of "heathen Japan." The appeal is signed by twenty-nine ministers and churchmen among whom are Profs. Eucken, Harnack, Dryander, de Neufville, Le Seur, and Spiecker.

The communication was made public with the following comment by the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, Secretary of the council:

"I do not see how a statement of this kind can help matters. The American churches are endeavoring to maintain without interruption the relations previously existing with the German churches and with the churches of all other nations. Our attitude is more than one of neutrality; it is an attitude of conciliation."

CRISIS OF CHRISTIANITY.

Golden Rule Superseded by the Rule of Gold, Says Rev. J. H. Holmes.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, at the Church of the Messiah, in East Thirty-fourth Street, spoke yesterday on "Christianity—A Failure," taking for his text St. Matthew, Chapter 2, Verses 24 to 27. After contrasting the peaceful world conditions of a few months ago he asked:

"What is to be the outcome when it is all over? It is not exaggeration to say that it seems as if the end of the world had come. Many men say that Christianity is a failure. Five of the warring nations support the Christian religion, and two others religious beliefs which they believe in with equal sincerity, and it would seem that today it is not God's kingdom which is coming but mere paganism. The Christian religion is facing the great crisis of its history."

Dr. Holmes then defined the difference between failure and success and said:

"The purpose of Christianity was to bind men together in love and brotherhood. And when it is put to a test by serious, sober-minded men it is a stupendous success. There is no sphere from which it has been so greatly excluded as in business, so that in place of the Golden Rule there is the rule of gold. The saying that 'business is business' means that love and brotherhood are eliminated. How can any man show evidence of the failure of Christianity? There is failure of monarchies, of hatred between nations, and of selfishness and ignorance, but Christianity practiced with earnest devotion is a magnificent success."

CHALLENGES BRITISH POLICY

Herman Ridder Wants England to Define Attitude Toward Russia.

Herman Ridder discusses the relations between England and Russia in an editorial in English in The Staats-Zeitung this morning. He says:

The one thing the British Government should do before all others is to make it clear to a candid world on what it bases its present attitude toward Russia and the consequent abandonment of its historical hatred.

Is it simply the hope of crushing Germany? Then let the British Government say so and in so many words. And if this is the basis of the Russian entente it should make it clear at the same time what it is going to do with Russia when Germany has been crushed.' Is the British Government so imbued with its own self-importance that it can delude itself into thinking that the world will not judge its words by its actions?

If this is a war of freedom against despotism, and only England claims it is, are we to be asked to believe that the substitution of Russia for Germany as the dominant power in Central Europe would promote its purpose? A nation that has always stood in the minds of Englishmen as the last expression of all that was autocratic and despotic, anachronic and barbarous, cannot consistently be brought forward by England at this eleventh hour as a sanctuary of enlightenment. But that is what England would have us believe. Or, perhaps, when the war is over she will kiss the Little Father on both cheeks, in true Russian fashion, and send him and his knout-driven hordes back to Petrograd. One might almost forgive England her sins if such were her intentions. But they are not.

The Cossack may not be good enough to welcome in London, the Englishman may blush at his name, but he, and for that matter any one, is good enough to assist into Berlin—and once there it is more than likely that he will not fold his tents and move away at the pleasure of Georgie or of Georgie's

WAR RALLY HERE BY GERMAN-AMERICANS

Speeches and Music at Terrace Garden, Where 10,000 Cheer for the Fatherland.

CONTRIBUTE TO RELIEF FUND

Congressman Bartholdt Attacks the American Press for Unneutrality —Irish-Americans Attend.

German-Americans attended an enthusiastic celebration of German Day at Terrace Garden yesterday, when probably 10,000 persons attended afternoon and evening entertainments. Each one of them cheered for Germany and many added to the $1,000,000 fund being raised in this city for the aid of the widows and children of German and Austrian soldiers. It was announced that $2,400 was collected.

There were war speeches, songs by maennerchors and children, orchestral music, tableaux, and turn verein demonstrations. There was not even a lull for supper, for while the German-Americans ate from lunchboxes the orchestra continued playing, and at 8 o'clock the stage was set for another four-hour programme.

The celebration was conducted under the direction of the United German Societies of New York, a branch of the German-American Alliance, with a membership of 3,000,000 in the United States. American and German flags draped the big assembly hall, and individual emblems were pinned to coats and dresses. Programmes, flowers, and other souvenirs were distributed to swell the war relief funds.

The speakers flayed England in particular, and extolled the work of the German army and navy. German victories were recounted, and predictions of immediate successes were made. Speeches were delivered in English as well as German.

A few Irish-Americans were there as invited guests. Jeremiah A. O'Leary, representing the American-Irish Societies, spoke in the afternoon. He assailed the press for its alleged anti-German attitude, and expressed the belief that the United States should attack England in order to break England's supremacy on the seas.

Bartholdt on Neutrality.

Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, who was Chairman of the American delegation to the Geneva Conference in 1912 for international arbitration, assailed the American press for unneutrality. He argued that the United States might have to look to Germany for friendship in years to come in case Japan went to war with the United States. Germany, he said, was the victim of a conspiracy by Russia, France, and England, and a victory by Germany would insure the peace of the world.

"The populace of the United States seems to have forgotten that Germany was almost the only country which showed a friendly attitude toward the United States during the civil war," said Congressman Bartholdt. "Lincoln sent his emissaries with bonds to sell, but at Paris and London they were turned away. The German bankers, under instruction from Bismarck, bought all the bonds they could carry, and thus helped the cause of the Union.

"Is there any reason for America to stick to the worst enemy of Germany in this struggle? On whom, if it is not Germany, can we rely here for assistance if ever we had a falling out with Japan? Certainly not on England. And was it not Germany which sustained the policy of the open door in China as pronounced by John Hay? What is the American press now doing in return for the friendship Germany has always shown this country?

"Of course, if German militarism must be suppressed, what about English and French militarism? For centuries all the wars of these foreign powers have been fought on German soil. Germany strengthened herself by an army and ended these intolerable conditions."

Assails American Press.

Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies of this State, who led a demonstration against Andrew Carnegie two years ago at a peace meeting in Carnegie Hall, was prominent at both celebrations. He urged German-Americans to take the cue from the Irish-Americans by showing their teeth once in a while. The American press would not have dared to oppose Germany, he said, if the German-Americans had shown more fight. He charged that American histories had not given fair treatment of the deeds of Germans for this country, and lamented that the average American had grown up consequently without a fair knowledge of German achievement.

"We are getting tired of the old saying, 'What have the Dutch ever done for the United States?'" said Mr. Koelble. "How about Steuben and Herkimer and Sigel? How about the Germans who died for this country? How about the 175,000 Germans who fought in the civil war? I realize that the Germans have played an isolated part in public life. They have had their own social gatherings, but they haven't asked others to join them. They have held aloof from politics because they have had no desire to get mixed up in the political game. But the time has come when we German-Americans must come to the front and fight like the Irishmen."

Mr. Koelble said that there was no strong anti-French sentiment among the Germans, but that the Germans had to beat the French before they could reach England. Referring to the Irish situation, he continued:

"The first decisive German blow against England will unite all Ireland and there will be an Irish revolution. The Irish want Canada, and they'll get Canada."

Henry Weissmann, President of the German-American Alliance of Brooklyn, charged that England was trying to do to Germany what she had done to Holland, France, and Spain. All of her wars had shown, Mr. Weissmann asserted, that England's championship of freedom was a mere pretext for gaining supremacy for herself.

"But Germany will down England this time," he said. "She will break forever England's meddling power. Already England has her hands full. Ireland will send no volunteers and the colonies are not enthusiastic. The English Army cannot be reinforced as fast as Lord Kitchener had expected, and the poor product England is now sending to the front is mere food for the German cannon. And Lord Churchill's announced plan to drive the German ships out of the North Sea, as rats from a hole, has been quickly answered by one little submarine. The Germans will win, but they will not seek territorial aggrandizement. They are fighting to conquer so that they can have peace forever afterward."

The speakers at the evening session included Prof. Eugene Kuhnemann of the University of Breslau, who made his first appearance here at a public lecture last week. Albert P. Mahn was Chairman of the German Day celebration. Herman Ridder and Paul M. Warburg were among the patrons.

SEES GERMAN HAND IN JAPAN WAR TALK

Gulick Thinks Kaiser's Agents Propagate Anti-American Feeling in Tokio.

POINTS TO VON SCHOEN

Repudiated Interview Said to Contain Facts Known to Few, Even in Japan.

Sidney L. Gulick, Professor of Theology in Doshisha University, lecturer on comparative religions in the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan, and author of many books having to do with Japanese affairs, told yesterday of the country in which he has lived for most of the last twenty-seven years.

He said that for several years there has been an impression in Japan that German influences have had much to do with the propagation of anti-American sentiment in Japan. In illustration of this he cited the interview in which Baron von Schoen of the German Embassy in Washington was alleged to have said that war between the United States and Japan was inevitable. When the Government at Washington took cognizance of this interview, Baron von Schoen denied its authenticity.

"I wish that I could convince the American people," Prof. Gulick said, "that there is no danger whatever of war between the United States and Japan. For Japan it is financially, economically, and physically impossible, and psychologically incredible. Japan wants and needs our friendship, and she will do anything consistent with national honor and dignity to secure it. It is equally inconceivable that the United States should attack Japan. We need her friendship in the promotion of right relations between East and West.

"As for Baron von Schoen's reported interview, it bears marks that prove it was the product of some one recently in Japan. Baron von Schoen was an attaché of the German Embassy in Tokio when Japan declared war on Germany. It also shows what indiscretions and subterfuges diplomacy sometimes falls into. For instance, take the remark in the published interview with reference to insulting sentences written on the walls of the American Embassy in Tokio. Such an incident did occur in April of last year. The insulting words were removed within an hour after they were written, and not a paper in Japan printed one word about the incident nor was it sent out of the country. I don't believe a hundred persons knew about it, yet in the alleged von Schoen interview it was mentioned and its nature correctly indicated.

"In view of the longing eyes of Europe for the partition of China and the known ambitions of Germany for large colonial possessions and the ruthless methods of the German 'mailed fist' in the Far East, it is not surprising that Japan desires to clear the coast of the danger. I do not see how any one acquainted with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance can say that Japan was not under obligations to unite with England in driving Germany out. Had Germany and Great Britain mutually agreed to confine the war to Europe, the case would have been different. But immediately on the outbreak of war all the colonies and ships of both nations in all parts of the world were informed and were immediately involved.

"Many doubt the sincerity of Japan's pledge to return Kiao-Chau to China. I do not. The interest of Japan is to preserve the integrity of China. She needs also to convince China of her own good will toward her. Not only will both these ends be achieved by the execution of her pledge, but it will also accomplish much in securing Occidental confidence in Japan, especially that of America. Japan has nothing to gain by holding Kiao-Chau and much to lose, for she would deeply antagonize China and convince America and every Western land of her duplicity, her spirit of selfish aggression, and her probable menace to world peace.

"But what about Japan's attitude to America? This too is a highly complicated matter. Sweeping statements of friendliness or hostility are equally false. From the opening of Japan until quite recently her admiration of and friendliness for us have been deep, widespread, and real. But there is no disguising the fact that considerable change has taken place the last five years. American treatment of Japanese in this land has revealed invidious race discrimination which has been exceedingly mortifying to them. Japanese friendship has certainly cooled. She is waiting patiently to see whether America will accord her treatment that is really honorable and friendly. Professions of diplomats and preambles to treaties do not create friendly relations and feelings. These come into existence through actual deeds of goodwill. Animosity arises through actual deeds of injury, injustice, and insult. Now, there is no doubt that the present treatment of Japan by America is of the latter sort. I am only surprised that anti-American feeling in Japan is not stronger, in view of the invidious race discrimination manifested, not only on the Pacific Coast, but by the Federal Courts, which interpret our naturalization laws in such ways as to make Japanese ineligible for citizenship. Japanese restraint and patience during the past eighteen months have been remarkable, and show how firm is their confidence that in the end their appeal to American sense of justice will prevail.

"Many recent incidents show how real is Japan's desire to maintain friendship with America. First is the continued honorable administration of the gentlemen's agreement, whereby Japanese labor immigration to this country has been entirely stopped now for seven years. This has resulted in the diminution of Japanese in this country by about 7,000, or one-tenth. Then there was that significant statement by Count Okuma a year ago, that the problem of the right relation between America and Japan could not be solved by diplomacy or legislation, and least of all by war. Even the talk of war but aggravated matters. Japan's hope lays, he said, in appealing to the Christians of America, asking that the principles of human brotherhood be consistently applied to Japan.

"This Spring a remarkable volume was issued in Japan in English entitled 'Japan's Message to America.' Some thirty-six of Japan's leaders each contributed a chapter. Their leading thought was friendship of America and Japan."

To Try Mrs. Seaton Today.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Alice L. Seaton will be placed on trial before Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker of Hackensack tomorrow for the murder of her husband, Frederick R. Seaton, an actor, in their house on Elm Street, Bogota, a suburb of Hackensack.

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TECHNICALITIES

A technicality is that point of any business transaction where two people give to some trifling dispute more time and worry than can ever be paid for by the ultimate settlement of the point involved.

Now, a building proposition generates technicalities as fast as a horse can trot—there is no gainsaying what every Owner knows—but did you ever hear of the Thompson-Starrett Company going to law with any one of its clients over a technicality?

We are not that brand of contractor.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

DANIELS SEES GAIN OF 4 OR 5 IN SENATE

Secretary of the Navy Predicts Defeat of Penrose in Pennsylvania.

"LEFT AND RIGHT" ORDER

Admiral Dewey, He Says, Recommended Abolition of "Starboard" and "Port" Terms on Warships.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels was in New York for a short time yesterday on his way to Washington from the annual meeting of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association's Convention, which was held aboard the steamer Berkshire, on the Hudson River.

"I believe the Democrats will gain four or five United States Senators in the coming election," Secretary Daniels said. "Penrose, I feel, will be defeated in Pennsylvania this year. The time was, not so long ago, when we Democrats did not bother to look at the returns from Pennsylvania, and there is a prospect that this will again be the case in the future. As regards the House, we will surely have a large Democratic majority.

"President Wilson's Mexican policy, criticised only a few months ago, is now heartily indorsed in spite of the new troubles arising in the Southern republic, for people have now seen what war is, and they are beginning to realize what a war would have meant to the United States. From this and other facts I think that from the Fall returns you will find the country Democratic by a tremendous majority.

"But for the war in Europe this country now would be in the very best condition financially. The war must necessarily disarrange things, but our country rests on so solid a commercial bottom that the troubles must be merely temporary here. The coming Democratic campaign the greatest asest is the currency measure, for if it had not been for the Currency bill put through by the Democrats there would have been a panic in the United States when the European war came on.

"As regards our trade relations with South America, the time for the opening of this great field is ripe, and if private capital does not open it I think it is the duty of the Government to do so. I am heartily in favor of the Alexander bill, with this end in view." Mr. Daniels said that if the Government were to buy ships for the opening of the South American trade he thought it would be only a temporary matter, and that the Government would step out as soon as private capital was ready to step in.

He has refused to discuss his order that no liquors be served at the officers' mess up to the present time, the Secretary said, preferring to wait until the plan had had a fair trial.

"The idea is working excellently," he said, "and it is growing. Norway has adopted it, since we put it into effect, and I think it will soon be adopted in the navies of all the world. I did it as a matter of efficiency. The case is analogous to that of a railway engineer."

He said the order was no reflection on the men of the navy, as some of the officers had feared it would be construed to be by persons unfamiliar with the facts, but that, on the contrary, most of the officers were almost total abstainers. Regarding the navy, the Secretary laughed when he added:

"The newspapers called me a land lubber when I issued the order that directions on ship should be indicated by the terms 'left' and 'right.' As a matter of fact, that order was recommended by Admiral Dewey."

IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON.—Playing about a bonfire, Helen Cloia Bendy, 5 years old, daughter of George W. Bendy, was burned to death yesterday.

ATLANTIC CITY.—More than 1,200 delegates are expected to gather here today to attend the Forty-second Annual Convention of the Carriage Builders' Association.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—In the Orphans' Court Mrs. Emma Mann Wray Vyn has adopted as her son her nephew, Richard Edward Mann, 12 years old. His name was changed to William Dalton Mann. Mrs. Vyn is a daughter of Col. W. D. Mann, the publisher.

PATERSON.—Three men watching a burning automobile at the home of Paul Ladutto, 283 Parker Avenue, Clifton, on Saturday were hurled to the street when a small balcony gave way. They suffered cuts and bruises.

PATERSON.—Alton Teale, 12 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Teale of 340 Ellison Street, suffered a fracture of the ankle when an automobile hit his bicycle near Pompton on Saturday. The automobile did not stop.

The Magnificent and Costly Furnishings of 12-Room Apartment
In THE WYOMING,
S. E. Cor. 7th Ave. and 55th St.
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES,

Tomorrow at 10:30 A. M.

By order of
EARL SCOTT, Esq.,
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For the Estate of
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Comprising Superb Drawing Room, Living Room, Library, Foyer, Boudoir and Dining Room Furniture. Costly Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

Mahogany Upright Piano
with Tel-Electric attachment and records.

Rare Collections Paintings, Proof Etchings, Water Colors and Prints. Exquisite Bric-a-brac, Curios, Miniatures, Bronzes, Clock Sets, Fire Sets, Fine China, Crystal, Candelabra, Electroliers, Pedestals, Rich Draperies, Real Laces, Choice Table and Bed Linens, Sofa Pillows, etc., etc.
Also contents of Kitchen, Pantry and Maids' Rooms.

Exhibition Today, 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
CATALOGUES ON PREMISES.
The paintings and works of art will be sold in the evening.
NOTE.—Owing to the high character of the apartment house no Auctioneer's flag will be displayed.

JACQUES COHEN,
Auctioneer.

IT is natural for many people to suppose that Flowers of the class we sell should be high-priced. Yet they are always pleasantly surprised at our low prices when purchasing Flowers from us.

ROSES
Fleischmann's

5th Ave., Cor. 42d St.
30 Church St. Hudson Term. Bldg.

BIG MEETING FOR PEACE.

Flags and Musical Programme at Grant's Tomb Ceremony.

Eight or nine thousand people gathered at Grant's Tomb yesterday afternoon for the meeting arranged by William Randolph Hearst in commemoration of Gen. Grant's remark, "Let us have peace."

Elaborate arrangements had been made for the ceremonies, and the crowd began to gather near the tomb early in the afternoon. Many carried American flags on a white ground, and others wore peace buttons with the national colors and the portrait of President Wilson. Women stationed all over town had passed out white pennants bearing the date and motto of the occasion and a picture of the tomb, and perhaps a tenth of the automobiles which drove past during the ceremonies were decorated with them. For the occasion the sarcophagus of Gen. and Mrs. Grant was covered with a flag given by the Daughters of the American Revolution to Andrew Carnegie, and by him lent to the League of Peace for use on such occasions.

On the steps of the tomb were gathered delegations from many women's clubs and civic organizations. The crowd, which had massed in the plaza all around, was kept in order by seventy-five policemen under Capt. Gray of the West 125th Street Station. The programme began with selections by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, under Bandmaster William Bayne. This lasted from 3 to 4 o'clock, at which time 300 girls from the Washington Irving High School marched up from the 116th Street Subway station and took their stand on the lower steps of the monument.

The Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner of Grace M. E. Church pronounced the invocation, after which the high school girls, under the leadership of William Neidlinger, Director of music in the school, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Angel of Peace," and other songs appropriate to the occasion. Then the ranks of the school girls opened for a procession led by Miss Hazel Young Bliss and Miss Margaret Goodrich, carrying a large wreath with the motto, "Let Us Have Peace," behind whom came Bessie Brody, Blanche Schiff, Charlotte Haber, Julia Both, Lillian Edelstein, Dora Rader, Etta Schwartz, Pauline Wolff, Hannah Cohen, and Helen Raynor of Washington Irving High School.

All the girls carried flowers, which they laid at the tomb. Then Miss Dorothy Black, daughter of Mrs. Elmer E. Black, opened a cage bound with white ribbon and liberated a white dove, which circled around over the heads of the crowd and finally flew away in the general direction of Europe.

After the singing of "America" by the high school girls, the vested choir of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and 127th Street, filed up the steps, and under the lead of Choirmaster Goldsworthy sang several hymns. The ceremonies closed with benediction by the Rt. Rev. Dr. James Henry Darlington, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Harrisburg.

Among the societies and organizations represented were the United Nations of the World in the League of Peace, by Dr. William Osborne McDowell, its President; the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, by Miss Florence Guernsey, President, and Mrs. John Francis Yawger, First Vice President, and others; the Women's Democratic League of the State of New York, by Mrs. M. B. Stanton, Mrs. John Shepard Crosby, and others; the International Residence Association, by Miss M. Cecilia Staffney; the National Betterment League, by its President, Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland, who also represented the Rising Sun Woman's Suffrage League, the Invincible Suffrage League, the Empire State League, the Joan of Arc Suffrage League, and the Daughters of Michigan; the Woman's Peace Circle, the Gramercy Friendly Circle, the National Civic Club, the Harlem Board of Commerce, represented by its First Vice President, Mrs. Laura B. Prisk, and others, and the Hippodrome, about fifty girls from which were with the body of clubwomen.

ROOSEVELT LETTER TO SULZER IS OUT

Colonel Told Him He Could Not Promise Support in Primaries.

KEPT McGRATH IN ROOM

Davenport's Manager Makes Letter Public to Destroy Effect of ex-Governor's Claims.

A letter written on Aug. 31 by Col. Roosevelt to William Sulzer, in which the Colonel made it plain that he had not promised to support Sulzer if the former Governor won the Bull Moose nomination at the primaries, was made public last night by Harold Aron, campaign manager for Frederick M. Davenport.

Before Col. Roosevelt went West on a campaign trip he said that the letter would be given out if Mr. Sulzer persisted in asserting that he had the Roosevelt backing. The decision to make the letter public was made last night as a result of Mr. Sulzer's address at a meeting in the Progressive headquarters in Brooklyn on Saturday night.

Mr. Aron also quotes John McGrath, secretary to Col. Roosevelt, who was present at the interviews between Roosevelt and Sulzer, to the effect that at no time did Col. Roosevelt promise his support to Sulzer.

Here is the letter:

My Dear Gov. Sulzer:

You open your letter by saying that you wish me to keep "your (my) good promise to me not to interfere in the primary." Now, my dear Governor, the reason that I was reluctant to see you instead of continuing to communicate with you by writing, was because I wished no ground to arise for failure on your part to recollect just what I had said. It was for this reason that I kept Mr. McGrath in the room during our interview.

I made you no promise of any kind, sort or description, and at the end of our interview you explicitly stated to me that you wished it understood that you had not asked any promise from me and that, if necessary, you would state this to the newspaper men.

We discussed the fact that the Progressives were about to meet in Utica, and you that I should not endeavor to influence their action at all, but that, of course, I should stand by what they did. To suppose that I would refuse to support Davenport, Colby, and the others when suggested for the nominations by the recognized and official representatives of the Progressive Party is, of course, an absurdity.

They are not only men of the highest character, eminently fitted for the positions for which they are nominated, but they are the men with whom I have fought shoulder to shoulder in the last three years, and under the circumstances would I even consider abandoning them. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The talk between Col. Roosevelt and Sulzer took place at Oyster Bay.

German Day on Staten Island.

Yesterday was German Day on Staten Island, where German-Americans of Richmond Borough held an outing at Harmony Park, Grant City, to raise funds for widows and orphans of the war. Concerts were given by the band of the German steamship Barbarossa, anchored off Stapleton. There was a large attendance.

FOR PRIMARY VOTING.

Polling places for enrolled voters of all parties will be open today from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Seventh Edition

Why Europe Went to War

Enlarged to Include Russia's Orange Paper

The Official Diplomatic Papers of England, Germany and Russia in Pamphlet Form

The Seventh Edition, in pamphlet form, of the "White Papers" of England and Germany, supplemented by "The Orange Paper" of Russia, is published by The New York Times today. It contains, besides the full official text of these documents, knowledge of which is essential to any one who wishes to form an unprejudiced opinion of the relative responsibility of the great powers for the war, President Wilson's proclamation of our own neutrality.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

The New York Times
Times Square, New York

OWNERS REJECT COLORADO TRUCE

In Letter to President 48 Operators Declare Plan Unfair and Impracticable.

WORK OF 'LABOR PARTISANS'

Companies Refuse to Deal with Union—Isolated Suggestions Accepted, as by Fuel Co.

FEDERAL TROOPS NEEDED

Withdrawal Would Mean Renewal of Strike War Unless State Enforced an Arms Embargo.

DENVER, Sept. 27.—Forty-eight Colorado coal companies have joined in a letter to President Wilson in regard to his plan for a three-year truce in the Colorado strike. Of the six suggestions advanced by the President the operators express a willingness to accept three. Two are unqualifiedly rejected. The remaining one the operators would accept if materially modified.

The position taken by these operators is practically the same in essence as that of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as separately communicated to Mr. Wilson. The operators signing the present letter, however, appear to be far more uncompromising in their attitude toward the miners' union than the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The letter of the forty-eight operators has been forwarded to President Wilson by a committee composed of D. W. Brown, President of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, and J. C. Osgood, Chairman of the Victor-American Fuel Company. In their letter of transmittal the committee calls attention to the fact that "the forty-eight operators who have signed the letter produced in August, 1914, a total of 426,618 tons of coal, as compared with 442,774 tons produced by the same operators in August, 1913. They represent 82¼ per cent. of the tonnage of coal being mined in the State at the present time, exclusive of the tonnage mined by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which has made an independent answer to your communication," the committee adds.

Messrs. Brown and Osgood also inform the President that on account of the delay in obtaining the attendance of the operators and in preparing the letter, it has been impossible to send a committee to Washington in time to keep the appointment with the President arranged beforehand by Mr. Wilborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The letter of the forty-eight operators follows:

Truce Planned by Labor Partisans.

Denver, Col., Sept. 23, 1914.

The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Your letter of Sept. 5 and draft of "Tentative Basis for the Adjustment of the Colorado Strike" has been submitted to us by the parties to whom it was written, at a meeting to which the operators of all the coal mines of the State were invited.

We are in complete accord with the sentiments expressed in your letter, and appreciate the interest you have taken in the "Colorado situation."

We realize that, with the multitude of more important matters constantly engrossing your time and thought, you are, to a large degree dependent for your information concerning the Colorado strike on the representatives of the Government of the United States who, you state, "have been actively engaged in the investigation of the whole situation and in trying to reach a dispassionate conclusion."

It is to be regretted that the character of the investigation and the previous records of these representatives selected by Secretary of Labor Wilson justify the belief that they are partisans of the men who have made necessary the presence of the Federal troops in the strike district. One of the representatives, William Fairley, was a member of the National Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers of America for Alabama, and, according to their Treasurer's report, was on their payroll during the year ended Nov. 30, 1913, and was actively engaged as an organizer and agitator in the Colorado strike in 1904.

The utmost sought to be accomplished by the tentative plan is the establishment of a three-year "truce" presumably between the coal mine owners of this State and the organization known as the United Mine Workers of America, which instigated and has conducted and financed the strike.

For many reasons, we deem it unwise to enter into engagements of any character with this particular labor union, especially an agreement dependent upon a cessation of armed hostilities upon its part.

The Governor of this State, some months since, entered into an agreement of truce with the leaders of this organization, and, in utter disregard of their obligations, the striking miners, under the direction of these identical leaders, continued with renewed vigor to destroy our properties and kill our workmen. It would be imprudent to again place any reliance upon the good faith of these men.

We feel, furthermore, that a mere "truce," even if it could be enforced against this voluntary, unincorporated association and its irresponsible leaders, is but a palliative measure and can lead to nothing other than what the term itself implies—a renewal of trouble at its termination.

No reference is made nor consideration given in the "tentative plan" to the large body of men, some 9,500 in number, who are now peaceably at work in the mining districts of the State, who have caused no disturbance of any kind, and whose only desire is that they be permitted to continue at work without interference, from any outside source. As a matter of justice, their desires should be ascertained and given full consideration. It is this body which has continued industriously at work during the last year, thus saving the public from the loss and discomfort which would have resulted from a scarcity and excessive price of coal.

Again, the plan proposed involves, in effect, a contract or agreement between the operators and the strikers or their leaders that both will keep the peace and obey the law for the period of three years. It appears to us that the plan is subject to fair criticism in that it implies the helplessness of government to maintain law and order and secure to every citizen his constitutional rights without the consent and approval of those evilly disposed.

We believe that a large majority of the people of Colorado agree with us that the sole issue at the present time is the preservation of law and order in the strike districts and the maintenance of the constitutional right of every man to work when, where for whom, and upon such terms as he sees fit.

It would be fatal to the preservation of government, either national or State, for either to discuss with offenders of any character the terms upon which the laws should be obeyed and acts of lawless violence be discontinued.

A Bargain with Law Violators.

Whether the responsibility for what has taken place in Colorado is chargeable to the operators or to the striking miners and their leaders, the plan proposed involves a bargain between government and law on the one side, and violators of the law on the other.

Not as a matter of contract or [illegible] with the United Mine Workers of America or the strikers, but with a desire to meet your views so far as possible, we will adopt and co-operate in putting into effect three of the six suggestions in the "tentative plan," and the fourth with necessary, and, as we believe, reasonable modifications.

1. "Enforcement of mining and labor laws of the State."

We have not wilfully violated any of the laws of the State, and will render every possible assistance to the civil authorities in their enforcement.

3. "Intimidation of union or non-union men strictly prohibited."

We agree to this without reservation, but the "tentative plan" provides no way of enforcing the rule.

4. "Current scale of wages, rules, and regulations for each mine to be printed and posted.

This practice is already in force in many of the mines in the State, and we will at once put the suggestion into effect at all of our mines.

2. "That all striking miners who have not been found guilty of violation of the law shall be given employment by the employer they formerly worked for, and where the place of the employe has been filled, he shall be given employment as a miner at the same or other mines of the company."

We are and have been willing to employ as many of the strikers as possible, without discrimination, because of the fact that they laid down their tools, and believe that we can give work to a very large majority of those remaining in the State. But it is quite impossible for us to agree to employ all striking miners who have not been found guilty of violence. Whether those who have participated in violence are prosecuted and found guilty or not, we cannot agree to give them employment in the mines operated by us.

In six of the counties of the State 382 of the strikers, including officers of the United Mine Workers of America, are under indictment for murder and 137 for other felonies. None of them have been tried, therefore none have been found guilty, and much time may elapse before they are tried. The personal safety of our present employes and their families, to say nothing of the protection of our property, demand that we exercise the greatest possible care in employing men from the ranks of the strikers, who have been banded together to drive our employes from our mines and to destroy our property.

The coal mines of Colorado last month, (August, 1914,) employed approximately 9,500 men, or nearly 80 per cent. of the number employed during the corresponding month of last year—the month immediately preceding the calling of the strike. The present force of men can probably produce sufficient coal to meet the requirements of the Colorado public during the coming Winter, and it is certain that no shortage can occur if the orders under which the Federal troops are acting can be so modified as to permit the many idle men who apply for work to be given employment without the limitations or restrictions now enforced by the Federal troops.

Some of the larger companies have closed a number of their mines, and under existing business conditions they will undoubtedly remain closed for a considerable period of time.

Many of the strikers have left the State and found work elsewhere. A considerable number have returned to work at our mines from time to time, ever since the strike was called, so that of those who originally went out on strike but comparatively few remain. Many of the men now in the strikers' camps have never worked in the mines of Colorado, but have been imported by the United Mine Workers to keep up the semblance of a strike.

Grievance Committee Mischievous.

5. "Each mine to have a Grievance Committee, &c."

This is a favorite method of the United Mine Workers' organization to foment trouble and provoke strife, although they have in many cases, notably in West Virginia, waived this demand.

In practice, it has been found that such committees have a damaging effect on the interests of both the employe and employer. The tendency of such committees is to magnify trifling and unjust complaints into great grievances, and interfere with the discipline necessary for the safety of the employes and company property, and to destroy the authority of the officers responsible for the operation of the mines.

Our employes have never asked for such a committee and we are strongly opposed to this feature of the "tentative plan."

We have always listened to and have been ready to correct any substantial grievances of our employes. There are surprisingly few such complaints, except in times of strike, and such complaints are principally after-thoughts of the strikers. But to remove every possible cause for criticism we have been for some time and are now working on a plan (which we had taken up with the Governor prior to the receipt of your letter) to protect our employes against any possible injustice on the part of mine bosses, and to investigate and correct real or dissipate imaginary grievances, if any such exist. This plan, we believe, will satisfy our employes without destroying the necessary authority or influence of our superintendents and without depriving us of the reasonable control of our business.

5 and 6 provide for a commission which "shall serve as adjusters or referees in all disputes (whether individual or collective) affecting wages, working and social conditions." "The decisions of the commission shall be final and binding on employers and employes." "Willful violation of any of these conditions will be subject to such penalties as may be imposed by the commission."

The unlimited authority of this proposed commission of three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States practically puts the entire control of the most important department of our business in its hands. Its power to control the conduct of our business far exceeds any of the demands of the United Mine Workers of America. A commission with such powers has never before, to our knowledge, existed or been suggested. The Interstate Commerce Commission, with all of its extensive powers for the regulation of railroads and railroad business, has no such variety or scope of authority as this proposed commission, while the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission are subject to review by the courts under established rules of law.

The power to regulate the wages of our employes individually and collectively, as often as demands are made, would prevent us from making any estimate of the cost of production on which to base our contracts for the sale of coal, and could be used to destroy existing competitive conditions.

The power to adjust all questions affecting working conditions will destroy the discipline necessary for the safety not only of the men but of the property.

The power to regulate social conditions would destroy the personal liberty of individuals, and is a more sweeping and comprehensive control than is claimed by either Church or State.

The decisions of this commission could not be enforced against our employes, who, if dissatisfied with the award, could leave our employ and seek work elsewhere, whereas, to the extent of our financial responsibility, the award could be enforced against us.

An unwise or unjust exercise of the powers of this commission might result in the financial ruin of any operator.

It is unfair to place our business in a position where it can, under any circumstance, be subjected to the unappealable mandates of any men or body of men, however well meaning and experienced.

We regret our inability to agree to this suggestion of the "tentative plan."

6. Paragraph "D." "There shall be no picketing, parading, colonizing, or mass campaigning of representatives of any labor organization of miners who are parties to this truce, *which will interfere with the working operations of any mine.*

Picketing is prohibited by State law, and that law can be enforced by the civil authorities. The limitations placed on the observance of this rule, as above emphasized, could be made a pretext for its constant violation.

Paragraph "G." "The suspension of a mine over six consecutive days by the company may be authorized for a cause satisfactory to the commission, but not pending any dispute."

This rule totally disregards possible market conditions and other industrial contingencies, which, in the ordinary course of the business, frequently make it necessary to suspend operations for considerable periods of time—under some conditions for a month or even longer.

"On account of the mutual benefits derived from the 'truce' employers and employes should each pay one-half of the expenses of the commission."

Our present employes, who have not been considered in the "tentative plan," should not be asked to contribute to the maintenance of such a commission. Neither do we see how we as operators can agree that our employes will contribute to this expense except by their individual consent.

Necessity for Federal Troops.

It is not our purpose to take up your time with a history of the strike and the circumstances leading up to it, nor to discuss whether the operators or strikers were responsible for the past violence, but we wish to call your attention to the fact that since you sent the Federal troops into the strike districts there has been nothing in the attitude of the coal operators to make the presence of the troops necessary, and, except for the attitude of the strikers, the Federal troops could be withdrawn at any time without endangering the peace of the district or the safety of the strikers.

On the arrival of the Federal troops in the State, the coal operators promptly complied with your proclamation by delivering up all of their arms and dismissing their guards.

On the contrary, the strikers defied your authority, gave up only a few of their arms and still gathered together in camps with arms readily available for the purpose of attacking our mines as soon as the Federal troops are withdrawn.

Our employes being now unarmed and our property defenseless, if the Federal troops are withdrawn, great destruction of life and property will surely occur.

We respectfully suggest that the Federal troops can safely be withdrawn from Colorado when the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers of America cease to incite the strikers to lawlessness and cease to support them in idleness; or when the strikers surrender their arms and ammunition and the Governor of the State puts into effect by proclamation and enforces the law passed at the special session of the State Legislature held last May relating to the shipment, sale, and possession of arms and ammunition in the strike districts.

We shall be glad to co-operate with you in any practical measures having for their object the termination of the unfortunate labor conditions which, to some extent, still exist in this State. It is our firm conviction that the result universally desired can be obtained by a strict and impartial enforcement of the laws affecting alike strikers and operators. To this end, we take the liberty of suggesting that there be such concurrent action upon the part of the Federal and State authorities as will enable the Governor to immediately put into effect, within the limits of the disturbed district, by proclamation, the laws recently enacted by this State relating to the sale and possession of arms and ammunition, and to repeat our frequent requests that the orders as to the officers in command of the Federal troops in this State restricting the mine operators in the employment of labor be so modified as to permit the employment of workmen as in normal times. Respectfully,

VICTOR-AMERICAN FUEL CO., J. C. Osgood, Chairman.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUEL CO., D. W. Brown, President.
BROOKS-HARRISON FUEL CO., James E. Brooks, President.
PALISADE COAL AND SUPPLY CO., Henry Denman.
PRIMROSE COAL CO., H. B. King, President.
NATIONAL FUEL CO., H. Van Mater, President.
ROYAL FUEL CO., H. Van Mater, President.
GORDON COAL CO., Wm. Dick, President.
NEW MAITLAND COAL CO., J. T. Thompson, President.
WILLIAMSBURG COAL CO., Simon P. Smith, President.
ROYAL GORGE COAL AND FIRE CLAY CO., E. G. Rettis, President.
EMPIRE COAL MINING CO., R. D. Marthens, Treasurer.
BIG FOUR COAL AND COKE CO., P. M. Peltier, President.
HAYDEN BROS. COAL CORPORATION, Lewis A. Hayden, President.
GARFIELD MINING & LEASING CO., E. Horstman, President.
CONSOLIDATED COAL AND COKE CO., C. L. Baum, President.
ALLIANCE COAL CO., D. A. Cannon, President.
CEDAR HILL COAL AND COKE CO., D. M. Harrington, President.
PATTERSON & SONS COAL CO., El Paso Co., Alex. Patterson.
PIKE'S PEAK FUEL CO., John Tait Milliken.
SANTA FE COAL CO., S. S. Murphey, President.
TURNER COAL CO., James B. Dick, President.
RUGBY FUEL CO., George D. Kimball, General Manager.
WALSENBURG COAL MINING CO., George Fruth, President.
BALDWIN FUEL CO., H. E. McElwain, President.
BREEN COAL CO., J. P. Breen.
AZTEC COAL MINING CO., J. S. Autrey, President.
YAMPA VALLEY COAL CO., P. M. Peltier, President.
FREDERICK FUEL CO., D. M. Simpson, President.
ROUTT COUNTY FUEL CO., E. L. Prentiss, President.
CHICOSA FUEL CO., J. V. Sickman, President.
UNION COAL AND COKE CO., Jas. V. Bowen, President.
HUERFANO COAL CO., S. S. Murphey, President.
SUNNYSIDE COAL MINING CO., W. F. Oakes, President.
SOUTH CANON COAL CO., H. F. Nash, General Manager.
OAKDALE COAL CO., William B. Lewis, President.
MUTUAL COAL CO., S. S. Murphey, President.
TEMPLE FUEL CO., F. R. Wood, President.
NORTHERN COLORADO COAL CO., J. S. Sipie, General Manager.
GRAND JUNCTION MINING AND FUEL CO., H. M. McNeil, Secretary and Treasurer.
NEW FOX COAL CO., D. E. Evans, President.
MOFFAT COAL CO., S. M. Perry, President.
LEYDEN COAL CO., S. M. Perry, President.

The undersigned operators, who have made agreements with the United Mine Workers of America and are employing union labor, join in the views expressed in the foregoing letter in relation to the "tentative plan" therein referred to.

RAPSON COAL MINING CO., W. W. Curtis, President.
CARBONADO COAL MINING CO., J. B. Hutchinson, President.
MINNEQUA COAL CO., E. F. McGowan, President.
P. K. HARMON.
BLACK CANON FUEL CO., Talton F. Crane, Secretary.

FOR PRIMARY VOTING.

Polling places for enrolled voters of all parties will be open today from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurse Wincarnis

Are you Anaemic?

Is your face pale? Are your lips bloodless? Do you feel fatigued? If so, you need Wincarnis. It contains three great blood-building, vitalizing elements—no drugs.

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EDWARD LASSERE, U. S. Agent, 402 W. 42nd Street, N. Y.

WIFE SUES HEALER TO GET MONEY BACK

Mrs. Jones, Who Also Asks Divorce, Says That Christian Science Deluded Her.

TELLS OF KNIFE ATTACK

Was Ill from Bereavement and Business Worry When Quick Cure Was Promised.

Gardner D. Jones, a Christian Scientist, is made the defendant in two actions begun in the Supreme Court by his wife, Mrs. Hester A. S. Laflin Jones. One action is for a divorce, and the other is to restrain Jones from disposing of 500 shares in the Diamond Match Company stock which she says he took from her by force and threats.

When Mrs. Jones married her husband in May, 1911, she was bowed down from grief over the loss of her first husband, Alfred S. Laflin, who was a rich Chicago business man, she says. Accompanying the grief were many business troubles. Her mind was so dazed, she said, by her woe that when Jones came along and said he could cure her pain and relieve her of her business cares, she listened to him.

Then it appeared that he could do these things more thoroughly if she married him and she consented. Following the marriage ceremony came cruel treatment at her husband's hands, she says, the loss of the stock and of a large amount of cash. In this way he did relieve her of her business cares, she says, but he failed to relieve her of her grief over the loss of her husband.

Mrs. Jones says the Diamond Match Company stock he took from her is in the New Netherland Bank and asks the court to restrain the bank from delivering it to him. She says she knew nothing of her husband's real disposition until after she became his wife, and that when she found out the kind of man he was she withheld her affections from him. She says that only a few days after the marriage her husband began to terrorize her and to obtain mental domination over her. He lived with her in her Park Avenue home, she said, and from the first took complete charge of everything. She says he told her that he would have no one in the house who did not meet with his approval. Then, she says, he displayed a revolver and said to her:

"My finger is on the trigger, suppose it should slip. What would become of you then?"

Mrs. Jones says her husband knocked her down, blackening her eyes, and that he was profane beyond expression. Used to cultured society, she says she felt compelled to seclude herself and spent the time in morbid musing. But she says she kept all of these big troubles to herself and lived in her big home like a recluse. On Dec. 24, 1913, she says, she became so great that she says she consulted a lawyer and her husband, hearing of this, grew very angry and plunged a hunting knife into her abdomen. She fell to the floor, she says, and he left her lying there. The knife was not withdrawn until a maid came into the room. The story of this assault is supported by an affidavit made by Sophia Marx, a French maid, and also by one from Dr. Max Marschark, who treated her for her injury.

Mrs. Jones says that another time her husband knocked her down, that he then began to extort money from her, and that she gave him the following amounts because she feared him: May 28, 1911, $5,000; June 12, $15,000; Feb. 17, 1912, $1,000; Feb. 25, $1,700; Feb. 28, $1,000; May 3, $2,500; June 10, $1,500; July 1, $5,000; Nov. 4, $1,000; Dec. 12, $1,000; Jan. 18, 1913, $1,000; April 8, $1,000; May 6, $2,500; June 7, $5,000; June 28, $450; Sept. 18, $500; Dec. 17, $1,000.

The Diamond Match Company stock was delivered to him in October, 1911, she says, after he had so commanded her in person. She also says: "He treated plaintiff so as to break down all her powers of resistance to his suggestion and produce a state of mind in plaintiff in which none of her voluntary wishes or intentions could be exercised."

Mrs. Jones names a woman as the co-respondent in her divorce action whose identity is not disclosed.

CLOTHES FOR WAR ORPHANS

Hollingworths Here to Make Collection—Byron Chandler Back.

The American liner Philadelphia arrived yesterday from Liverpool with 531 cabin and 143 steerage passengers and mails, twenty-four hours late, owing to fog.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. T. Hollingworth and their daughters, Jacqueline, Hasel, Gladys, and Bessie, came to spend two weeks collecting clothing to take back for the Belgian and French orphans of the war. They have been spending the summer at their home in Hodgate Normandy and Mrs. Hollingworth and her daughters have been in the French hospitals attending the wounded. Mr. Hollingworth is a New Yorker who has made his home in France for fourteen years. The family will return to France in two weeks.

Another passenger was Samuel Brill of Brill Brothers, who is ill. He was in Hamburg in July and went to Berlin and remained through August and witnessed the mobilisation of the troops.

Byron Chandler returned on the Philadelphia under the name of Harold Prentiss to attend the hearing of the suit of his wife, Grace La Rue, for separation, which is on the court calendar for this Fall. After that is over he will return to France.

FEWER RAILROAD DEATHS.

Public Service Commission's Report Shows Big Decrease in State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—There was a decrease of over 73 per cent. in passengers killed on steam railroads in this State during the year ended June 30, 1914, compared with the preceding year, according to the Public Service Commission. For the same time there was a decrease of 46 per cent. in passengers injured. In the 1913 year 51 passengers were killed; last year but 14. In a statement accompanying the compilation this statement is made:

"Unfortunately, no figures are available as to the number of passengers carried within the State, these reports being made for entire rail systems within and without the State, but the fact that but fourteen persons met death of all the vast number which must have been carried during the year speaks well for the safety of railroad travel in this State."

There were 948 passengers injured during the last year as against 1,746 the year before.

Casualties among railroad employes also show a gratifying decrease, but their number is still very large; 198 employes were killed and 5,022 injured last year, as against 250 killed and 3,760 injured the previous year.

The only class of railroad fatalities which shows an increase is that of the trespasser, killed while in places where he had no right to be. A very large percentage of these fatalities were at grade crossings.

Of the trespassers, 348 were killed last year as against 393 the year before, and 358 were injured as against 409 the year before, a decrease of 14.9 per cent.

ARMY CAPTAIN ACCUSED.

Court-Martial Ordered of Warren Dean of Fifteenth Cavalry.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Sept. 27.—A special court-martial has been appointed by order of the War Department to hear charges that have been brought against Capt. Warren Dean of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

The charges are not made public, but are understood to include several allegations including conduct unbecoming an officer. They were brought against Capt. Dean three months ago, but the court was ordered only a few days ago, and it has not yet met in formal sessions.

Col. John S. Parke of the Twentieth Infantry is President of the court, which has held one meeting. At this Capt. Dean stated that he had no attorney, and obtained a postponement until he could prepare his case for presentation.

Capt. Dean's mother, a writer for Town Topics, has been here, helping her son prepare his case.

PRESIDENT IN BALTIMORE.

Pays Unexpected Visit to Brother and Attends Church.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Without notification of his coming, President Woodrow Wilson motored into Baltimore this morning, attended church, and after dinner in the apartments of his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson, returned to Washington shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The President was accompanied from Washington by his brother-in-law, Dr. Stockton Axson, and his cousin, Miss Helen Bones. The White House automobile drew up at the apartment house where Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson have their home a little after 10 o'clock.

Shortly before church time the President and his relatives left on foot for Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, a few blocks distant, a number of church-goers recognized the President, and, he was saluted several times.

The party occupied front pews reserved for them by the Rev. Dr. Harris E. Kirk, the pastor of the church and an intimate friend of the President.

STUDENTS SEEK WORK.

Cornell Authorities Think Number Has Been Increased by War.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—More than 500 Cornell students have applied to the employment agency at the Cornell University for work to help them through college this year. The increase in the number of the applicants is laid directly to the European war.

A number of juniors and seniors whose parents have been providing them the means found out this Summer that they would have to go out and work for themselves if they intended to finish their college courses.

To make the problem more difficult officers of the association declare that they have never experienced so much difficulty in obtaining places for students.

Nassau Hospital Benefit.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The annual entertainment for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital of Mineola is to be held this year at Harbor Hill, the home of Clarence H. Mackay, at Roslyn, on Saturday evening, Oct. 17. There is to be a series of living pictures, followed by a dance, and all the members of the Long Island colony have promised to take part. Mrs. Beekman Winthrop is Treasurer of the Entertainment Committee.

Major Crocker Still Missing.

No word was received yesterday from Roland D. Crocker of Newark, Major of the First Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey, who had been missing since last Tuesday, and against whom an attachment for $17,515.14 was issued on Saturday. It was learned that George W. Clark of 137 North Parkway, East Orange, Secretary of Hall, Clark & Co., leather brokers, and uncle of Major Crocker, had invested in various enterprises of which his nephew was a promoter.

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Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

SEEKS COURT ORDER TO GET BABY SECRET

Lawyer Demands That Woman, Suing as Dr. Webb's Wife, Tell About Child.

SHE HAD DROPPED CASE

Originally Asked for $50,000—Webb and Wife Scions of Famous Families.

Mrs. Alice Hartsell Webb began suit for $50,000 in the Supreme Court in the Summer of 1912 against William Hemperly, a lawyer, of Massillon, Ohio, alleging that he had alienated the affections of Dr. Frank Reed Webb, who, she said, was her husband. Mrs. Webb tried to serve the doctor with an order for examination before trial, but neither she nor her lawyer found him. Mr. Hemperly took advantage of the delay to serve Mrs. Webb with an order for her examination concerning the birth of her son, who, she said, was the son of the doctor. Mrs. Webb failed to obey this order, and Justice Platzek was asked to punish her for contempt. Then the alienation suit was dropped.

Mrs. Webb lives at 554 West 142d Street. In her complaint she said she was married to Dr. Webb on Sept. 20, 1911, and lived with him until June 12, 1912. Dr. Webb and Mr. Hemperly have known each other all their lives and were frequently together. Mrs. Webb appears to have resented this intimacy, and when Dr. Webb left her she accused Mr. Hemperly of having enticed him away. She said she searched the country over for the doctor, even carrying the search into insane asylums.

Mr. Hemperly immediately began to gather evidence for defense of the suit and took the testimony of a number of persons living in Massillon. He said that he had been unable to gather any evidence concerning the birth of the alleged child of Mrs. Webb. One of the witnesses examined was William Chidester, managing editor of a newspaper in Massillon. He testified that Mrs. Webb called at his office to get him to retract an insinuation that she was not the wife of Dr. Webb. He said that Mrs. Webb told him that if it were not for her family and the disgrace it would entail upon them she would shoot Hemperly. He said later that Mrs. Webb came to his office with a little child that resembled her.

Dr. Thomas F. Reed, a cousin of Dr. Webb, said that the doctor's real wife is Mrs. Anna Farrington Webb, whom he married in 1908. He said he came here in the Spring of 1911 to visit the doctor, and found him living with the plaintiff, and that the right Mrs. Webb was away on a visit. He said the plaintiff left the house as soon as the doctor's wife returned home. Dr. Reed said that Dr. Webb had been drinking heavily, and that Mr. Hemperly was not responsible for his leaving the plaintiff.

George P. Breckenridge, Mr. Hemperly's attorney, told the court, when he applied for the order to examine Mrs. Webb, that she separated Dr. Webb from his wife, and was the only one responsible for the deplorable condition of affairs. He accused the plaintiff of inducing the doctor to leave his wife in March, 1911, and to live with her in her apartment.

"From that time," he said, "she worked to get Dr. Webb and his wife separated, and when she finally succeeded she went back to Dr. Webb's house to live. In a month or two they went through a form of marriage ceremony, although the plaintiff knew that Dr. Webb hadn't been divorced from his wife."

The plaintiff is the grandniece of Bishop John C. Hartzell, who is in charge of Methodist Episcopal missionary work in Africa. Dr. Webb is a descendant of William Whipple, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is a graduate of the Western Reserve University, and has been a practicing physician in this city for twelve years.

Telephone Hearing on Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—On Wednesday in New York City, the up-State Public Service Commission will begin its hearings in relation to its investigation of rates and charges for telephone service within the City of New York by the New York Telephone Company.

REAL ESTATE

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FIRE AT A. B. DUNCAN'S PLACE

Part of Lodge Roof Burned Before Firemen Arrive.

HEMPSTEAD, Sept. 27.—Fire which originated in the chimney of the lodge of the Alexander Butler Duncan country place near here this afternoon destroyed part of the roof before the Hempstead volunteer firemen arrived.

An alarm was telephoned and Assistant Chief Arthur S. Nichols gathered some near-by members and took them to the fire in his automobile. The blaze was put out with hand grenades.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, who was Mrs. Eloise Stevenson Kernochan, widow of James Lorillard Kernochan, had occupied the lodge this Summer, while another part of the estate was rented to F. Ambrose Clark, but they are now living in the main house.

ANSWERS JEWISH PROTEST.

Postmaster Morgan Explains Order on Yom Kippur Holiday.

Postmaster Morgan replied yesterday to a letter of the East Side Protective Association, protesting against the subclerks and sub-carriers of Jewish parentage being forced to work on Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, which falls on Sept. 29-30.

"The order issued this year for the Day of Atonement holiday, differs in no respect from other years," Mr. Morgan said. "I have caused to be posted in the branch offices a statement saying in respect to the Jewish holiday, that those who apply for leave of absence will have it granted in so far as is possible, but that should the requirements of the department demand work on that day, the failure to report for duty will be regarded as insubordination and dealt with as such. The request for leave of absence without pay for the Holy Day are to be taken up in order of time, as they are received by the branch Superintendents. This order is final and will not be changed."

WATERWAY BOOMERS GONE.

Floating Convention a Big Success, Says President Moore.

The delegates to the Deeper Waterways convention arrived in New York on the steamer Berkshire yesterday morning. Most of them left for their homes during the day.

"This undoubtedly has been the most satisfactory convention we have ever held, in many ways," said President J. Hampton Moore. "The idea of holding a floating convention has brought the delegates to closer touch than ever before, for they were together at all times instead of only during the sessions.

"The close study of the Hudson has made me realize more than ever the needs of New York City and State."

Thompson Scholarship Winners.

Samuel Lyell Leithiser of Havre de Grace, Md., and William L. Butler of New Philadelphia, Ohio, are the 1914 winners of the Frank Thompson scholarships established in 1907 by the children of the late Frank Thompson, former President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as a memorial to their father. Both will enter the University of Pennsylvania. The Thompson scholarships are awarded each year on a purely competitive basis to sons of living or deceased employes of the Pennsylvania system. Sixteen candidates took the examinations which were held in this city in June by the College Entrance Examination Board of New York.

Too Great a Risk for Anyone

It makes no difference how honest you know a man to be, or how capable you think him of carrying out his promises! No considerations of this nature can justify you in taking the tremendous risk of signing any man's Bond.

Consider the many losses the American Surety Company is called upon to pay, even with its unequalled facilities for investigation, and you will understand how real is the danger of severe loss to which you would subject yourself and your family by signing a personal bond.

The most honest of men make costly errors and are subject to misfortune. Furthermore, a man who is a good risk for you is equally good for this Company, and the American Surety Company's Bond will be more readily acceptable than any individual's.

Instead of signing his Bond, refer him to

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P. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

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SOAPLESS CREME TOOTH PASTE

Tender, spongy and bleeding gums can be quickly restored to normal condition by its daily use. For free sample address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md."

FOR PRIMARY VOTING.

Polling places for enrolled voters of all parties will be open today from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M.

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CARRANZA ARMY AWAITS BATTLE

2,000 Men, Under Gen. Hill, Are Intrenched Near the American Border.

VILLA EXTENDS TERRITORY

San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas Have Joined Him—Large Forces Now Going South.

CARRANZA HOLDS TO PLANS

Will Turn Over Office This Week and Be Eligible for President—Obregon on Another Peace Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

NACO, Sonora, Sept. 27.—Gen. Benjaman Hill, with 2,000 Carranzistas, is intrenched here tonight and keeping a close watch for the advance of Maytorena's command from Nogales. United States troops under Col. Guilfoyle are patrolling the American side, and no wounded or fleeing fighters will be permitted to cross. Should the battle occur here the residents of Naco, Ariz., across the line, will be in danger from crossfire.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Sept. 27.—San Luis Potosi and the City of Zacatecas have been added to Villa's territory in the north by the occupation of San Luis Potosi and the declaration of Gen. Panfelo Natera that he will remain loyal to Villa.

San Luis Potosi was occupied by Rodriguez's command without opposition, the Carranza garrison coming over to the Villa side, according to a message received here.

Ten thousand of the best equipped veterans of the Carranza revolution have left Chihuahua during the last twenty-four hours for the south. They will not stop in Torreon, as that town is now strongly fortified, but they will press on past Hipolito toward the eastern territory held by Carranza.

The forces will be diverted into two columns at Torreon. One under Eugene Aguierre Benavides will probably go in the direction of Saltillo. The other will proceed south toward Aguascalientes, where Carranza is reported to have large forces. This command will probably go to Gen. Raoul Madero. Monterey will be watched by Gen. Felipe Angeles, and it is probable that Villa himself will direct the column against this Carranzista stronghold.

Just now Villa is seeing no one, for he is suffering from his old wound which he received in the first battle of Torreon. It is bothering him much and has confined him to his bed at a time he wished to work twenty-four hours each day. Dr. Raushbaum, his personal physician, says that there is little danger to be feared from the wound.

VILLA WANTS CALDERON.

Suggests That Carranza Yield to Him as Price of Peace.

CHIHUAHUA, Sept. 27.—Immediate resignation of Gen. Venustiano Carranza as First Chief of the Constitutionalists is the only basis on which Gen. Francisco Villa will agree to settlement of differences between himself and Carranza. This was his reply today to messages from officials in Mexico City who protested against his attitude toward Carranza. Here is the reply:

"I lament the circumstances that have brought about grave danger, but sincerely protest that my sole ambition will be to arrange existing difficulties without shedding blood if possible.

"I emphatically state, however, that the only move that can bring about cessation of hostilities on my part is that Venustiano Carranza deliver supreme command to Fernando Iglesias Calderon so that in the shortest possible time elections may be called. At the same time I declare I shall not accept Carranza as President or Vice President, or President ad interim of the republic.

"I shall prove the rectitude of my intentions and the disinterestedness which animates the force of this division. Later the world will realize where rests true disinterestedness and where abortive ambitions."

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 27.—Fernando Iglesias Calderon, the choice of Gen. Villa for President of Mexico, some months ago was mentioned as a possibility for the Presidency during his trip to Washington, where he conferred with American officials. He at present is in Mexico City, it is said. Calderon is leader of the Liberal Party, a political organization which allied itself with the Constitutionalists in the revolution. It has been announced that he would run at the elections.

While an answer to Villa's proposal is awaited from Mexico City, the Northern leader has not halted his movement of troops toward the opposing Carranza forces.

It was declared by Villa officials that they had assurances that Zacatecas, a strategic place to the south of Chihuahua City would be turned over to Villa's men without a fight.

It was learned that a Villa brigade was on the march into Sonora, the western border State, to assist Gov. Maytorena in his attacks on the Carranza forces in that State. Another strong group of Villa men is moving into Coahuila to the east.

OBREGON GOES NORTH.

May Seek Conference with Representatives of Villa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27.—Gen. Obregon conferred at length this morning with First Chief Carranza at the National Palace and departed northward this afternoon accompanied by Gens. Eduardo Hay, Ernesto Santoscoy, Jesus Trujillo, and Ramon Sosa.

Persons close to Gen. Obregon say his destination is Aguascallentes, and it is believed he will there confer with representatives of Gen. Villa in a final effort to compose the differences.

First Chief Carranza has received a telegram from Gen. Eduardo Ruiz, Governor and Military Commandant of the State of Colima, protesting loyalty.

CARRANZA GOING AHEAD.

Will Give Up Office and Be Eligible to Run for President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Gen. Venustano Carranza, who has been head of the Executive power in Mexico City since the entry of the Constitutionalists, following the flight of Huerta and the appointment of Carbajal, will give up the control of the existing Government this week.

Definite information reached Washington today from Gen. Carranza to the effect that the Constitutional Convention called for next Thursday, Oct. 1, will be held on that date, regardless of the Villa revolt, and that Gen. Carranza will present his resignation to the convention, asking its members to name some person to serve as President ad interim, pending a general election.

The resignation of Carranza and the choice of an ad interim President will eliminate Carranza from the situation for the present. The plan of the Carranza delegates to the convention contemplates that the person chosen as ad interim successor of Carranza must not become a candidate in the regular elections, and also that Carranza, after having stepped back into private life, shall be permitted to become a candidate for election as President.

The message to Washington from Mexico City said there had not been any adjustment of the difficulty between Carranza and Villa, and that no adjustment was in sight, but it was still hoped that Villa would send his delegates to the Constitutional Convention and call off his revolt. In Carrancista circles the hope was expressed that the revolt of Villa was nothing more than a demonstration of strength, and that Villa would not force the fighting.

Meanwhile advices received here today indicate that Villa is carrying his revolution forward with very great military activity, that he is massing his forces and moving them toward strategic points. Even more significant than this was information to the State Department from one of its agents in the field, to the effect that Gen. Natera, the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Centre, has notified Villa that he, Natera, intends to stand by and support Villa in the new revolution. Coming through official sources, this information could not well be doubted, but it was not believed in Carrancista circles, according to statements made here tonight.

The decision of Natera to line up with Villa will greatly strengthen the latter. Natera was one of the causes of the first split between Carranza and Villa, several months ago, before Huerta had finally decided to resign from the office of President of Mexico. At that time Villa had just won the battle of Torreon, and was preparing to attack Zacatecas, then the key to the Constitutionalist campaign. Carranza visited Sombrereto and other points in the northern portion of the State of Zacatecas and decided to give over the campaign against the city of Zacatecas to Natera. To accomplish this Carranza appointed Natera as Commnder in Chief of the Army of the Centre.

Prior to that there had been three main armies in the Constitutionalist organization, led, respectively, by Gonzales, Villa, and Obregon. This added a fourth army corps, and Natera, as its commander, began the attack on Zacatecas. Natera's campaign went wrong and he was in dire need of reinforcements. On June 12 Carranza asked Villa to send reinforcements to Natera, who was then investing Zacatecas. Villa refused unless he could take charge of the assault.

Carranza insisted. Villa again refused and tendered his resignation as Military Commander of the Northern Division of the Constitutionalist Army. Carranza accepted Villa's resignation and asked Villa's Generals to choose a successor to Villa. Villa's Generals, including Felipe Angeles, refused to appoint a substitute, and agreed to support Villa in his attitude of revolt against Carranza. This split was finally healed and Villa, restored to his command, went ahead with the attack on Zacatecas.

At that time Natera was a stanch Carranza supporter. The information brought to the State Department today that Natera had gone over to Villa means that the revolt now takes in two of the four principal army corps commanders of the Constitutionalists, Natera and Villa, leaving the other two leading army corps commanders, Genzales and Obregon, loyal to the Carranza cause. It broadens the revolt to take in Natera, Zapata, Maytorena, and Villa, with the latter's subordinate Generals and soldiers.

The coming week is expected to demonstrate whether Villa intends to carry the new revolution through to a finish or whether, as a result of conferences now being held, and influences brought to bear on Villa, as well as the determination of the Carranza party to carry out the Constitutional Convention programme, Villa will call a halt on his revolution and await developments.

In a responsible quarter here tonight the intimation was made that Villa, who began as a bandit and developed into a General, had now progressed into a syndicate representative of the opposition throughout Northern Mexico to the Carranza temporary Government. It was said in this quarter that the new revolution, led by Villa and Maytorena, had the moral support of Mexicans in Northern Mexico, and especially of those American elements in Mexico that were anxious for continued trouble in Mexico, in the hope that it would force American intervention.

500 LEAVE VERA CRUZ.

First Train Since Thursday Arrives from Mexico City.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 27.—The Spanish transatlantic steamer Montevideo and the Ward liner Morro Castle sailed from this port today bearing 500 Mexican refugees. A large number of these people will stop at Havana.

The first train to come directly through from the capital since the railway was cut last Thursday reached here today. The damage done to the road by Higenio Aguilar, a former Federal officer, has been repaired. Aguilar has disappeared into the mountains.

CATHOLICS CRITICISE BRYAN.

Bishop of Toledo Demands That Something Be Done in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Failure of the United States Government to insist upon the protection of Catholics in Mexico was criticised by Bishop Joseph Schrembs of Toledo in a sermon this morning before Cardinal Gibbons, eight Bishops, members of the American Federation of Catholic Societies from all parts of the country, and a large congregation in the cathedral. He quoted from Secretary Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech, and then said that Mr. Bryan had done nothing to prevent or stop the persecution of Catholics now going on in Mexico.

Bishop Schrembs spoke of the indignation which all Catholics, even the Pope himself, felt and expressed when the ritual murder case came up in Russia, and he deplored the silence with which Mexicon outrages were received in this country.

"In Mexico," he said, "thousands of Catholics, men and women, are being outraged in their most sacred religious convictions. Churches have been closed and desecrated, priests and Bishops robbed of all their possessions, and in many instances butchered and painfully murdered.

"The profession and practice of religion has been proscribed. Women of the church have been subjected to the shameful and brutal lust of soldiers. What have we done? Where is the man who said, 'You shall not press down this crown of thorns upon the brow of Labor'?

"Men and women are made to drink the bitter cup of religious persecution, led to Gethsemane, bleeding and mangled. Here is a field for the translation of rhetoric into action. We have prevented any other Government from stepping in there, and yet do we stand sponsor for this? Catholics of Mexico clamor today for justice, outraged by brutes."

At the close of Bishop Schrembs's sermon Cardinal Gibbons said a few words of greeting to the delegates. He praised the new Pope, and expressed a hope for peace in Europe. The war, he said, caused him profound sorrow. The Cardinal said that he was impressed by the sermon of Bishop Schrembs, and he approved the sentiments expressed by the Bishop.

Wife Admits Mystery In Death.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Joseph Sedona of Cliffside, N. J., went to the office of McNally Brothers, undertakers, at Fort Lee today and asked them to take charge of her husband's funeral. Coroner James McNally found that death had resulted from a bullet wound in the abdomen. Mrs. Sedona then said her husband had been shot at a birthday party eight days before. Coroner McNally made one arrest and ordered an inquest.

FOR PRIMARY VOTING.

Polling places for enrolled voters of all parties will be open today from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Tire Service Plus

You won't lose buying Empire Red Tires—for we say that you must get 100% in service before *we* are satisfied.

Empire Tires RED WEAR LONGEST

are the surest "buy" in all tiredom. It's the Empire secret process of vulcanization that transforms new, springy Para rubber into Red tires of leathery toughness that jest with time and travel.

Watch for the Reds on the road.

"The man with a red tire knows"

EMPIRE RUBBER AND TIRE CO.
249 W. 55th St., New York
Factory and Home Office Trenton, N. J.
Makers of "Peerless" Red Rubber Inner Tubes

Monday & Tuesday only—Anniversary Offering of

Saks Silk-Lined Suits at $22

for Men & Young Men

Very special—and by "special" we mean, that outside of this anniversary event the price would be much more.

In view of this anniversary event, we have concluded to signalize the occasion by offering these silk-lined suits at far below the customary figure. But for a good and sufficient reason, we purposely refrain from publishing that customary figure. For it is one of the fine traditions of Saks clothes that the prices of these clothes are a fixed and not a fluctuating quantity—a standard for stability, even as Saks clothes are standard for style.

We will therefore merely describe the suits, and leave you to draw your own conclusions as to the value.

Suits of blue and black pencil stripes, blue and unfinished worsteds, gray unfinished worsteds, fancy velours, and various other soft finish cloths, in smart and distinctive designs—tailored exclusively by Saks, in the season's cleverest close-fitting, soft collar styles—and silk lined, which of itself is convincing testimony as to the value.

Also, Braided Suits at $22

But these are not silk lined, though, being braided, they are equal in value to those that are.

Furthermore, Silk-Lined Topcoats at $17

A conservative knee-length model, made of Oxford gray coating—by us—and handsomely silk lined throughout.

For Monday & Tuesday only

Men's Fine Silk Cravats at 95c

Worth $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00

A similar lot of foreign silk scarfs was recently offered by us, with great success, at $1.15 each. This second consignment of silks we have purposely reserved for this anniversary occasion, to sell at the remarkable figure stated above. The choice is legion. Brocades, Persians, figure effects, wide and narrow stripes, solid colors, and a range of designs which beggars description. Every silk is imported, and the big broad four-in-hands into which they are made have all the fullness of fold characteristic of the finest neckwear. Main floor

Also, these other specials for Monday and Tuesday

Crochet Knit Scarfs, in various designs. *Values to* $2.00 ..... 95c

Silk Scarfs, in a liberal range of patterns. *Regularly* $1.00 ..... 65c

Silk & Knit Scarfs, direct from our regular 55c. stock 29c

Handkerchiefs—of silk and linen, with self cords or stripes—and embroidered initial. *Value 25c.* Special at 6 for 95c

Pajamas—plain mercerized and fancy stripe fabrics, in all colors. *Values $1.50 to $2.* 98c

Nightshirts — of flannelette or white cambric — very serviceable garments. *Special at* 55c

Terry Robes—beautiful designs in blue, pink, helio, and tan. *Values up to $6.* $2.85

Blanket Robes—in Indian and Oriental designs, and all colors. *Values to $7.50.* $3.95

Special today and tomorrow only

Derbies & Soft Hats at $1.95

regular $3 & $4 grades

Two values that speak as one.

An anniversary contribution from one of the best hat makers in the business, at a concession which enables us to offer this fine selection of hats at an equally phenomenal concession to you. Main floor

DERBIES—a dozen smart styles, in all the new variations of crown and brim—and every hat unequivocally perfect, in making and finish.

SOFT HATS—in a variety of new shapes and in colorings to appeal to the critical taste of dyed-in-the-wool New Yorkers.

Today & tomorrow only

Men's 50c Black Silk Lisle Hose at 35c

A fine black silk lisle half hose, with double soles, heels and toes, and high splicing. A serviceable quality in just the right weight for now. *3 prs. for $1.00*

Today & tomorrow only

Men's $1.00 Underwear at 69c

Fine natural wool shirts and drawers, in a medium weight for Fall wear. Serviceably tailored and finished and worth the most critical dollar ever spent.

Special today and tomorrow only

Men's $5.00 Fall Shoes at $3.85

The Newest Fall decisions just handed down from the bench.

The fact that there is no better $5 shoe on the market than these, best emphasizes the merit of such shoes at $3.85. They are a maximum five dollars' worth in footwear. Made of tan and mahogany Russia calf, gun metal calf, and patent coltskin, in both lace and button styles. All sizes and all widths.

Men's $2.00 Tan Wash Gloves at $1.15

Nothing better in glove values in this whole U. S. A. A fine washable Kassan capeskin glove, prix seam sewn, with one clasp. Can be washed in soap and water without impairing their serviceability.

$5 & $6 Silk Cane Umbrellas at $2.95

Made by one of the belligerents in Europe. A fine silk umbrella, sheer yet serviceable, concealed in a cane—a walking stick in fair weather and an umbrella when it rains. Great values.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM

DOUBLE STRENGTH PEPPERMINT FLAVOR
DOUBLE WRAPPED-ALWAYS FRESH AND CLEAN

"Pep-Peppermint"

Stutter when you say it and get in two "Peps"—for this is *double* strength Peppermint chewing gum—lots of Pep!

It's like a Peppermint Lozenge with a long lease of life—it l-a-s-t-s!

You'll get joy supreme from

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM

—and more good news:

With each 5c package (of 5 big sticks) is a United Profit-Sharing Coupon—good towards a long list of valuable presents.

Give the whole family a treat UNITED PSC and start them saving coupons.

Made by the manufacturers of the famous

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

SOLD AROUND THE WORLD

SPOKANE ON THE MAIN LINE

"The St. Paul Road," Shortest Route to Pacific North Coast Now Passes Through Spokane

"The Olympian" leaving Chicago September 12th, and *"The Columbian"* leaving September 13th, and thereafter, for the Pacific North Coast, will be operated over the "St. Paul's" new line through Spokane. The traveler and tourist will appreciate the extension to Spokane of the distinctive "St. Paul" service—one road—one management—one service—"St. Paul" all the way.

"The Olympian"

—all steel—perfectly equipped—leaves Chicago daily at 10:15 p. m., *"The Columbian,"* another all steel train, leaves at 10:10 a. m., daily. Both trains through to Spokane, en route to Seattle and Tacoma—via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Travelers over this route are afforded the double advantage of "St. Paul" service and a route of great scenic variety—the picturesque "Trail of the Olympian."

Descriptive books and full information free on request to

G. L. COBB, General Agent,
1200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

On ascertaining a loss, telephone 1000 Bryant and an advertisement will appear next morning in the Lost Column of The New York Times. Quick recovery follows.

PARTY BALLOTS FOR THE PRIMARY

Voters Must Mark a Cross Before the Name of Every Candidate for Whom They Vote.

EACH MAN HAS A NUMBER

No Party Emblems on First Direct Primary Ballot In New York State.

LONG LIST OF CANDIDATES

Massachusetts Form of Ballot Used —Not Many Contests for the Legislature and Congress.

When the enrolled voter goes to the polls today to vote for the first time in this State at a direct primary it will be necessary for him to make from thirty-five to fifty separate X marks on the ballot if he wishes to vote a complete ticket. For the voter's convenience each candidate has a separate number, and the voter may make a memorandum of the number opposite the name of the candidate he expects to vote for and take it with him into the voting booth.

Below is a list of the candidates of the three important parties for nomination to State offices, to the United States Senate, to the Constitutional Convention, to Congress, and to the State Legislature. There are fifteen candidates in each party for Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention, and as the Hennessy-Roosevelt Democrats have a full ticket in the field, the number in the Democratic column is thirty. The names, as a result of a court order, were "scrambled" instead of being printed in groups, and the anti-Murphy candidates are designated by an asterisk.

The present members of Congress and the State Legislature are marked with an asterisk. Here are the ballots:

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor.

(Vote for one.)

1. JOHN A. HENNESSY.
2. MARTIN H. GLYNN.

Lieutenant Governor.

(Vote for one.)

3. WILLIAM GORHAM RICE.
4. THOMAS B. LOCKWOOD.

Secretary of State.

(Vote for one.)

5. MITCHELL MAY.
6. SIDNEY NEWBORG.

Controller.

(Vote for one.)

7. WILLIAM SOHMER.
8. GEORGE G. DAVIDSON, JR.

Treasurer.

(Vote for one.)

9. ALBERT C. CARP.
10. CHARLES B. SUNDERLIN.

Attorney General.

(Vote for one.)

11. JAMES A. PARSONS.
12. JOHN LARKIN.

State Engineer and Surveyor.

(Vote for one.)

13. RALEIGH H. BENNETT.
14. JOHN A. BENSEL.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

(Vote for one.)

15. SAMUEL SEABURY.
16. JOHN N. CARLISLE.

United States Senator.

(Vote for one.)

17. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
18. JAMES S. McDONOUGH.
19. JAMES W. GERARD.

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention.

(Vote for fifteen.)

20. MARTIN W. LITTLETON.
21. GUSTAVUS A. ROGERS.*
22. JAMES S. HAVENS.*
23. D CADY HERRICK.
24. CHARLES JEROME EDWARDS.*
25. ROWLAND MILES.*
26. GEORGE W. O'BRIEN.*
27. THOMAS F. CONWAY.
28. JOHN G. AGAR.*
29. FREDERIC R. COUDERT.*
30. MICHAEL F. McGOLDRICK.
31. JOHN P. MURTAUGH.
32. MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.
33. EDGAR M. CULLEN.
34. FRANK L. POLK.*
35. WILLIAM A. DOUGLAS.*
36. JOHN FRANKENHEIMER.*
37. CALVIN J. HUSON.
38. WILLIAM F. McCOMBS.
39. ARTHUR F. ROSE.*
40. SAMUEL GOMPERS.*
41. EDMUND H. TITCHENER.*
42. AUGUSTUS THOMAS.*
43. ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT.
44. JACOB RUPPERT, JR.
45. SAMUEL UNTERMYER.
46. JAMES M. LYNCH.
47. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.*
48. WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN.
49. JOHN A. DIX.

Congress.

Dist.

1. C. BROWN.*
2. C. P. CALDWELL, L. T. GRESSER, T. M. QUINN.
3. F. P. BENT, R. GLINNEN, J. B. FERRE, J. V. FLYNN.
4. H. H DALE.
5. P. MAHER.*
6. W. ROSS.
7. J. J. FITZGERALD.*
8. J. F. DUHAMEL, D. J. GRIFFIN.*
9. H. O'BRIEN.*
10. W. WASSERMAN, P. A. RILEY.
11. D. J. RIORDAN.*
12. H. M. GOLDFOGLE.*
13. F. H. SULLIVAN, GEORGE W. LOFT.*
14. M. F. FARLER, J. B. GOLDEN, J. M. LEVY.*
15. W. F. CONRY.*
16. F. J. DOOLING.*
17. P. CAREY.*
18. G. PATTEN.*
19. S. WECHSLER, J. L. BUTTENWEISER.
20. J. A. CANTOR.
21. G. M. HULBERT.
22. C. BRUCKNER.*
23. S. AYRES, J. A. GOULDEN.*
24. W. R. OGLESBY.* F. J. McMAHON.
25. B. I. TAYLOR.*
26. F. P. ABBOTT.
27. GEORGE McCLELLAN.*
28. PETER G. TEN EYCK.*
29. JAMES FARRELL.
30. W. C. D. WILLSON, THERON AKIN.
31. A. B. COONEY.
32. JOHN FITZGIBBONS.
33. CHARLES A. TALCOTT.*
34. GEORGE J. WEST.
35. JOHN R. CLANCY.*
36. R. L. KELLY.
37. JOHN L. SELLEY.
38. GEORGE P. DECKER.
39. CHARLES L. WARD.
40. R. H. GITTINS.*
41. CHARLES B. SMITH.* A. J. EGLOFF.
42. D. A. DRISCOLL.* W. H. RYAN.
43. M. M. WYVELL.

State Senator.

Dist.

1. C. SCHULTZ, L. J. WEED.
2. B. M. PATTEN.* D. J. HARTE.
3. T. H. CULLEN.*
4. CHARLES C. WISE.
5. B. S. CRONIN, WM. J. HEFFERNAN.*
6. WILLIAM B. CARSWELL.*
7. T. M. WILLMOTT, D. J. CARROLL.*
8. J. FENNELLY.
9. A. J. NOVA.
10. H. H. TORBORG.*
11. C. D. SULLIVAN.*
12. M. DOLL.
13. J. J. WALKER.
14. JAMES A. FOLEY.*
15. J. J. BOYLAN.*
16. R. F. WAGNER.*
17. R. WASHBURN, W. R. HERRICK.*
18. H. W. POLLOCK.*
19. M. JACOBS, G. W. SIMPSON.
20. I. J. JOSEPH.
21. J. J. DUNNIGAN, M. B. McHUGH.
22. A. J. GRIFFIN.* F. X. McDONOUGH, J. A. HAMILTON.
23. W. C. ROWLAND.
24. J. F. HEALEY.* F. J. LAMB.
25. M. TERWILLIGER.
26. FRANK R. HARDER.
27. E. METZGAR.
28. S. J. DARING.
29. JOHN W. McKNIGHT.*
30. R. C. PARIS.
31. L. H. WHITE.*
32. WILLIAM F. LANSING.
33. F. J. PICKETT.
34. J. C. HOWARD.
35. GEORGE A. LAWYER.
36. W. D. PECKHAM.
37. J. R. RICHARDSON.
38. E. L. STEINGREBE.
39. B. J. McGUIRE.
40. C. J. HOLIHAN.
41. R. P. BUSH.
42. No declaration.
43. C. A. BREWSTER.
44. FRED HALSEY.
45. F. O. TODD.
46. C. H. GALLUP.
47. C. F. WRIGHT.
48. J. F. MALONE.* W. J. WINN.
49. S. J. RAMSPERGER.* F. J. HOCHGESANG.
50. W. F. GREINER, F. M. STAGE.
51. G. H. PIERCE.

STATE ASSEMBLY.

New York and Bronx.

Dist.

1. J. J. RYAN.
2. H. E. SMITH.*
3. S. STARK, C. MARASCO.
4. H. S. SCHIMMEL.*
5. M. McDONALD.
6. S. ULLMAN, I. APFEL.
7. C. P. PARK.
8. S. SCHARLIN.
9. C. B. DONOHUE.*
10. F. H. FRUCHTMAN, W. N. FRIELAND
11. J. KERRIGAN.*
12. J. D. KELLY.* J. SEIMLER.
13. J. C. CAMPBELL.*
14. R. L. TUDOR.*
15. R. M. NEWMAN.
16. M. G. McCUE.*
17. W. E. ROSE.
18. M. GOLDBERG.*
19. S. M. DAWKINS, P. F. COTTER.
20. F. ARANOW.
21. C. KANE, E. S. PIER.
22. M. BLOCK.
23. D. C. OLIVER, A. B. FISKE.
24. O. M. KIERNAN.*
25. J. F. O'NEIL.
26. L. SEIDE.
27. A. JOLINS.
28. S. A. CATILLO.
29. L. AXMAN.
30. L. A. CUVILLIER, D. J. DONOVAN.
31. M. SOLOMAN.
32. S. S. LEVINE, W. S. EVANS.
33. R. S. MULLEN, JR., E. H. MILLER.
34. M. M. FERTIG.
35. T. W. MARTIN, J. M. CALLAHAN.

Kings County.

1. A. B. CARSON.
2. D. McBRIDE, W. J. GILLEN.* J. J. O'GRADY.
3. F. J. TAYLOR.
4. D. A. McARDLE.
5. G. H. ROADES.
6. J. M. GOLDING.
7. D. F. FARRELL.* D. MULCAHEY.
8. J. J. McKEON.*
9. F. S. BURR.
10. E. F. KUHN.
11. A. J. BARUTH.
12. W. GODNICK.
13. H. KRAMER.*
14. B. S. McGOVERN, J. P. LA FRENZ.*
15. J. PHELAN.*
16. J. F. DECKER, K. F. SUTHERLAND.
17. F. ULRICH.
18. P. M. CURRAN, W. HOWARD, JR.
19. W. A. BACHER.
20. W. SPRENGER.
21. I. MENDELSOHN.
22. M. DE YOUNG.
23. I. E. WOLFE.

Queens County.

1. A. P. GARDTHAUSEN, N. NEHRBAUER.
2. T. J. RYAN, P. J. McGARRY.*
3. W. H. O'HARE, J. J. RUPPEL.
4. GEORGE E. POLHEMUS, T. J. POWERS.

Richmond County.

S. D. STEPHENS.

Justice of Supreme Court.

P. HENRY DUGRO,
BARTOW S. WEEKS.

Judge of City Court.

JAMES A. ALLEN,
EDWARD B. LA FETRA.

Municipal Court Justice, Second District.

MAX LEVINE.

REPUBLICAN.

Governor.

(Vote for one).

1. JOB E. HEDGES.
2. HARVEY D. HINMAN.
3. CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

Lieutenant Governor.

(Vote for one.)

4. SETH G. HEACOCK.
5. EDWARD SCHOENECK.
6. FRANK S. SIDWAY.

Secretary of State.

(Vote for one.)

7. FRANCIS M. HUGO.
8. WILLIAM D. CUNNINGHAM.
9. EUGENE H. PORTER.

Controller.

(Vote for one.)

10. JAMES F. HOOKER.
11. SAMUEL STRASBOURGER.
12. EUGENE M. TRAVIS.

Treasurer.

13. JAMES L. WELLS.

Attorney General.

(Vote for one.)

14. EGBERT E. WOODBURY.
15. EDWARD R. O'MALLEY.

State Engineer and Surveyor.

(Vote for one.)

16. ARTHUR O'BRIEN.
17. FRANK M. WILLIAMS.

Associate Judge of the Court of Apeals.

18. EMORY A. CHASE.

United States Senator.

(Vote for one.)

19. DAVID JAYNE HILL.
20. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR.
21. WILLIAM M. CALDER.

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention.

(Vote for fifteen.)

21. ELIHU ROOT.
22. LOUIS MARSHALL.
23. GEORGE M. WICKERSHAM.
24. WILLIAM BERRI.
25. HENRY L. STIMSON.
26. SETH LOW.
27. HERBERT PARSONS.
28. JACOB BREINNER.
29. ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER.
40. EDGAR TRUMAN BRACKETT.
41. PATRICK W. CULLINAN.
42. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN.
43. ADOLPH J. RODENBECK.
44. JOHN LORD O'BRIEN.
45. CHARLES H. YOUNG.

Congress.

Dist.

1. H. S. McKNIGHT, B. B. WOOD, F. C. HICKS.
2. F. E. HOPKINS, H. C. JOHNSON, JR.
3. G. B. SARENBETZ, J. J. CHAMBERS.
4. GEORGE A. OWENS, JOHN KISSEL.
6. J. S. GAYNOR, A. T. HOBBY.
7. J. W. ROWE.
8. W. R. A. KOEHL, C. G. I. WILCOX.
8. T. E. CLARK, J. F. DUHAMEL, F. H. SCHOMBURG, H. A. HANBURY.
9. O. W. SWIFT.
10. R. L. HASKELL.
11. G. S. SCOFIELD.
12. B. BAROWSKY.
13. J. E. MARCH.
14. F. H. LA GUARDIA.
15. O. W. EHRHORN.
16. H. B. STOWELL.
17. L. BATES, JR.
18. G. B. FRANCIS, N. ABRAHAM.
19. A. OTTINGER.
20. I. SIEGEL.
21. M. C. ANSORGE.
22. F. J. KUERZI.
23. R. L. NILES.
24. W. FORSTER, B. L. FAIRCHILD.
25. J. W. HUSTED.
26. EDMUND PLATT.*
27. C. E. WARD.
28. ROLLIN B. SANFORD.
29. JAMES S. PARKER.*
30. HENRY S. DE FOREST, WILLIAM B. CHARLES W. GIFFORD.
31. W. H. DANIELS, E. A. MERRITT, JR.* H. D. STEVENS.
32. LUTHER W. MOTT.
33. HOMER P. SNYDER.
34. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD.
35. WALTER W. MAGEE.
36. SERENO E. PAYNE.*
37. H. H. PRATT, MILO SHANKS.
38. THOMAS B. DUNN.*
39. HENRY G. DANFORTH.
40. S. W. DEMPSEY, H. FISHER, G. A. KINKEL.
41. F. J. EBERLE.
42. W. H. TICKNOR, JOHN J. SMITH.
43. C. M. HAMILTON.*

State Senate.

Dist.

1. G. L. THOMPSON, C. R. FITZ.
2. C. WEILAND.
3. R. W. BOWMAN.
4. C. C. LOCKWOOD.
5. C. I. ENGEL.
6. C. F. MURPHY.
7. T. RITCHIE.
8. A. W. BURLINGAME, Jr.
9. R. R. LAWSON, J. BULCK, Jr.
10. A. J. GILCHRIST.
11. DANIEL WIDDI.
12. WILLIAM WEISS.
13. WILLIAM G. ROSE.
14. J. J. DOURLEDAY.
15. F. P. COUGHLIN.
16. L. F. MAHAN.
17. O. L. MILLS.
18. JOS. H. ADAMS, R. R. MONROE, S. ROSSMAN, W. M. BENNETT.
19. DEAN NELSON, F. H. HIGGINS, J. A. FRANCIS.
20. J. KELLEHER.
21. M. S. SCHEETOR.
22. SIMON M. PLATT, H. C. HIRSCHBERG.
23. G. CROMWELL.
24. G. A. SLATER.
25. J. D. STIVERS.*
26. J. E. TOWNER.
27. A. J. PALMER, C. W. WALTON.
28. H. M. SAGE.*
29. W. A. WOOD, Jr.
30. G. H. WHITNEY.*
31. A. L. MORTON, S. L. LEVY, W. A. GAGE.
32. F. W. CHRISTMAN, W. B. COLLINS.
33. G. A. STEVENS, J. A. EMERSON.*
34. H. HAWLEY, N. M. MARSHALL.
35. ELON R. BROWN.*
36. CHAS. H. WICKS.*
37. F. A. JONES, W. L. MORRIS.
38. F. H. WALKER.*
39. W. H. HILL.
40. C. J. HEWITT.*
41. L. W. ARGETSINGER, M. S. HALLIDAY.
42. THOMAS B. WILSON.*
43. F. H. WHITE, C. D. NEWTON, J. E. B. SANTEE, C. L. CRANE.
44. ARCHIE D. SANDERS, BERT P. GAGE, R. L. RICHARDSON.
45. G. F. ARGETSINGER.*
46. J. B. MULLAN.
47. GEORGE F. THOMPSON.*
48. C. T. HORTON.
49. E. J. FRANK.
50. C. M. MacGREGOR.
51. F. N. GODFREY.* H. M. CHARKE, G. E. SPRING.

STATE ASSEMBLY.

New York and Bronx.

Dist.

1. F. PAPINO.
2. J. S. SIEGEL.
3. FRED E. TAYLOR.
4. H. G. FRONBERG.
5. H. C. PARK.
6. N. D. PERLMAN.
7. A. TODD.
8. S. SUFFRIN.*
9. R. J. WILLIAMSON.
10. M. D. REISS, L. BLEECKER.
11. W. MANN.
12. J. J. TOTTEN.
13. E. J. ROCHE.
14. P. GOSS.
15. A. ELLENBOGEN.*
16. T. J. KEENAN.
17. M. BOURKE.
18. J. GEAR.
19. A. RAPHAEL.
20. M. M. JONES.
21. H. C. MITCHELL.
22. W. J. SIEFERT.
23. C. CRANE.*
24. JOSEPH H. RUCKER.
25. F. R. STODDARD, Jr.*
26. J. STEINBERG, A. MORRIS.
27. C. E. RICE, Jr.
28. G. F. FINDLATER.* J. J. EGAN.
29. H. CONKLING.*
30. M. J. McENANY.
31. A. A. FEINBERG.
32. L. F. GRIMLER.*
33. J. NEWMARK, J. SILVER.
34. H. C. HERSCHBERG.
35. HENRY PATTON.

Kings County.

1. R. H. McQUISTON.*
2. G. W. GIBBONS.
3. W. J. F. ZIMMERMAN.
4. G. LANGHORST.* J. C. WILSON.
5. F. G. MULLIGAN, Jr.
6. N. D. SHAPIRO, A. SAFFER.
7. JOHN OLSEN.
8. F. SHEERAN.
9. F. P. HILL, W. J. McROBERTS.*
10. F. M. AHERN.*
11. G. R. BRENNAN.*
12. W. T. SIMPSON.*
13. C. SCHMITT.
14. J. ENGEL.
15. B. B. MULLEN.
16. S. R. GREEN.*
17. F. A. WELLS.
18. A. WOFF.*
19. H. PRUSS, H. SCHNEIDEMANN.*
20. A. C. FLAMMAN.*
21. C. C. G. SPENGER, H. C. KARPEN.*
22. C. H. PUFF.
23. N. B. FINKELSTEIN.

Queens County.

1. T. F. DOYLE.
2. F. L. SCHNORR.
3. CHARLES SEIFFARTH.
4. J. S. EADIE.*

Richmond County.

G. A. WOOD.

Justice of Supreme Court.

JOHN R. DAVIES.
ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL.
JAMES A. CAMPBELL.

Judge of City Court.

FLOYD P. STRYKER,
CHARLES H. GRIFFIN.

Municipal Court Justice, Second District.

GUSTAVE HARTMANN.

PROGRESSIVE.

Governor.

(Vote for one.)

1. FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT.
2. WILLIAM SULZER.

Lieutenant Governor.

3. CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN.

Secretary of State.

4. SYDNEY W. STERN.

Controller.

5. JOHN B. BURNHAM.

Treasurer.

6. HOMER D. CALL.

Attorney General.

7. ROBERT H. ELDER.

State Engineer and Surveyor.

8. LLOYD COLLIS.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

9. SAMUEL SEABURY.

United States Senator.

10. RAINBRIDGE COLBY.

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention.

(Vote for fifteen.)

26. OSCAR S. STRAUS.
27. WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS.
28. JOHN MITCHELL.
29. KATHARINE B. DAVIS.
30. CHARLES H. STRONG.
31. FRANCIS W. BIRD.
32. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.
33. WILLIAM HAMLIN CHILDS.
34. FREDERICK E. DRAPER, JR.
35. VASCO P. ABBOTT.
36. HOMER D. CALL.
37. CHARLES M. DICKINSON.
38. GEORGE S. VAN SCHAICK.
39. CARLOS C. ALDEN.
40. JAMES C. THOMAS, JR.

Congress.

Dist.

1. R. H. POST.
2. J. S. MORIARTY.
3. J. J. CHAMBERS, OTTO WICKE.
4. M. SHAFFER, JOHN KISSEL, H. H. DALE.
5. J. S. GAYNOR, A. T. HOBLEY, C. L. WANKE.
6. J. M. BACON.
7. O. F. ALLEN.
8. J. F. DUHAMEL, F. H. SCHOMBURG.
9. T. F. LARKIN, J. P. KENNEDY.
10. R. L. HASKELL.
11. W. W. MILLS.
12. B. BOROWSKY.
13. J. E. MARCH.
14. F. H. LA GUARDIA, J. B. GOLDEN.
15. No designation.
16. W. J. MORAN.
17. J. R. CLEVENGER, L. BATES, JR.
18. G. B. FRANCIS, N. ABRAHAM.
19. W. M. CHANDLER.*
20. I. SIEGEL.
21. J. W. BATDORF, M. C. ANSORGE.
22. F. J. KUERZI.

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LAST FIGURES SHOW ALL CANDIDATES WIN

Hennessy Says Murphy's Own County Won't Beat Him by More Than 10,000.

SULZER SURE OF VICTORY

Hinman and Whitman Managers Express Confidence in Result, but Hedges is Silent.

Eleventh-hour predictions of success were made last night by the campaign manager of each candidate in today's primaries. Charles S. Whitman will receive the returns tonight at his campaign headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower. Harvey D. Hinman will be at his home in Binghamton. Job E. Hedges will get the figures at his headquarters in the Hotel Martinique. Gov. Glynn will be in Albany. John A. Hennessy will be at his headquarters in the Fitzgerald Building, and William Sulzer will receive returns either at the Broadway Central Hotel or the Hotel Navarre.

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Whitman Campaign Committee, said:

"Mr. Whitman's nomination is assured. This is proved not only by our own canvass but by the canvass of every newspaper that is not actively advocating any candidate. I think we will have a quiet primary and a fair count. The canvass by the Police Department showing deaths and removals has been thorough. Candidates of all parties will have watchers at the polls. The lesson of the election frauds in Mr. Murphy's Assembly District at the last election in April, as a result of which Mr. Whitman had twenty-one election officials fined or sent to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, has not been forgotten."

Mr. Tanner predicted that Whitman's vote would equal the combined vote for Hinman and Hedges.

Chairman J. C. McKnight of the Hinman Primary Campaign Committee, said:

"The figures I gave out yesterday show that Mr. Hinman will be nominated by a substantial majority. I stand by them. Mr. Whitman's managers are unable to show twenty counties which Whitman will carry. They have never answered the claim by the Hinman managers that Mr. Hinman will carry thirty-two of the up-State counties. Mr. Hinman will be nominated."

John A. Hennessy made this prediction:

"We shall carry every county along the Hudson River except Columbia. We'll carry Long Island and the counties of Erie, Oswego, Monroe, Livingston, Cayuga, Ontario, Delaware, Sullivan, Tioga, Oneida, Chenango, Wayne, Yates, Otsego, Chautauqua, Essex, Saratoga, Clinton, and Washington. The counties of Onondaga, Steuben, Broome, Columbia, Madison, Cortland, Tompkins, and Niagara are conceded to Glynn. All other counties not named, including Albany and Montgomery, are doubtful.

"The Murphyites are depending upon the 4,000 canal employes, the State Highway and Excise Departments, and the many agents of the Conservation Department to get out their vote up-State, but the anti-Murphy sentiment will overwhelm them. We expect to carry both the Bronx and Queens and to break even in Brooklyn and not to lose Manhattan by more than 10,000."

The Tammany leaders continued their policy of silence and would make no prediction.

Harold Aron, manager of the Davenport Campaign Committee, said:

"There isn't a chance of Sulzer being nominated from all I can learn. The reports we have received make it certain that Mr. Davenport will carry the primaries by a heavy vote; perhaps even more than three to one. He should get at least from 10,000 to 15,000 votes more than Sulzer. I feel certain that the Sulzer vote will turn out to be very small."

William Sulzer said:

"I will win the Progressive nomination for Governor. There isn't the slightest doubt about that."

HENNESSY EXPECTS FRAUD.

Some Watchers to Prevent It, Others to Get Convictions.

The managers of the Hennessy-Roosevelt campaign announced yesterday that extraordinary precautions had been taken by the anti-Murphy Democrats to protect voters at the polls today against any attempt at fraud. Watchers' certificates have been given to many organizations and individuals. The Honest Ballot Association, particularly, will have a large number of watchers at the polling places. On the lower east side the Hennessy watchers will be under the direction of the University Settlement. Men will also be furnished by the New York University Law School, the Y. M. C. A., and Columbia University, and several ministers have volunteered to act.

Twenty-five lawyers will be at the Hennessy-Roosevelt headquarters, and automobiles will take them wherever trouble occurs. Among them will be Stuart G. Gibboney, Gustavus A. Rogers, Frederic R. Coudert, and John Frankenheimer. The Hennessy managers announced that a reward of $2,000 would be paid for complete evidence upon which the conviction may be obtained of any Inspector of election or any election officer for violation of any of the provisions of the election law as applied to the primaries, and that a reward of $1,000 would be paid for complete evidence upon which a conviction may be had of any one voting falsely or practicing intimidation.

John A. Hennessy had this to say:

"The action of the Board of Elections controlled by Charles F. Murphy, in removing certain Inspectors and ballot clerks last Friday in the Fifth Ward of Richmond County illustrates the methods by which the Glynn supporters hope to carry the primaries. The men removed had declared themselves against the Murphy ticket. We have proof now of how fraud is to be attempted in certain districts by a false tally, even where the vote is correctly called off in the first place by the clerk reading off the ballot. We shall open certain boxes after the primary and get this proof. There also is a plan to have official ballots marked outside and substituted for the official ballots handed out by the Inspectors. Opening the stub boxes will prove this fraud.

"No ballot clerks or Inspectors need look for protection from Murphy. His Inspectors who were convicted for fraud in the Constitutional Convention election were promised $25 a week for the support of their families. They got this for a short time. Then it was cut to $10 a week, and finally to nothing.

"We have obtained 150 picked men from the Honest Ballot Association whose duty it will be, not to prevent frauds, but to let fraud go on, and present the proof of it thereafter. We know where Murphy's repeaters and Murphy's ballot-box agents expect to do most of this work."

CRITICISES THE DELEGATES.

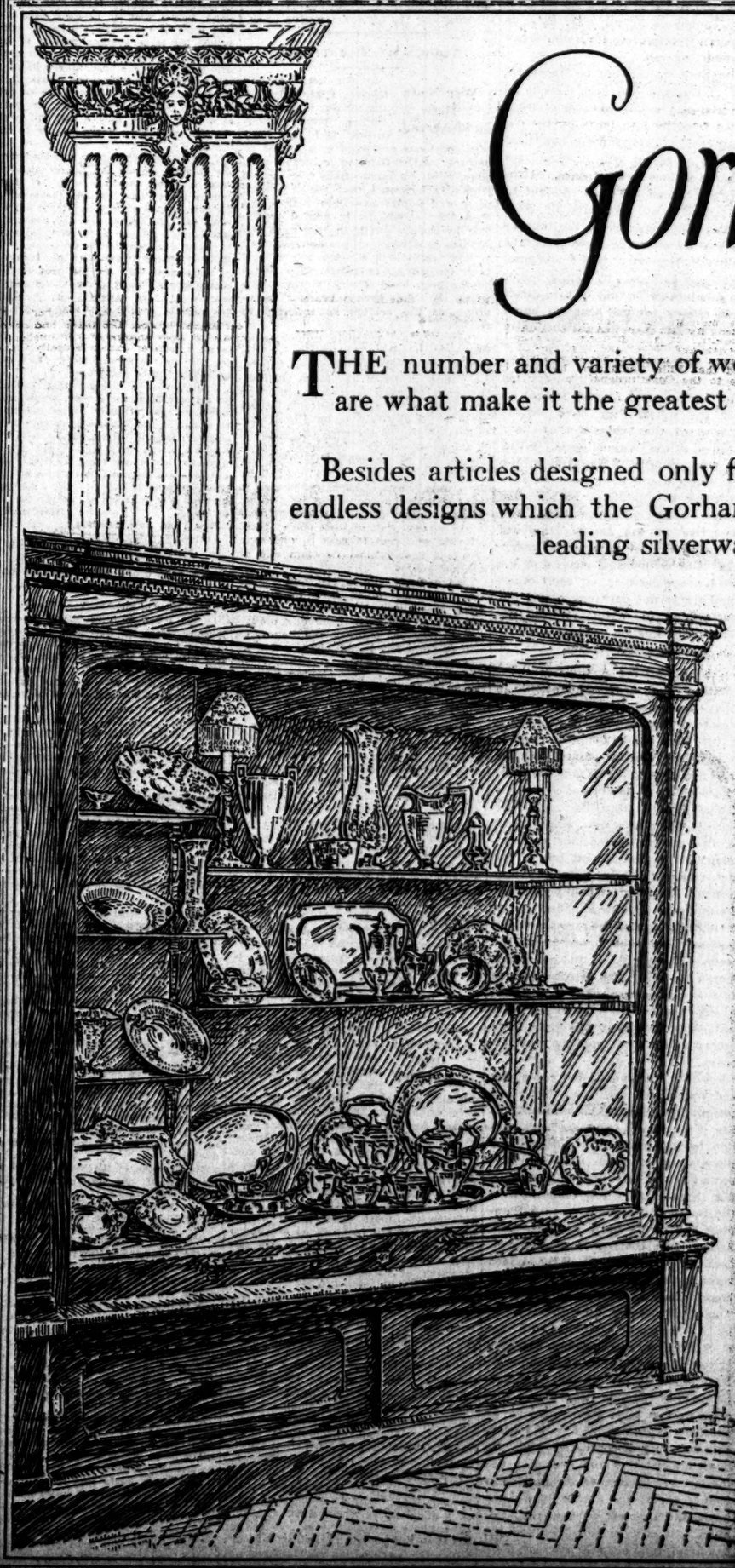
Mr. Fosdick's Committee May Make Independent Nominations.

Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention Committee, complained yesterday of the poor class of candidates each party has put up as district delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The situation, he said, was little short of discouraging. Tammany's nominees, Mr. Fosdick admitted, were on the whole more experienced and abler than their opponents. He said that many of the party leaders distributed the positions as political jobs.

"After the primaries," he said, "an active effort will be made to ascertain the fitness of the men nominated by all parties and the facts will be fearlessly set forth, with recommendations in regard to the nominees. And already it is clear that unless the voters of many districts are to be limited to a choice of wholly unfit candidates it will be absolutely necessary for the committee to go ahead and nominate independent candidates of its own in many instances."

Columbus Circle League Meeting.

The Columbus Circle League, which is urging the change of the present Subway station at Columbus Circle into an express stop, has conferred with the Interborough upon the matter, and has called a meeting for 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon in the library of the Century Opera House, Central Park West and Sixty-second Street, to discuss the matter.



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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1914.

DISCIPLINING THE BANKS.

Perhaps if Secretary McADOO, before publishing his list of 247 banks which he accuses of holding excessive reserves, had read the explanations of thirty-seven of them, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning, he would not have been so hasty. Most of the answers seem to be wholly satisfactory. In regard to these particular banks the charge of hoarding does not hold. Not a borrower in the land can doubt that the Secretary is sympathetic with his troubles. But this is no time for any coolness between the bankers and the Treasury, and it is idle to hope that there will be any such strengthening of sympathy between the bankers and the Secretary as between him and the borrowers. The position of the banks is superior to that of the Secretary. They are minding their own business, and are not answerable to the Secretary. Moreover, the Secretary has more to ask from the banks than they have to ask from him. His influence is limited to depositing and withdrawing Treasury funds, which some banks have declined on the Treasury's terms. But the Treasury is dependent on the banks for many things in its embarrassments from time to time, and even in ordinary business. For the Treasury is a depositor and a borrower, not an overseer of the banks. That function belongs to the Controller of the Currency, who is a Presidential officer, and independent of the Secretary. If the banks were to be disciplined, it ought to have been done by the officer charged with the task, and not one in business relations with them, giving and receiving business accommodations.

If the thing were to be done, it might better have been done in another way. To name so many banks does not make the case any stronger against any one of them, and does make it nearly sure that in some cases the Secretary must have done an injustice. He might have picked out a few banks and learned facts enough to make sure that he was right. He might then have used them as whipping boys, and preached a general lesson, either privately or publicly, as the facts justified. But when the Secretary charges banks by the hundred by name, and nearly all by implication, for there are few whose reserves are deficient, he raises a formidable presumption that he is in error. The Secretary dwells upon the excess of reserves, but says nothing about anything else. Banks have failed with excessive reserves, because of deficiency of assets in either quantity or quality. Country banks have need of reserves in relation to their business, rather than in relation to the law. A bank with a few thousand dollars capital in a village is national only in name. It is neither a commercial nor a financial bank, with short maturities, and easy access to sources of quick extrication from its necessities. Such banks make collections mostly at their customers' pleasure, but must meet their demands for money from money, for there is no other resource. Particularly is this true now, when even the best banks are carrying unusual resources in emergency and clearing house certificates in excess supply in provision against they know not what. Emergency currency is not useful for such banks as the Secretary names in the large denominations provided. Clearing house certificates and rediscount are not for them. They know their business as well as the Secretary.

We say this in full recollection that this subject of excess reserves has been criticised by ourselves, but with a difference. We never said that the country bank reserves were excessive for their business, but only that they were excessive for those who were reproaching city banks for deficiency of accommodations at the time that they were keeping out of the cities the means of granting them accommodation. The country banks demanded that the cities should remit, and themselves stopped remitting. The Secretary wants the excessive country reserves reduced by an increase of credits. But how does he know that the money could be loaned? How does he know but that an excess of unwise credits is the explanation of the excess of reserves, a provision against loans which cannot be realized?

VILLA'S ULTIMATUM.

VILLA has sent his ultimatum to CARRANZA, as Austria sent hers to Servia, and, as it seems, with the same intent. CARRANZA, it is understood, has agreed to the abolition of the Vice Presidency and has partly agreed to VILLA's demand that no leader of a revolution shall be a candidate for the Presidency until six months after he has resigned his military command. But VILLA demands the elimination of CARRANZA, and CARRANZA refuses to be eliminated. Therefore, there is another civil war in Mexico, with the prospect that the lately defeated adherents of HUERTA may support VILLA. That is the old Mexican story.

It is not within the power or the right of Americans to fix the blame, least of all is it within the right of any American to charge it against President WILSON, whose management of our relations in Mexico is not, in any way, responsible for the failure of CARRANZA to pacify the sister republic. That VILLA was the most conspicuous figure in the battles of the Constitutionalists nobody can deny. His plans for the pacification of his country seem reasonable. They read well. He would establish a Government of statesmen rather than soldiers, but we are unable to determine whether he regards himself as a statesman as well as a soldier. For the present, the safety of CARRANZA must depend largely on the generalship of OBREGON.

It is all pitiful, and exasperating. But we must not despair. The fighting spirit of the Mexicans, which PORFIRIO DIAZ held in check thirty years, must be satisfied some day. Meanwhile our troops remain at Vera Cruz, as a formidable hint to both OBREGON and VILLA that Americans must be protected by both sides.

YESTERDAY'S PROSPERITY, AND TOMORROW'S.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and also the prosperity. Last week it was announced that a German cruiser had sunk nine cargoes of sugar bags, consigned this side the ocean for the most part. The sugar growers, whose misfortunes almost rival those of the wheat and cotton growers who are ruined by too much wealth, were embarrassed in the attempt to market their sweetness. Their worries are over. Boston announces that the Amoskeag Company will build the largest cotton bag mill in the world. No doubt it knows where it will sell its product, but if not it might apply to the Corn Products Company. The President of that company announced yesterday that it would substitute cotton bags for jute. His requirement will reach 17,000 bales, or a round $1,000,000. In his own words:

> This substitution in the packing of our sugar and all our mill starches will hereafter not only furnish to our patrons better service—a cotton bag being cleaner and neater than that produced from jute—but we also believe that in its use our products will be delivered at their destinations in better condition.
>
> The company cheerfully contributes the additional cost of using cotton in place of jute on account of the help it will give the cotton growers.

The inexhaustible EDISON has announced his contribution to the new prosperity. When Mr. EDISON wants something which the world cannot supply he makes it. He has been accustomed to use English and German carbolic acid, and would have been content to do so. But, his foreign supply being threatened, he supplied himself, the first successful experiments being announced at the week-end. What he has done for acids others will do for dyes. American dyes for American manufacturers of American goods for American consumers is a better programme than closing American factories until after the war. What is started during the war is likely to continue after the war, and those who start first are likely to stay ahead. As matter of fact these dyes would have been made here before had not Germany waged commercial war as ruthlessly here as with cannon in France. Repeatedly prices have been cut until local industries were starved to death, and then prices were raised again.

Greece contributes its humble mite to the quota of prosperity. The signs are promising enough for the International Mercantile Marine to announce the establishment of a new freight and passenger service under the American flag. The Kroonland will start the service soon, but Judge PANAGOULOPOULOS's horses will not be ready then. He arrived on the Mauretania armed with authority to buy $1,500,000 worth of American horses for his Government. There are other horse and mule buyers in this market, who will take more than we will part with without raising our price, but that is not part of Saturday's prosperity tidings.

"Dollar Exchange" advanced during the week, according to Saturday's announcement. It is a humiliation to an American to sell American goods for foreign money. It has been better to sell them that way than not to sell them, but a new fashion is starting, with money in it. Foreign buyers of American goods have been accustomed to finance them through London, with a banker's commission, of course. The Wall Street Journal says:

> Importers of cotton in Sweden, Denmark, Spain, and Italy have arranged with some of the New York banks and private banking houses for an acceptance credit. The bills against the shipments running for ninety days have accordingly been drawn in dollars and disposed of in the local market. The fact that they have been discounted at 6⅜ per cent., when the minimum quotation for the best paper issued by mercantile houses has been fixed at 7 per cent., would seem to furnish conclusive proof that the bank acceptances are regarded as a more desirable investment of an institution's short-time funds than any of the ordinary trade paper. It introduces a new class of commercial paper into the local market, which in London and the other important European financial centres is styled prime bills and commands the lowest prevailing discount rates.

This is one of the things Government might have helped us to years ago, but which traders have done for themselves in advance of the tardy establishment of the Federal Reserve system. We shall hear more of this when our new facilities are available, and on a larger scale. It is worth mentioning now that prosperity is here for those who know it when they see it. Beauty is said to be in the seeing eye. Prosperity also is in the active mind of the individual who has the brains and the initiative to see an opportunity and make it his own. There is trouble ahead for those who are looking for it. There is prosperity ahead also for those who prefer it.

SHORTSIGHTED HAMBURG.

There is no reason why the people of Hamburg should be so greatly excited over alleged English jealousy of the prosperity of their port as the tone of the memorial of the Hamburg section of the Pan-German League to the Navy League shows them to be. In 1912 the foreign commerce of Hamburg exceeded that of London by nearly $100,000,000, and its total, $1,960,000,000, was less than $6,000,000 under New York's figures in 1913. It far exceeds Liverpool in imports and about equals that city in exports, and is surely the second seaport in the world. Its position as the chief gateway to Continental Europe cannot be taken from it. Its recent growth has been enormous, and although Hamburg is now suffering from the embargo placed on all German commerce by the war, there is no commercial excuse for its outbreak against England.

Hamburg will always be Hamburg, and if England has been jealous in the past of the vast measure of trade taken from its own ports by the development of Hamburg's facilities, there is no reason why it should not be more jealous in the future. Hamburg's place on the map will not be obliterated, and its share of commerce will increase as the world's volume of commerce increases. The feeling in Hamburg, if the memorial accurately expresses it, should induce the inhabitants of that city to direct their efforts toward bringing about peace, rather than the destruction of all English commerce. For it is primarily to England that Hamburg has owed its great prosperity. Its big ships have carried English freight all over the world, they have thrived because of the business they have obtained at the Channel ports. Without free trade with England in the past there would have been no such greatness for Hamburg as she now enjoys, without English thrift and enterprise in the future Hamburg cannot retain her commercial greatness. The commercial nations of the world are dependent on each other. Hamburg is not only ungrateful but shortsighted in crying for the destruction of English commerce.

BUILDING A CITY.

Within the next generation, in thirty-five years, it is estimated on a conservative basis that the population of New York will be doubled. That is to say, as recently pointed out by President MCANENY, we face the practical problem of building a city of the size of Greater New York. In one sense it will not be new, since it will be the growth, extension, and development of the present one. That fact makes for both help and hindrance. It makes for help because of the immense impetus supplied by the varied activities of the present, which need only guidance to respond to the needs of the future. It makes in some degree for hindrance because serious mistakes have been made in the past which must be corrected at the least cost along lines that will bring compensation for what cost may be imposed.

For this tremendous but promising and imperative task New York has certain substantial advantages. It has a peculiarly fortunate organization for the study of conditions and the making of plans, and—most important of all—for gradually executing those plans. The Committee of the Board of Estimate on City Planning has as its head President MCANENY, with the five Borough Presidents, and possesses ten of the sixteen votes in the Board of Estimate. This board also possesses authority to "district" the city, after examination by a Commission which, with Mr. E. M. BASSETT as Chairman, has been at work since the opening of the year. Here, then, is an efficient organization within the City Government with a tenure that gives opportunity for an excellent beginning and with reasonable certainty of continuity, and with needed legislative and executive authority. It commands the service of men of experience, ability, high character, and a strong sense of responsibility. It can be relied on, on the one hand, to avoid visionary schemes, and, on the other, to bring into use all the resources of the city with foresight as to the needs and opportunities of the future. It combines in a high degree solidity, energy, and elasticity.

Undoubtedly the most difficult and complex part of the task imposed on the City Government is the "districting" of the city. Unfortunately, that presents itself to the average citizen as a plan for excluding certain occupations from parts of the city which their entrance may harm—manufacturing, for instance, from Fifth Avenue, now devoted to "high-class trade." But the true object is to secure, as far as may be, the best conditions to each occupation—to manufacturing as much as to high-class trade. And there is no room for doubt that, with careful study and with due co-operation, this can be promoted to the advantage of all. A notable beginning has been made, and made most successfully, in precisely this fashion, with the rapid transit system, and a like process is being applied to the problem of docks and terminals. Mr. MCANENY says very modestly:

> The system of subways now under construction provides an illustration of what intelligent city planning may accomplish. New York City narrowly escaped committing itself to a plan of transit development which would have inevitably directed the growth of the city along unsound and unhealthful lines. The idea back of the plan adopted is the diffusion of population over thinly settled districts, made possible by the ability to reach the centre of the city from those districts for a five-cent fare. If the alternative plan had been adopted we should now be building subways that would do little to scatter the population and would only add to the congestion of already congested areas; furthermore, we should have so-called "competing" lines which would not really compete, but which would require passengers to pay two and three fares instead of one to get to their work.

But the subways were planned and put in the way of completion with less provision for study and preparation than is now assured to the general city planning, and the excellent features they possess, their special adaptability to the future wants of the city, can confidently be looked for in the larger scheme. They furnish, indeed, the skeleton of that scheme, and fix its constructive lines.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

War News Here and Abroad. If the letter of Sir GILBERT PARKER, inclosing for our information certain public documents, had not been both courteous and kind to a degree in marked and refreshing contrast with many other communications from people who also supposed that the American press and public were less well posted than they should be in regard to the war in Europe—well, in that case the impulse to express an amusement more or less tinged with sarcasm might have been too strong to resist. The letter having been what it was, however, the writer of it has earned grateful recognition of the service he intended to render.

That does not preclude utilization of the incident as an illustration of the fact which, of all the European papers, Le Temps of Paris has alone realized, that from the very beginning of the war Americans have been far better informed as to all its details than have the populations of any of the countries engaged in the great contest. Our press has, of course, had to contend with the various military censors, but it has profited by the disagreement of those censors as to what should and should not be printed. Of almost every piece of important news it can be said that at least one of these officials was glad to pass it, and as a result it has reached us from one or another source.

That explains our supply, and the instant publicity given here to all the news there was is explained by the freedom of our press from any obligation to consider military expediency, as well as from any inhibitions imposed by our own Government.

Therefore there was nothing new in the documents sent to us by Sir GILBERT PARKER. THE TIMES had not only printed them, with many others of like kind, weeks ago in its own columns, but it had very widely distributed them in pamphlet form and so made them as widely available as the basis of sound judgments as to the cause of the war and the responsibility for it. Having not been thus favored themselves, our friends abroad assume that nobody has been—that our ignorance is profound—that by presenting to us at this late day arguments and theories which we have already considered in all their bearings they can change the conclusions and switch the sympathies that followed that consideration.

This mistake is truly pathetic when it is made by a man who knows America as well as does Sir GILBERT PARKER; it is something quite different when made by those whose ignorance of America is nearly or quite complete.

Somewhat Over-sensible. Civilian minds can easily enough understand why, from the standpoint of the British Admiralty, it was a mistake, regrettable and even reprehensible, after the cruiser Aboukir was torpedoed, for the commanders of her companion ships, the Hogue and the Cressy, to forget the danger to which they subjected those vessels when they started promptly to the rescue of the Aboukir's crew. That was noble, brave, even heroic—it was prompted by the finest because the most unselfish of human impulses. But it resulted, as everybody on board the Hogue and the Cressy was well aware it might result, in the destruction of three cruisers instead of one.

"Thus the British Navy," says the Admiralty in effect and with truth, "was unnecessarily weakened, and while you are forgiven this time, it must not occur again. Hereafter, in such circumstances, remember that your first duty is to be ready to meet the enemy. Let the disabled ship take care of itself, with such help as it can get from small craft, if any happen to be in the neighborhood."

All that is good, sound sense, but it is also so cold and hard that, while there is difficulty, if not impossibility, about denying the wisdom of the policy outlined, yet way down deep one has the feeling that there is something radically and terribly wrong about it. Perhaps, like a good many other things that would be base or even criminal in peace, it has the justification of "military necessity." Certainly it has no other, and of that particular sort of necessity a large part of the world's inhabitants is wearying fast.

It is permissible to doubt, moreover, if the British Navy really would be stronger with the Hogue and the Cressy still afloat, but manned by sailors who, with no enemy in sight, could and did see the expediency of steaming coldly out of danger and leaving brother sailors to drown.

Are Minds Changed by Speeches? Congress is called a deliberative body, and its members in both houses make innumerable speeches of which at least one purpose is supposed to be the changing of opinions and votes. It would be interesting to know just how much of this effect is produced, and how often.

Probably it would be an exaggeration to deny that such changes ever follow Congressional oratory, and yet they certainly are infrequent, and certainly the chief efficacy of the speeches is in the way of explanation and justification directed beyond the walls of the Capitol, to the public in general and to constituents with a vote in particular.

Last week the War Tax bill was discussed in the House for seven hours with earnestness and vigor, but to a statement of that fact our representative added, "which had no effect on the final result." In other words, the Representatives all knew how they were going to vote on the bill before the debate began, and they voted on it that way after it had ended. So the seven hours were wasted, at least so far as legislative consequences are concerned.

The "spellbinders" employed in political campaigns claim to make converts to the doctrines they preach and votes for the candidates they favor, but their proof of these achievements is weak. Men may have been moved by oratory in the past, but apparently they are about immune to its influence now. And it is probably well that they should trust more to the written law than to the spoken word.

JUDGES' LONG VACATIONS.

Suggested That They Be Reduced to Two Months in the Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your contemporaries have this week commented editorially on the subject of the need for some improvement in the holding of the Court of General Sessions, and they have voiced the general opinion that the vacations of the Judges of these courts ought to be more curtailed than they are at the present time.

It seems to the ordinary layman accustomed to no more than two weeks' vacation that it is a crying shame that while the Tombs is overcrowded with accused and perhaps innocent persons there are Judges who have such lengthy periods of idleness. If I understand the situation rightly, it is that we have seven Judges who sit in these courts and that three of the courts are not in session during the three Summer months of July, August, and September. It is thus readily seen that one Judge must always be on vacation. As only sixty-three courts of one month each are held, and as there are seven Judges of whom no more than six can sit at a time, then it follows that the average vacation each year works out to be three months.

If the courts were kept in full blast during the Summer months the Judges would still have a total vacation period of twelve months to be divided among the seven. If, however, only one court were shut down instead of three courts, then the average vacation would still be at the very respectable figure of over two months per annum. This state of affairs, it seems to me, should not be impossible. Why not just shut down the continued term court (Part VI.) during the months of July, August, and September, and Parts IV. and V. could keep on with their work without any overlapping, as their work is of a different character. This would make in all a total of sixty-nine working months per year for the seven Judges, which is not quite ten months per Judge.

It might also be suggested that the Judges do an occasional day's work on Saturdays. Don't we see too many Judges playing the royal and ancient game on our favorite golf courses? Isn't it Judges, Judges everywhere, and not a one to judge? Could not they leave for just a day those wonderful drives and puts and instead help to drive on "justice" for the benefit of their fellow-men? Perhaps this is, however, asking too much of them. BENCHLESS.

New York, Sept. 25, 1914.

DECISION OF MOTHERS

More and More Interfered With by Legislation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter to THE TIMES Everett P. Wheeler points out that since the beginning of this Administration Congress has had to deal with "the Mexican situation, the great European war, the tariff, the currency, and so-called trusts." He says that "all these questions have been the subject of discussion in Congress and many of them have required legislation." He then complains that "on no one of these subjects have the suffragists contributed the slightest aid," and, therefore, argues that they have completely failed to show "any fitness to share in the Government."

Mr. Wheeler seems to ignore the fact that no matter how keen an interest women feel in all such questions they are as yet denied the right effectively to express their opinions or give their assistance. They cannot participate in Congressional discussions or in lawmaking. Their exclusion from the Government is to blame. Mr. Wheeler adds, however:

> Women are most useful in dealing with the many subjects now intrusted to their care. The whole development of civilization has been to intrust to women the care of the individual. From the birth of a child to maturity the mother's responsibility is first and most important. It is she more than any other that makes the home, and the character of the home is the most important factor in life.

With all of this the suffragists agree entirely. They contend, however, that without the vote the mother's protection of the home is incomplete, since legislation now concerns itself with such things as the purity of milk and of all food, the care of contagious diseases, compulsory education, child labor, and many other subjects which fifty years ago were left entirely to the decision of the mother.

For the sake of the home as well as for the sake of the Government should not women vote?

VIRA BOARMAN WHITEHOUSE.

New York, Sept. 26, 1914.

Cotton Kindness at a Profit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While there is so much talk about buying a bale of cotton for the benefit of Southern cotton raisers hard up on account of the war in Europe—by the way, I notice that Germany, which took over 72,000 bales in August, 1913, took only 72 bales in August, 1914, and France dropped from over 56,000 bales to 5 bales—why don't some of our moneyed men get together and buy a million bales or so direct from the raisers and hold them for the increased price which is bound to come within a year?

Such an investment would call for a big lot of money, but who cares how much he puts in if he can draw out much more? A profit of 25 per cent. is sure, and it might go higher, depending upon what small raisers in the South would take for their crops in cash when buyers are as scarce as they now are. The North has the money, and why not help the South with it, and at the same time get a good big profit on the investment? Cotton is a sure profit at present prices, and it looks like a shame to lose the chance. W. L.

New York, Sept. 26, 1914.

THE 'TWILIGHT' TREATMENT.

Superintendent Explains Work of Jewish Maternity Hospital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, Aug. 30, there appeared a letter from Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, editor of The New York Medical Journal, wherein the doctor accused me of appearing before him in the guise of "friend and pupil of Prof. Bernhard Krönig and as a medical undergraduate." The doctor goes on thereafter to elaborate upon "Twilight Sleep" and "Scopolamine-Morphine" in general.

In the first place, I never visited Dr. Wheeler in any guise, form, shape, or manner; I am not a friend or disciple of Prof. Krönig, though I thank Dr. Wheeler for the honorable association; I am not a medical undergraduate nor graduate, but a member of the New York bar and Superintendent of the Jewish Maternity Hospital. I have never met Dr. Wheeler socially or professionally.

As a matter of truth, the physician who visited Dr. Wheeler is a graduate of Freiburg University, who came here at the request of a prominent obstetrician and gynecologist in New York, whose reputation professionally and among laymen is beyond question. This surgeon arranged for Twilight demonstrations both in the Jewish Maternity Hospital and Lebanon Hospital. Because of the greater amount of material the work eventually was confined solely to the Jewish Maternity Hospital. For three months the work was successfully carried on without ostentation or public show. It was the purpose of the Jewish Maternity Hospital so to continue its work until such a time as sufficient data could be obtained to give Twilight Sleep a sure footing before the medical world.

There came, however, from Freiburg numerous gentlemen of the medical profession who uttered their views in the public press in praise of the Twilight treatment, and in those expressions predicted that American surgeons would soon take up the work. The Superintendent of the Jewish Maternity Hospital decided that in view of these published interviews the hospital might give to the public a general idea covering the work already done. In this interview given no physician's name was mentioned, much less the name of the one who, in interest of motherhood and medical science, and without the slightest compensation, gave to the poor and rich alike the benefit of his learning.

I shall not enter into controversy with Dr. Wheeler on the merits or purpose of the publications in the popular magazines he speaks of, for I think too much of Profs. Krönig and Gauss to misassociate their names. My knowledge of these men—high in their profession—is that they are above commercializing what will shortly become the greatest boon to motherhood. Dr. Wheeler seems to forget the published Literary Digest interview with Prof. Krönig (over the professor's own signature) wherein he denies authority for the popular magazine publications, adding that his efforts to stop them came too late to prevent publication.

IRWIN ARNOW,
Superintendent Jewish Maternity Hospital.

New York, Sept. 27, 1914.

THE FREE MARKETS.

A Farmer Points Out Their Benefits to the City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent Mr. Prendergast's opposition to the new open markets, will you allow a Jersey farmer to offer a few remarks? I have been following this innovation from the producer's side with as close interest as I hope a good many consumers have been watching it from their viewpoint. To any one having given the matter such attention the Controller's comments are surely amazing. If Mr. Prendergast or other doubting Thomases will take the trouble to go through these markets they will find fine produce selling at figures in almost all cases exceedingly reasonable and in some instances really low. While the markets have been well attended, I must say that, as a producer and an onlooker, I wonder that the public does not fall over each other's heels in a scramble for some good things to eat at bargain prices.

The insistent howl goes up for years about the high cost of living. Some public-spirited representatives of the people try to grope through the maze to find at least one way out, and instead of all lending whole-hearted support and encouragement the quibble begins about the cost. It is going to cost too much to provide some way of reducing the family expenses. If the City of New York can spend $176,000,000 in a scheme to provide plenty of free water, is it not reasonable to provide a few thousands more for a more ample supply of food products? Spend a million, five, ten, twenty millions for such high purposes, and still every penny would come back with big interest.

If all the people of your city are well fed, and economically, is not that a distinct gain to the city that cannot be measured in dollars and cents? If all the people of your city are able to make their income go further to supply more and better food and still leave them a margin they did not have before for other uses, is not that a distinct gain for the general business welfare of your city?

The markets as at present established are in open spaces formerly unoccupied, simply waste areas. If these can be utilized to the public benefit by such marketing facilities it is surely to the best interests of the people. The benefits remain in their own pockets. If the city charges for these accommodations, then the public does not get any benefit, direct or indirect. It will simply have to pay those charges. Should the city have to condemn and purchase valuable sites, erect buildings, and make improvements, then the question of distributing such costs upon producer and consumer would be a fair consideration.

I should like to suggest to Mr. Prendergast and all other citizens inclined to demur at the expense of providing such markets as these that they contemplate for a moment the tremendous expense to which the city is going in remodeling Washington Market, which is no market at all. And who pays? And for what? Compare prices there with those in the open markets, and compare qualities also. HORACE MARKLEY.

Allendale, N. J., Sept. 22, 1914.

Coal Smoke from River Tugs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there not a law which will operate to prevent the use of soft coal by tugs and steamers plying their trade on the North and East Rivers? It is almost impossible to sit outside on the upper deck of a North River ferryboat, owing to the discomfort caused by the volumes of black smoke arising from the funnels of tugs burning soft coal. I am told that the New York Central Railroad has been enjoined from using soft coal on its locomotives running along Riverside Drive. If this is true, cannot the towing companies and owners of tugs be enjoined, too?

The clean and clear atmosphere of New York Harbor, of which we have always been so proud will soon be a thing of the past unless the authorities controlling the affairs of New York and Jersey City will see that this nuisance is stopped. If something is not done soon New York will be classed among the dirty cities which are unfortunately forced to burn soft coal because they have no other to burn. New York should and could be the cleanest city in the world if its citizens would only see that its laws were enforced by those who have the power to do so.

New York, Sept. 25, 1914. G. E. W.

THE POOR AT HOME.

European Conflict Has Swelled Army of Unemployed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call briefly to your attention the critical situation which we are facing as the result of unusual conditions?

The number of families this year applying to us for relief has increased 43 per cent. over the number we aided last year. To meet this unusual demand we have spent just for the necessaries of life 42 per cent. more than we did last year. These expenditures represent a greater amount than has been spent during any Winter and Summer since the association was organized, seventy years ago.

Unemployment, adequate pensions for dependent widows with children, and the increased activity of social service agencies have brought about this unusual burden.

Of the $13,693 spent for the necessaries of life during July alone, 54 per cent., $7,436, went to families of widows.

The industrial depression during the last year deprived many of the opportunity to work, and now the European conflict has added to the army of unemployed thousands of longshoremen, truckmen, clerks, and others connected with commerce and industry at this port of entry.

Every new form of social service work taken up either by private or public agencies, at first, at least, brings us more requests for relief. The Board of Health nurses, for example, who are working to reduce mortality among the babies, have called upon us to supply milk in the dependent families they have found. In July alone we spent for this nourishment $1,457. Again, social service departments of hospitals are continually increasing their appeals for convalescent care for patients. To send a man away for two or three weeks does not in itself cost much, but when his family must be cared for while he is away the expense incurred is considerable.

I am glad to say that without increasing our administrative expenses we are meeting every demand made upon us. But to do this we have already expended many thousands of dollars more than have been contributed.

R. FULTON CUTTING,
Chairman Finance Committee, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

New York, Sept. 26, 1914.

Government Paper Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the copy of a "History and Analysis of the Constitution," by N. C. Towle, which is still read in some sections of the United States much after the fashion in which some good people continue to read and quote their Bible, Article I., Section 8, Clause 5, contains all that is delegated to the Government under the Constitution of the United States of America respecting the power to issue money, and if there be any still who believe that that section of the Constitution was not violated during the days of "wildcat" banking let them take the pains to read their Constitution and then ponder on the assertion of the Secretary of State that "for the first time since the war the Government asserts its sovereign right to issue paper money."

If some of our politicians were but statesmen a perusal of this time-honored instrument, the Constitution, would act as a sedative to the vaulting ambition that prompts some of them to carry a point which is untenable. There is no such thing as a "sovereign right" of this Government to issue paper money.

That part of the "Democratic Text Book" for 1914 which makes the bald misstatement over the signature of the Secretary of State emphasizes the fact that some farmers are not yet able to distinguish a goose from a gander. WILLIAM JAMESBIE.

Brookville, L. I., Sept. 24, 1914.

Raising the Cost of Chickens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the high cost of living is such an important factor in the American household, why does the city seek to make it harder for the residents of Greater New York who dwell in one-family detached houses, with sufficient lot room for chicken runs?

It is true that the proposed new regulation of the Board of Health exempts the owner who is fortunate enough to own sufficient land that his chicken run shall not be located within seventy-five feet of his nearest neighbor, but why this discrimination in favor of the rich?

The gainer by the proposed new law will be the chicken wholesalers, who will boost the retail prices, increasing the present high cost of living. I see naught but graft in the proposed ordinance, hidden away under the cover of health, nuisance, &c.

CHICKEN FIEND.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 25, 1914.

Licenses for Pet Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not, instead of fining people who do not muzzle their dogs, fine those who do not license them? There are hundreds of people who keep dogs as pets and yet are unwilling to pay the tax for the privilege, and it is among these very animals that menace to the community exists, as many are driven, by neglect, to roam the streets.

It is significant that in England, where rabies has been exterminated, muzzling was never resorted to; instead, laws were enforced.

Had we here State laws, preventing dogs from being brought in from one State to another without a period of quarantine, and the obligation of procuring a license for a dog insisted upon, we, too, would, in a short time, be free from the dreaded disease.

EMILY T. LA MONTAGNE.

Lawrence, L. I., Sept. 23, 1914.

W. G. Rice for Lieutenant Governor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Attention has not been called to the fact that William Gorham Rice, former United States Civil Service Commissioner, an appointee of President Cleveland, and former Secretary to the late Gov. David B. Hill, is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor at the Democratic primary elections. Mr. Rice is a well-equipped man for the Lieutenant Governorship, and is, indeed, fully capable of being Governor of this State. He is an ideal public servant of high capacity, character, and courage, and deserves well of his Democratic fellow-citizens.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

New York, Sept. 21, 1914.

"PEACE ON EARTH."

I looked out on the starlit sky.
The first frost said its sharp good-bye
To Summer, to waiting. "Ah," said I,
"When Winter comes with its frozen
nights,
When Winter comes with its gleaming
lights,
And the foes have vanished o'er the
heights
Beyond the town,
Then he'll come down—
Come running down
From the ruined town—
To find the hut we built in the wood
With hurried hands, to hide if we could
Our man-child, growing, as young sons
should,
'To fight one day for his country's
good!'"

Why bear we sons if go they must
To satisfy an Emperor's lust,
To kill or die in the shrapnel's dust!
Tell me, O men, if in God you trust,
Why don't you let your armor rust
Or be turned to plows? That were more
just
To the human race.
Give us release
From War, and Peace
Will find her place.

O Lord Christ, was it this You meant
By Your message of sweet intent,
"Peace on Earth"—the disarmament
Of our soldier? How can there be
Peace if from birth to manhood we
Train the youths for this butchery?
Ah, "Peace on Earth,
Good Will to Men!"
Who will be left
To sing it when
The year brings 'round
Noel again?

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

WOMEN OPEN WAR ON FOES IN CONGRESS

Suffragists Invade Democratic Districts to Fight Opponents of Their Cause.

BUT DR. ANNA SHAW REBELS

Two Wings of the Organization Split—Mrs. Dodge Emphasizes Factional Discord.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which is not recognized by the National Suffrage Association, is making a vigorous fight against the Democratic candidates for Congress who are on record as opposed to "votes for women." It has sent speakers into the States where women vote to oppose anti-equal suffrage candidates for Congress.

The Congressional Union announced tonight that it was sending to those States 100,000 copies of a cartoon which appeared in a recent issue of The Suffragist, representing President Wilson with two faces, one of which smiles on a Filipino to whom a paper marked "independence" is being handed, while the other face frowningly looks on a petition labeled "votes for women," which is being presented by a figure inscribed "Womanhood." The effigy of President Wilson is standing on a volume of "The New Freedom."

The differences between the two factions of the suffragists are portrayed in a statement given out tonight in the form of an interview with Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Dodge says:

"On the one hand we see the Congressional Union, headed by Miss Alice Paul, declaring indiscriminate war against all Democrats because a Democratic Congress has refused to amend the legislation. On the other hand we see Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the National American Suffrage Association, repudiating all connection with the Congressional Union, and even going so far as to announce that the union is not a member of the National Association. In Colorado some of the suffragists, although Senator Thomas is a Democrat, refused to take sides against him in his fight for the Senate. From Kansas Miss Cora G. Lewis, a member of the Kansas Board of Administration, wired Dr. Shaw last Tuesday asking whether two representatives of the Congressional Union working in Kansas had the indorsement of the National American Suffragist Association. Dr. Shaw's reply was an emphatic negative.

"The truth of the matter seems to be that the country is confronted with the spectacle of several bands or groups of women quarreling among themselves, unable to determine whom they shall oppose or what they shall advocate, making speeches that contradict each other, and altogether creating a confusion which, in its final results, will wreck an altogether futile propaganda."

PENROSE-SULLIVAN ATTACK.

Popular Government League Declares Against Two Candidates for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Advisory Board of the National Popular Government League, consisting of radical members of the principal political parties, tonight announced that the league would oppose the election of Roger Sullivan, the Democratic nominee in Illinois, to the Senate, and the re-election of Senator Boies Penrose, the Republican leader of Pennsylvania. The announcement, signed by three United States Senators, two Representatives, and various private citizens, explains that the league's opposition is due partly to the hostility which Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Penrose have shown to the initiative and the recall and partly to the large sums of money alleged to have been used to further their election. The announcement asserts:

"That both Penrose and Sullivan secured their nominations through the influence of enormous expenditures of money by their supporters and through the sinister power of the bipartisan machines.

"That their success at the primaries was promoted by defective machine-made primary laws which deny the secrecy of the Australian ballot, militate against the freedom of the voters, and permit skillful frauds to be perpetrated.

"That if Senator Norris's resolution is passed by the Senate and an investigation of these two primaries takes place the results will shock the nation.

"We shall oppose Penrose and Sullivan because we believe that the election of these men, representing as they do in the public mind the most typical and conspicuous examples of the sinister partnership between corrupt bipartisan politics and the special interests, would prove a most serious national blow to the doctrine of government by the people."

The Senators who signed the announcement were Owen of Oklahoma, Democrat; Clapp of Minnesota, and Norris of Nebraska, Republicans.

BELGIANS SEE ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Grants Interview in Ohio to the Royal Commission.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrived here this morning on his return eastward from his campaign trip through the Middle West and granted a long interview to the members of the Belgian Royal Commission, which is in this country presenting claims of alleged German atrocities. Neither would discuss the interview. M. Paul Hymans, Minister of State for Belgium, said, however, that the commission thanked the ex-President for the tone of his recent articles on the war, which the members considered favorable to the Belgian cause. The commission left for New York this afternoon, intending to sail for Europe Tuesday.

Col. Roosevelt went to Mentor and spent the afternoon at the home of James R. Garfield, Progressive nominee for Governor of Ohio. He will return to Cleveland tomorrow morning to attend a reception to Progressive candidates and committeemen in Garfield's office. At noon he will address the City Club at the Chamber of Commerce. Immediately after noon luncheon he will go to Columbus, Ohio, to speak in the evening. Tuesday he will go to Toledo.

SIR THOMAS AIDING IN WAR.

Carries Hospital Corps to Havre in the Erin.

That Sir Thomas Lipton is doing his best to help England in her time of trouble is evident from the wording of a cable message received here Saturday by Thomas Crane, his New York representative.

Sir Thomas said he expected to leave Southampton on Sunday for Havre in his steam yacht Erin, taking with him a hospital party of more than 100. It is thought that this may be a part of the American Red Cross corps sent on the steamship Red Cross from New York, which arrived at Falmouth a few days ago.

More Aliens Seek Citizenship.

Figures compiled by County Clerk Schneider show that 1,136 natives of the countries now at war applied for citizenship papers last month. The number who applied in August, 1913, was 1,099. The increase is due, in the opinion of experts, to the desire of aliens to relieve themselves of criticism for not enlisting in the war while their interests are centred here.

Convention Day on Tuesday.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Republican, Democratic, and Progressive State Conventions will all be held next Tuesday, when platforms will be adopted.

MRS. LESLIE LEFT BIG SUFFRAGE FUND

Mrs. Catt Made Trustee of a Sum Which Rumor Puts at More Than $1,500,000.

WON'T DISCUSS THE WILL

But Those in Charge of It Admit It Contains a Large Bequest for Women's Cause.

The woman suffrage cause will benefit by the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, the Baroness de Pazus, who died recently in the Sherman Square Hotel, it was learned yesterday. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, admitted yesterday that she had been notified of her appointment in the will as trustee for a fund to be used in the interests of woman suffrage, but she said she had not the "remotest idea" how much money had been left to her care. The report that the fund amounted to more than $1,500,000 was circulated, but neither Mrs. Catt nor any one else in a position to know would admit knowledge that such an amount had been left to the suffrage cause. Mrs. Catt, as trustee for the fund, is named in the will as residuary legatee.

Mrs. Catt's only definite understanding regarding the suffrage fund is that Mrs. Leslie did not provide in her will that the money was to go to any particular suffrage organization or to be used in any specified way. Mrs. Leslie left the money to be used for the promotion of woman suffrage as Mrs. Catt's judgment should direct, it was said. How or where the money will be used Mrs. Catt will not attempt to decide, she said, until the will has been admitted to probate.

Regarding the value of the estate left by Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. T. H. Wrenn of 62 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Leslie's niece, said yesterday that she thought $2,000,000 an approximate estimate. Mrs. Wrenn would not discuss the provisions of the will, nor say whether Mrs. Leslie's relatives contemplated contesting them in case the bequest to suffrage was as large as has been reported. William Nelson Cromwell, who was Mrs. Leslie's counsel, and who, it is said, drew up the will, declined to discuss its provisions.

RICHARD W. TULLY ENGAGED

Playwright Will Marry Gladys C. Hanna—Got Divorce in August.

Richard Walton Tully, author of "Omar the Tent Maker" and other plays, is engaged to Miss Gladys C. Hanna, the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Hanna of Midland, Ontario. When seen at the Alpha Delta Phi Club last night Mr. Tully said he had met Miss Hanna some time ago while he was touring Canada with a company playing "Omar." He had taken to the road, he said, since acquiring the rights of the Tully & Buckland Company, and had met Miss Hanna after instituting divorce proceedings against his first wife, Miss Eleanor Gates, author of several well-known plays. Mr. Tully said that no date had been set for the wedding any more definitely than "some time next year."

Mr. Tully obtained a divorce last August from Miss Gates. He brought suit in Los Angeles, Cal., alleging desertion, and Miss Gates did not contest the action. She admitted when it was brought that she had refused to live with Mr. Tully, and had come to New York to work alone. She and Mr. Tully were married in 1901.

In May the playwright was reported engaged to Mrs. Hull McLaughry of Los Angeles, who was formerly Miss Anita Baldwin, the daughter of the late "Lucky" Baldwin. As soon as the report was circulated it was emphatically denied by both Mr. Tully and Mrs. McLaughry.

Gouge-Westerberg Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 27.—The wedding of George Frederick Gouge of New York City and Miss Elizabeth Westerberg, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Westerberg, took place yesterday in St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Roselle. Miss Laura M. Gouge of Utica was the maid of honor. Dr. Albert Alton Getman of Oneonta, N. Y., was the best man and the ushers were Charles Holam Westerberg, Lindsay C. Ames, both of New York; Lawrence W. Roberts of Utica, and Roy Kendall Paterson of Roselle.

Miss Dorothy Fetterolf to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Curtin Fetterolf of Upper Montclair, N. J., have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Kellum Fetterolf, to Robert Gaddis Hopwood of Minneapolis on Oct. 15 at the Christian Congregational Church in Upper Montclair.

First Century Opera Concert.

The first Sunday night concert of the season was given last night at the Century Opera House. The programme brought forward chiefly the newer members of the company. Vladimir Dubinsky, 'cellist, was the instrumental soloist. His number was Bruch's "Kol Nidrei." Those who sang were Myrna Sharlow, Elizabeth Campbell, Thomas Chalmers, Maude Santley, Hardy Williamson, and Alfred Kaufman. The orchestra played the overture to "Rienzi," Liszt's "Les Preludes," Strauss's "The Blue Danube," and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2. Joseph Pasternack conducted.

Passengers on the Philadelphia.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Philadelphia from Liverpool were:

Mrs. C. M. Allen, Miss R. Allen, C. A. Atwell, Thomas Gordon Bennett, Mrs. M. M. Betts, Miss Gladys Bowden, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. L. H. Davies, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Dodge, Mrs. Wharton Drexel, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Gibson, W. L. Grant, Miss S. W. Hawkes, A. E. Harvey, Mrs. A. W. Hawes, Maurice Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. T. Hollingworth, the Misses Jacqueline, Hazel, Gladys, and Bessie Hollingworth; Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter Howard, Col. and Mrs. S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kimball, W. G. Mortimer, Mrs. J. C. Northfleet, Miss Helen Patten, Miss Josephine Patten, Miss A. G. Phillimore, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Preston, R. R. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Waterbury, Miss Waterbury, Mrs. J. B. Welch, Miss Betty Welch, the Rev. and Mrs. Glenn W. White, and Miss Harriet Stuart.

BARRIE TO SEE REHEARSAL.

Dramatist to Watch Maude Adams in "The Legend of Leonora" Today.

For the first time in his career Sir James M. Barrie will this morning witness a rehearsal of one of his plays in this country. Maude Adams, commencing her season at Atlantic City on Oct. 6, will rehearse today in Sir James's presence "The Legend of Leonora," in preparation for a tour that will last almost two years.

Tomorrow Charles Frohman begins the rehearsals of Edwin Sheldon's play, "The Song of Songs," which also have its premiere at Atlantic City on Oct. 26. It will be given by a company of 100, and Tom Wise is engaged for the character comedy rôle. The cast of "The Song of Songs," as now finally completed, includes Irene Fenwick, William McVay, Pedro de Cordoba, and Cyril Keightley.

On Thursday night Charles Frohman will produce "The Heart of a Thief," which will have its first New York performance at the Hudson Theatre, Monday, Oct. 5. The cast of this piece includes Anne Sutherland, Dan Collyer, Leonard Hollister, Alice Hastings, Paul Doucet and others.

William Gillette, Blanche Bates, Marie Doro and a large company are now rehearsing "Diplomacy," which begins its season at Atlantic City on Oct. 16.

Otis Skinner, commencing his out-of-town season on Oct. 9, will this season be seen in a play in four acts entitled, "The Silent Voice," by Jules Eckert Goodman, and with a cast that will include George Gaul, Robert Meech, Florence Fisher, Eugenie Woodward, Harry Sothern, Esther Cornell, Walter F. Scott and others.

Hubert Henry Davies has cabled Charles Frohman that he has sailed for New York on the Campania, to be present at the rehearsals of his play, "Outcast," in which Elsie Ferguson will play the chief part. Miss Ferguson's cast is now being assembled in order that she may make her first out-of-town appearance on Oct. 22, directly thereafter appearing in New York.

BIG BALLOON RACE.

C. F. Bishop Puts Up Prize for Distance Event on Oct. 8.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 27.—Cortlandt F. Bishop has offered a costly prize for a balloon race for distance from Pittsfield, and has set Oct. 8 as the date for the event. There will be seven balloons entered, and the race will be the biggest thing in ballooning in Amrica this year.

In the arrangements Mr. Bishop has contracted for 250,000 cubic feet of gas. He expects to make this an annual race. It will be held under the auspices of the Aero Club of America, of which Mr. Bishop is the foreign representative.

Arriving on the Olympic last week, he found there was much disappointment over the postponement of the international race. It is to offset this that he immediately notified the Aero Club of the prize for the proposed race, and today settled on the date, having found that Pittsfield will be able to furnish gas sufficient for the flights.

Ex-Congressman Wever Dead.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 27.—John M. Wever, banker and former Congressman, died today after a week's illness with pneumonia, aged 67 years. He was President of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, and had been for years a prominent figure in the business and political life of Northern New York. Mr. Wever was a lifelong Republican, served in the civil war, and was a member of the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses. For years he was the leader of the Republican Party in this Congressional district.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES FARRINGTON WAY, a member of an old Long Island family, died on Saturday at his home, 464 East Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, in his Sixty-first year. He was born in Brooklyn, and was the son of Joseph H. and Mary Bonnell Way. Mr. Way for many years was connected with the General Accident Casualty Company.

SARAH H. KNEELAND, 61 years old, widow of William L. Kneeland, died on Saturday in Brooklyn. She was born in this city, and was the daughter of Stephen and Philena McPerson Van Wyck.

JOHN H. REID, a retired accountant, died Saturday at his home, 488 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Scotland and came to this country fifty-five years ago. Mr. Reid is survived by one daughter, one granddaughter, and a brother.

Capt. LOREN W. TULLER, branch manager of the Hartford Insurance Company for twenty-five years, is dead at his residence, 2,040 Seventh Avenue. He was born seventy-five years ago on a farm in St. Lawrence County.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRODER.—Sept. 21, 68 Lenox Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Broder, a son.

MAYER.—Sept. 23, 458 East 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Mayer, a daughter.

SCHWARZENBERG.—Sept. 20, 3,645 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Schwarzenberg, a son.

SIMMONDS.—Sept. 23, 629 West 135th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Simmonds, a son.

Engaged.

BARDACH—FRANK.—Jennie Frank to Joseph Bardach.

BARRETT—SULLIVAN.—Ethel M. Sullivan to Dr. Paul S. Barrett.

BENNETT—HERZOG.—Juliet Herzog to Robert Bennett.

BRAMSON—GOLDMAN.—Jennie Goldman to B. F. Bramson.

BRAVERMAN—PUTTERMAN.—Henrietta Putterman to Herman Braverman.

DIAMOND—GREENHOUSE.—Blanche Greenhouse to Al Diamond.

GEISMAR—LEVY.—Clemence Levy to Sol Geismar.

GERSTENFELD—ROSENTHAL.—Jeanne D. Rosenthal to Dr. G. Joseph Gerstenfeld.

GIBIAN—MANTLER.—Fannie Mantler to Emil Gibian.

GREENBERGER—BRAUN.—Rose Braun to Jacques L. Greenberger.

HAAS—BERNHARDT.—Doretta Bernhardt to Ignatius Haas.

HAAS—HEILBRUNN.—Edna Heilbrunn to Sylvester A. Haas.

HANSEN—WOLFF.—Blanche V. Wolff to Capt. Matthew Hansen.

HOROVITZ—JACKSON.—Gertrude Jackson to Max W. Horovitz.

KAISER—LEVY.—Jeannette Levy to Leo Kaiser.

KARP—GOLDIN.—Celia Goldin to Herman N. Karp.

KASS—FISCHEL.—Sadie Gertrude Fischel to David Kass.

KELTERBORN—WINKEL.—Sarah Winkel to Robert Kelterborn.

LEICHNER—TILLIS.—Lilyan Tillis to Dr. William Leichner.

LEVY—NOVAK.—Etta Novak to Adolph Levy.

LEVY—LEVY.—Blanche Levy to Albert Levy.

MACFEE—HORN.—Grace Horn to Raymond Macfee.

MARSDEN—TALLEY.—Susan H. Talley to Fowler Marsden.

DROWNING GIRL FIGHTS RESCUER

Her Struggles Exhaust Cist After Their Canoe Upsets in the Hudson.

DIES WITH SAFETY NEAR

Escort Was About to Put His Companion on a Pier When Craft Capsized.

After William B. Cist of 105 West 183d Street, the Bronx, with whom she had been canoeing, had exhausted himself in trying to save her, Miss Dessie Armstrong of 459 West Fifty-seventh Street was drowned last evening in the Hudson River near the public pier at the foot of West 135th Street.

Miss Armstrong and Mr. Cist took a canoe at 181st Street late in the afternoon and went over to the New Jersey shore, along which they paddled until it began to grow dark. When they started back across the river, Cist found that a strong wind had sprung up against an ebb tide, which made the river choppy and difficult to navigate.

Realizing the hazard of staying on the water longer than was absolutely necessary, Cist fought to reach the Manhattan shore at any point, and succeeded in coming up to the public pier at the foot of 135th Street. He brought the canoe up to the south side of the pier near the end and prepared to lift Miss Armstrong up to the top of it, which was five feet above the water. Both he and Miss Armstrong stood up in the canoe, and he was just about to take hold of her when the craft was capsized.

Cist was a good swimmer and he seized Miss Armstrong, who could not swim at all. In her frenzy she fought him, so that before he could get her on his back he was much exhausted. The canoe was carried out of reach by the tide, and Cist struck out for the pier at 134th Street, toward which he had already drifted a considerable distance.

When half way to the pier Miss Armstrong, then almost unconscious, slipped from Cist's back and sank, but Cist dived and caught her again. Once more he started out, but he was by that time hardly able to keep himself afloat and he had not enough strength to keep his hold on the woman. A wave struck her, she was carried out of his grasp, and before he could seize her again she sank.

During his struggle to save his companion Cist had called for help, and his cries were heard on a scow of the Street Cleaning Department moored at the 134th Street pier. He had no strength to swim, only power to keep himself afloat. When he drifted near the scow the Captain and an Inspector of the Street Cleaning Department threw him a rope, by which he was hauled to the boat. An ambulance was summoned from Knickerbocker Hospital, and, after Cist had been revived, he was taken to his home.

HARRY DARLINGTON DIES.

Financier and Publicist Passes Away in His 77th Year.

Harry Darlington, financier and publicist, died yesterday at Mamaroneck, N. Y., aged 76 years. He was born at Chester, Penn., and began his business life with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad. With W. B. Rhodes he purchased the Elba Iron Works of Pittsburgh and became interested at the same time in a brewing business, which he later sold to the Pittsburgh Brewing Company. He was a Director in the MacBeth Evans Glass Company, Union National Bank, Diamond Alkali Company, Follansbee Brothers, Pittsburgh Steel Castings Company, Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and other railroads.

Mr. Darlington married Miss Mary E. McCullough, only daughter of J. N. McCullough, who was Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a member of several New York clubs. His home was in Pittsburgh.

Engaged.

MERKSAMER—LEON.—Fanny Leon to Sol Merksamer.

MILLER—LEVY.—Rose Levy to Edward Miller.

MUEHLENTHAL—BLUM.—Adeline Blum to Philip H. Muehlenthal.

ROSENBERG—STRAUSS.—Carrie Strauss to Merwin Rosenberg.

ROSENFELD—LONDON.—Bertha London to William Rosenfeld.

SANDAK—KATZENSTEIN.—Jennie Katzenstein to Julius H. Sandak.

SCHMALZL—EBELING.—Ellie Ebeling to Charles Schmalzl.

SEGAL—JACOBSON.—Helen Jacobson to Hyman P. Segal.

WACHTEL—KAPNER.—Lena Kapner to Julian Wachtel.

Married.

BENTON—BABCOCK.—At New Haven, Conn. Sept. 21, Lilian Marie, daughter of Courtlandt Babcock, to Hale Powers Benton of Rome, Italy.

JORDAN—EVANS.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, 1914, at East Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa., by Rev. C. H. Woolston, pastor, Eloise, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Henry Evans of New York City, to Mr. Joseph Bolney Jordan of Newburg, New York. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Newburg papers please copy.

CROMBIE—LLOYD.—Sept. 26, Juliana R. Lloyd to William H. Crombie.

Married.

FUNKE—PONCE.—Sept. 26, Esperanza Ponce to Charles E. Funke.

WIKOFF—HAZZARD.—Sept. 22, Agnes Hazzard to William H. Wikoff.

Brooklyn.

HALLENBECK—BAGOT.—Sept. 25, Florence M. Bagot to George W. Hallenbeck.

Newark.

RANKIN—DRAKE.—Sept. 26, Catherine Drake to Russell B. Rankin.

Died.

ADAMS.—Dr. John Lanson Adams, suddenly, Sept. 25. Funeral services at his late residence, 38 East 51st, Monday, Sept. 28, 11:30 A. M.

ADAMS.—The Governors and members of the West Side German Dispensary and Hospital notice with deep regret the loss of its President, Dr. John Lanson Adams, Sept. 25, 1914. Associates are requested to attend funeral from his late residence, 38 East 51st St., Monday, Sept. 28, 1914.
H. GIBNEY, Secretary.

CARLISLE.—On Friday, Sept. 25, Lucy Helen Alexander, widow of the late James Freeborn Carlisle. Funeral services at her late residence, 332 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.

CHAPPELL.—New London, Conn., Sept. 25th, 1914, Isabel Norton Culver, wife of William Saltonstall Chappell. Funeral services at Parish House of First Church of Christ, Union St., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

DARLINGTON.—Harry Darlington of Pittsburgh, Penn., at Mamaroneck, N. Y., in his 76th year. Notice of interment later.

DITMAS.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, 1914, Maria Kouwenhoven, widow of the late John H. Ditmas, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,220 Ditmas Av., Flatbush, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 2:30 P. M.

FORBES.—In this city, Sept. 26th, George Forbes, in his 70th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 477 Central Park West, Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Lispowel, Canada.

FOSTER.—Georgiana Molleson, widow of the late Frank P. Foster, M. D., and daughter of the late Elias Molleson and Phebe Georgiana Tuttle. Funeral at the Church of The Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St., 9:30 A. M., Monday, Sept. 28, 1914.

FOWLER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 25, Catharine Worthington Fowler, daughter of Charles Chauncey and Mary Camp Fowler. Funeral services at her late residence, 43 Washington Square South, on Sunday at 4 P. M.

GORDON.—Ida M., wife of Oswald H. Gordon, Sunday, Sept. 27, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Boston and Everett, Mass., papers please copy.

HUOTT.—On Saturday, Sept. 26, at her residence, 75 Bay 17th St., Ann, widow of the late Edmond Huott, and mother of Edmond J., John D., Alfred E., William A., Mrs. Frank J. Mulligan, and the late Mrs. E. R. Lynch. Solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Wednesday, Sept. 30, Church of St. Finbar, Benson Av., Bath Beach.

IRELAND.—At her residence in Chicago, Ill., on Sept. 26, 1914, in her 53d year, Clemence, wife of George Ireland, formerly of New York City.

LENT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 26, Mary Croker Lent, beloved wife of Theodore F. Lent. Funeral at Hamilton Grange Reformed Church, 2 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 29, Convent Av. and West 149th St.

LEVETT.—David M., in his 71st year. Funeral from his late residence, 112 East 84th St., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

MACK.—At Somerville, N. J., on Sept. 25, 1914, Madeleine C. Mack, daughter of the late Alvah A. Clark. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, Mountain Av., Somerville, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Liberty St., New York, at 1:10 P. M.

MITCHELL.—At Rocklea, Rye, N. Y., on Sept. 26, in the 9th year of her age, Carolyn Joan, elder daughter of S. Roger and Dorothy Mitchell. Funeral at the residence of her parents on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:15 P. M.

NEUKIRK.—Freeman. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d. (CAMPBELL BLDG.) Time later. Motor cortege.

PARSONS.—On Friday, Sept. 25th, 1914, at Bloomfield, Conn., Catherine Swartwout Parsons, widow of John Willard Parsons, of New York City. Funeral private.

REID.—On Sept. 26, 1914, in the 75th year of his age, John H. Reid. Services at his late residence, 488 Classon Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Tuesday, Sept. 29th.

SCHREIBER.—Ezekiel Schreiber, father of Mooney, Bessie, and Besell Schreiber, died suddenly Sunday evening at 9:15. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 1,836 Washington Av., on Tuesday at 9 A. M.

SIMON.—On Saturday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, Sette, widow of the late Gustave Simon and dearly beloved mother of Isaac, Moses, Carleton, Mrs. Isadore H. Chuck, and Mrs. Lucien L. Bonheur. Funeral from her late residence, 114 East 56th St., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Thomas S., Sunday, Sept. 27th, beloved husband of Agnes Smith (nee Sheridan,) at his late residence, 215 West 116th St. Funeral Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., from St. Thomas's, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

TULLER.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, at his residence, 2,040 7th Av., Capt. Loren W. Tuller. Service at Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Av., 122d St., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

WATERMAN.—At Orange, N. J., Sept. 25, 1914, Lydia Daniels, beloved widow of Thomas Storrs Waterman. Funeral services at her home, 97 Highland Av., Monday, Sept. 28, at 3:30 P. M.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

WHERE other hotels skimp and prune, The Majestic is most lavish, because of the liberal way in which it has been designed. There are no "transient-dungeons" in The Majestic, each apartment with its unequalled Outside View affords the most fastidious a luxurious permanent home. Suites by the year as low as $2,200.

J. CHARLTON RIVERS, Managing Director.

72nd Street & Central Park West

Died.

WENZEL.—Magdalena Wenzel, beloved mother of Kate and Alexander Wenzel and Magdalena von Staudt. Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 30th, from her late residence, 4,627 Park Av., at 9 A. M.

WOLF.—Mrs. Betty, beloved mother of Mrs. Bertha Emelin and Benjamin Wolf, died suddenly at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sept. 27th, aged 65. Funeral services at New Union Field Cemetery, Tuesday, about 11:30 A. M. Carriages will meet friends and relatives at 10:05 A. M. at Grand Central station.

BARRON.—Thomas S., 2,724 8th Av., Sept. 26. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BISLAND.—Annie E., 724 East 222d St., Sept. 26. Funeral private.

BUCK.—Hattie, 358 West 119th St., Sept. 26. Funeral today.

COX.—Maud L., Hotel Ansonia, Sept. 25. Funeral tomorrow.

DUFFY.—Emma, 303 West 21st St., Sept. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Julia, 2,180 Walton Av., Bronx, Sept. 25, aged 50.

FLAHERTY.—Thomas S., 576 Morris Park Av., Bronx, Sept. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FOSTER.—Edward J., Sept. 25. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av.

FOUNTAIN.—Emeline S., 770 St. Nicholas Av., Sept. 25, aged 75. Funeral service today.

FOX.—Susan, 215 West 66th St., Sept. 25, aged 63.

FUCHS.—John, 521 East 175th St., Sept. 25.

GRIFFIN.—Annie, St. Vincent's Hospital, Sept. 26. Funeral tomorrow.

HARTLIEB.—Bertha, 498 West 158th St., Sept. 25. Funeral private.

HUNTER.—Thomas J., 419 West 114th St., Sept. 25.

JAKEL.—Betty, 216 West 137th St., Sept. 25, aged 50. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

JONES.—Mary, 559 West 161st St., Sept. 26. Funeral private.

JOST.—Amelia, 838 2d Av., Sept. 26. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

KURTZ.—Therese R., 307 East 65th St., Sept. 25, aged 31. Funeral today.

McKENZIE.—Hannah, 466 West 131st St., Sept. 26.

MARTENS.—Frederick, New Dorp, S. I., Sept. 26, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MORIARTY.—Rosella, 409 Bleecker St., Sept. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MULLIGAN.—Annie, 1,315 3d Av., Sept. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RHINHARDT.—Henry, 4,050 Park Av., Sept. 25, aged 60.

RAUCH.—Amelia, 838 2d Av., Sept. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

ROGERS.—Nellie, 535 East 85th St., Sept. 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SCHMIDT.—Charles, Sept. 25. Funeral 157 St. Nicholas Av.

SMITH.—Albert, Sept. 26, aged 39. Funeral Washington Av. and 180th St., today.

VIDAVER.—Anna, 617 West 143d St., Sept. 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WHARTON.—Thomas, 244 East 136th St., Sept. 25.

Brooklyn.

AUMANN.—Jennie, 2 Patchen Av., Sept. 25.

BURN.—Mary, 99A Somers St., Sept. 25, aged 66. Funeral service today.

CLEMENS.—Adam, 68 Dupont St., Sept. 26, aged 53. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CONNORS.—Florence, Hendrix St., Sept. 25, aged 13 months.

DEHM.—Margaretha, 340 Wyckoff Av., Sept. 25, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

DELAHUNT.—Catherine, 264 McDonough St., Sept. 26. Funeral notice later.

GOERTLER.—Marie, Sept. 26, aged 81. Funeral 54th St. and 4th Av., today, 1 P. M.

HERRMANN.—Caroline, 1,054 52d St., Sept. 25. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HUGHES.—William J., 669 Fulton St., Sept. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KNEELAND.—Sarah H., 1,164 East 18th St., Sept. 26, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

McNULTY.—Mary, 139 Sands St., Sept. 25.

MUNN.—Lillian B., 586 East 4th St., Sept. 26, aged 4. Funeral today.

OLSEN.—John, 2 4th Place, Sept. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ROWLAND.—John H., 476 De Kalb, Sept. 26. Funeral notice later.

SERRA.—Isabel V., 410 3d St., Sept. 26. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SWARTS.—Mary E., 276 Van Buren St., Sept. 26.

TOOMEY.—Catherine, 6,901 16th Av., Sept. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TRANGLE.—William, 875 Broadway, Sept. 26, aged 47. Funeral Sept. 30.

WALL.—Catherine, 64 Grand Av., Sept. 25, aged 60.

Died.

WHITEHEAD.—Bridget, 325 8th St., Sept. 26. Funeral private.

Jersey City and Newark.

ANDERSON.—Annie, 606 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Sept. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BALLES.—Joseph, 41 Darcy St., Newark, Sept. 26, aged 72. Funeral today.

BATES.—Harriet, Newark, Sept. 26.

DI FALCO.—Pasquel, Newark, Sept. 25, aged 1.

DRUMMOND.—Agnes F., 74 Lincoln Av., Newark, Sept. 26, aged 9 months.

FRIEDMAN.—Samuel, Newark, Sept. 25, aged 24.

GOULD.—Andrew, 185 Railroad Av., Jersey City, Sept. 25, aged 60.

HERZOG.—Louis H., 74 Tillinghast St., Newark, Sept. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HIBBERD.—Albert E., 449 Clifton Av., Newark, Sept. 26, aged 36.

HOUSTON.—John, 546 South 18th St., Newark, Sept. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JOLUD.—Andrew, 185 Railroad Av., Jersey City, Sept. 25.

LACRATI.—John, Newark, Sept. 25, aged 6.

MARSH.—Carrey N., Sept. 25. Funeral 202 Avon Av., Newark, tomorrow.

OTTOLENGUI.—Lillian, 122 Broad St., Newark, Sept. 26.

SOUFFRAN.—Moses, Newark, Sept. 25, aged 67.

WESELMEYER.—Sophia, 296 Danforth Av., Jersey City, Sept. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

CURLEY.—Thomas, Long Island City, Sept. 25, aged 29.

DOOR.—Mary, Richmond Hill, Sept. 25, aged 82.

KENNEDY.—William H., Rockville Centre, Sept. 26, aged 64. Funeral service today.

KUHN.—Amelia, Hollis, Sept. 25, aged 70.

In Memoriam.

APPEL.—Morris, in memory of; died Sept. 29, 1912.

BYRNE.—Thomas F., mass Holy Trinity Church, Oct. 2, 9 A. M.

DE BOER.—Jane, in memory of; died Oct. 1, 1911.

DEL MONTE.—Jane, unveiling monument, Beth Olom Fields, Oct. 4, 2 P. M.

FARRELLY.—Thomas, mass St. Joseph's Church, Oct. 3, 8:30 A. M.

FLYNN.—Maurice J., mass Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, today, 9 A. M.

FOLEY.—Thomas, mass St. Monica's Church, Jamaica, L. I., Oct. 3, 9 A. M.

GILROY.—Bridget, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., Sept. 30, 8 A. M.

LARNEY.—James, mass St. Thomas Aquinas Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

LEONARD.—Thomas, mass St. Aloysius Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

LOWY.—Irving, unveiling monument, Mount Nebo Cemetery, Oct. 4, 2:30 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Mary E., mass All Saints' Church, Sept. 30, 1914.

McGRATH.—Catherine, mass St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

QUINN.—Florence M., in memory of; died Sept. 13, 1913.

RITTER.—Ray J., in memory of; died Oct. 4, 1913.

RODH.—Henrietta, unveiling monument, Salem Field Cemetery, Oct. 4, 3:30 P. M.

SHINE.—Ellen, mass St. Aloysius Church, Newark, N. J., Sept. 30, 8 A. M.

SINGER.—Maxwell, Sr., in memory of; died Sept. 29, 1912.

TOBIN.—Addie G., in memory of; died Sept. 29, 1910.

WASSERBERG.—Alexander, in memory of; died Sept. 30, 1901.

WOLTERS.—Mary N., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., Sept. 30, 9 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

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POLITICAL.

Enrolled Democrats

VOTE at Today's Primary FOR

James W. Gerard

For the Democratic Nomination for Senator in Congress

HIS CAREER AT A GLANCE

Born Geneseo, N. Y., 1867.
Graduated Columbia University, 1888.
Admitted to the Bar, 1890.
Captain Spanish-American War, 1898.
Elected Justice N. Y. State Supreme Court, 1907.

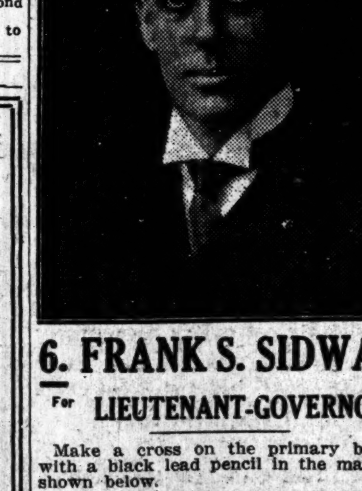
Appointed Special Ambassador by President Taft to Mexican Centennial Celebration, 1911.
Appointed Ambassador to Germany by President Woodrow Wilson, 1913.

His services in transporting marooned Americans through the war lines to Holland, in restoring confidence to the panic-stricken, in emphasizing America's neutrality in a kindly way that still commanded and retained the friendship of all the warring nations, have won for Ambassador Gerard unreserved praise from editors, diplomats and statesmen throughout the world.

He is serving his country abroad. Is he not the kind of man you want to represent you in the United States Senate?

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICANS Vote Today Between 3 and 9 P. M.



6. FRANK S. SIDWAY

For LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Make a cross on the primary ballot with a black lead pencil in the manner shown below.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
(Vote for One.)

	4	
	5	
X	6	FRANK S. SIDWAY

POLITICAL.

To the Enrolled Republicans of New York:

At the primary election to be held on Monday, September 28, we ask your support for James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston County, as the Republican candidate for United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1915.

Mr. Wadsworth is a forward-facing Republican. He has been tried and tested in the public service. He was Speaker of the Assembly for the five eventful sessions, 1906-10. He comes of a long line of Republicans and patriots. His grandfather was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, while his father and two uncles also served in the Union armies.

Mr. Wadsworth has shown marked constructive capacity as a legislator in meeting the needs and the wishes of the people. He abolished "Invisible Government" in the Assembly at Albany, and put the lobby out of business. He aided in framing and in enacting the important and much desired laws relating to the public service commissions, to banking, to insurance, to highway improvements, to conservation, to elections, and to automobile registration and control. He has time and again canvassed the State in support of Republican principles, Republican policies and Republican candidates. He knows the State of New York, its needs and its interests, and he enjoys a wide acquaintance among its business and professional men. He is a close student of the larger questions of national policy, and would bring to their consideration in the Senate a trained mind, unusual legislative experience, and high principle. In the important field of international affairs, Mr. Wadsworth can be trusted to follow the policies laid down by his father-in-law, John Hay, and by Elihu Root—two great Republican Secretaries of State—which brought so much honor and influence to the people of the United States.

In the Senate Mr. Wadsworth will be found always on the side of true progress and the permanent interests of the whole people. He will build on the firm foundation of those Republican principles which the party inherited from the founders of this Republic, and which enable us to go forward to meet new problems as they arise with wisdom and with justice, in security and in peace.

Mr. Wadsworth is still a young man. He fully represents the spirit of the young Republicanism of today—militant, constructive, steadily advancing, sagacious, patriotic. If chosen as the Republican candidate, Mr. Wadsworth will draw to his own support, and to that of the whole Republican ticket, the votes of thousands of independent citizens who are familiar with his fine, clean record, and who believe in his proved ability and high character.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.

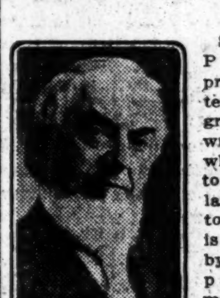
Pastor Russell's Sermons appear weekly in approximately fifteen hundred newspapers in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, and Scandinavia, in four languages. We have contracted with The New York Times for these two columns, paying therefor their regular advertising rate—desiring that the people of this metropolis of the world should have equal opportunity with others in respect to these sermons.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS' ASS'N.

World Nearing Armageddon

Great Day of God Almighty

Pastor Russell Says Three Agencies Are Mustering Armies to Armageddon, and That There Will Be a Seeming Victory for the Classes—Then Victory for the Masses—Explains Why Armageddon is Necessary—Interprets Revelation.



PASTOR RUSSELL

Sept. 27.—Today Pastor Russell preached from the text, "For the great Day of His wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand?" (Revelation 6:17.) His topic, Armageddon, is well illustrated by famous newspaper cartoons, many of which are reproduced in The Photo-Drama of Creation, now on exhibition in the large cities of this and other countries.

The discourse began with the declaration that God has given us the Book of Revelation with the intent of covering up important truths not due to be understood until His appointed time. Being a book of symbols, the Revelation will not be understood by mankind in general; but the wise amongst God's people shall understand.—Daniel 12:1-10.

The Prophet Daniel gives us two signs by which this time will be especially marked: "Many shall run to and fro," and "Knowledge shall be increased." Today we see this prophecy fulfilled. All over the world people are running to and fro as never before; and all over the world are opportunities for knowledge such as never before were known. The remarkable fulfillment of this prophecy characterizes our day as the Time of the End, when this Gospel Age closes and the Messianic Age begins—the time when God's people will understand the situation and will prepare for their change.

God has seen fit to associate the name of Israel's famous battle-field with the great controversy between Truth and Error, Right and Wrong, with which this change of dispensation will take place. While the phrase, "Battle of Armageddon," is applied in many ways today, nevertheless Christians realize that the Bible uses it in a spiritual sense, and that surely now is the proper time to view this "Battle of the great Day of God Almighty" from its religious standpoint.

Before setting forth his understanding of the symbols of Revelation, the Pastor emphatically declared that he is saying nothing whatever against godly Christians at any time, in any place, in or out of any church. He realizes that God's Word conveys a most terrible arraignment of some of the great systems which we have reverenced, which we have esteemed as containing many of God's people. He reiterated his statement that what he has to say in the interpretation of Scripture is merely in respect to these systems, and urged that his hearers distinguish clearly between systems and individuals.

Agencies Mustering the Forces.

Revelation 16:13-16 was next discussed. There three agencies are mentioned as connected with the gathering of the armies for Armageddon. Three impure "spirits," teachings, going forth from the mouths of the Dragon, the Beast and the False Prophet, exercise a mighty influence throughout the civilized world, and gather kings to battle.

Ecclesiastical kings and princes, with their retinue of clergy and faithful adherents, will gather in solid phalanx—Protestant and Catholic. Kings and captains of industry, with all whom they can influence, will gather to the same side. Political kings and princes, with their henchmen and retainers, will join them. Financial kings and merchant princes, and all whom they can influence by the most gigantic power ever exercised in the world, will also join them, according to this prophecy. They will not realize, however, that they are hurrying to Armageddon.

The "doctrines of demons," represented by frogs, will lead many noble souls to assume an attitude quite contrary to their preference. For a time the wheels of liberty and progress will be turned backward, and medieval restraints will be considered necessary for self-preservation—for the maintenance of the present order and the prevention of the new order which God has decreed. Even those who may be God's people will not stop to consider whether it is His will that things continue as they have been for the past six thousand years.

Bible students of nearly all denominations agree with us that the "Dragon" of Revelation symbolizes the purely civil power. Protestant interpreters generally agree with us that the "Beast" like a leopard (Revelation 13:2) represents Papacy. But few, we fear, will support our view that Protestantism is the "Image of the Beast" (Revelation 13:2), elsewhere styled "the False Prophet."

"Unclean Spirits Like Frogs."

Rightly understood, Biblical symbolism is always forceful. When the Holy Spirit uses a frog as symbolic of certain doctrines or teachings, the application surely fits well. Pomposity, an air of superior wisdom and a continual croaking are a frog's most prominent characteristics.

Applying these symbols, we learn that an evil spirit, influence, teaching, will come from the federated Protestant churches, the Church of Rome and the civil authorities—all in full agreement. All will predict dire results to follow, both now and hereafter, if their counsel be not heeded. Creedal differences will be ignored in the general proposition that nothing ancient must be disturbed.

The Divine authority of the Church and "the Divine right of kings" will not be permitted to conflict. Any person or teaching out of harmony with these unscriptural claims will be branded as everything vile. The nobler sentiments of some will be strangled by the philosophy of the same evil spirit that spoke through Caiaphas. As he declared it expedient to commit a crime in violation of justice, both human and Divine, to be rid of Jesus and His teachings, so this frog "spirit" will approve of every violation of principle necessary to their preservation.

The Opposing Forces at Armageddon

The false, frog-like teachings will gather together into one host the great, the rich, the wise, the learned and the kings of the earth. At this juncture Divine Power will step forward and marshal the hosts to Armageddon—to the Mount of Destruction. The very thing which they sought to avert by federation will be the very thing which they will hasten. Other Scriptures tell us that God will be represented by the great Messiah, and that He will be on the side of the masses. Thus we read, "At that time shall Michael [the God-like One—Messiah] stand up"—assume authority. He will take possession of His Kingdom in a manner little expected by many of those who erroneously have been claiming that they are His Kingdom, and authorized by Him to reign in His stead.

The Scriptures declare, "His servants ye are unto whom ye render service." Some may be rendering service to Satan and error while claiming to be serving God and righteousness; and some of these may be serving ignorantly, as did Saul of Tarsus, who "verily thought that he did God service" in persecuting the Church. The same principle holds true reversely. As no earthly king holds himself responsible for the moral character of each soldier who fights in his battles, so the Lord does not vouch for the moral character of all who fight on His side of any question.

The same principle will apply in the approaching Battle of Armageddon. God's side of that battle will be the people's side; and that very nondescript host, the people, will be pitted at the beginning of the battle. Anarchists, Socialists, and hot-headed radicals of every school of reason and of unreason, will be at the forefront of that battle. The majority of the poor and of the middle class prefer peace at almost any price. The masses have no sympathy with anarchy; for they realize truly that the worst form of government is better than none.

A comparatively small number, God's consecrated people, will at heart be longing for Messiah's Kingdom. These will wait patiently for the Lord's time; they will be of good courage, knowing the outcome delineated in the "more sure word of phophecy," to which they have done well to "take heed as unto a light shining in a dark place until the Day dawn."—2 Peter 1:19.

Conscious of their own weakness as compared to the kings and princes, financial, religious and political, who will then hold sway, the masses will be restless. Through the ballot and the peaceful readjustment of earth's affairs they will seek for the elimination of evil, for the placing of monopolies, utilities, and the supplies of nature in the hands of the people for the public good. The crisis will be reached when the hitherto upholders of law shall become violators of that law and resisters of the will of the majority as expressed by the ballot. Fear for the future will lead the well-meaning masses to desperation; and anarchy will result when Socialism fails.

Why Armageddon Is Necessary.

Horrible, indeed, would be the outlook for the future did we not have the infallible Word of God assuring us of a glorious outcome. Divine Wisdom has withheld until our day the great knowledge and skill which is breeding both millionaires and discontents. Had God lifted the veil a thousand years ago, the world would then have lined up for its Armageddon. But that date would have been too soon for the Divine purpose; for God has His own times and seasons, and has appointed the seventh thousand-year day of the world's history for the reign of Christ. Therefore in kindness God veiled our eyes until the time when the gathering to Armageddon would immediately precede the inauguration of Messiah's Kingdom.—Rev. 11:17, 18.

Sad to say, we Christians have labored under a thorough delusion respecting God's plan. We have claimed that Christ set up His Church in kingdom power, and that the Church has been reigning on the earth as His representative. On the strength of this delusion, Jews and so-called heretics have been persecuted to death as opponents to Christ's Kingdom. Meantime we thoughtlessly prayed, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as in heaven." We knew that the Redeemer had said that He would come again to make up His bride and joint-heirs, but we ignored the Scriptures. We were drunk, as the Scriptures symbolically say; all nations were drunk with the false doctrine. (Revelation 17:2.) It is this false doctrine which will constitute the frog spirit that soon will croak, preparatory to Armageddon.

For the last forty years the forces have been mustering for the conflict. As the belligerent parties have crossed each other's paths incidental skirmishes have taken place—strikes, lockouts, riots, &c. Court and army scandals in Europe, trust and court scandals in America, have shaken public confidence. Dynamite plots, charged by turns on employes and employers, have tended to make each distrustful of the other. Bitter and angry feelings are more and more manifest.

The War Cloud's Silver Lining.

According to Scripture the great battle must follow the occurrence of two events; the transformation of the Image of the Beast into a living force and the return of many wealthy Jews to Palestine. The Protestant Federation realizes the futility of its organization unless it receive vitalization—unless its clergy be recognized as possessing apostolic ordination and authority to teach. This the prophecy indicates will come from the two-horned Beast—symbol, we believe, of the Church of England. High-handed activities of both Protestantism and Catholicism, operating in conjunction for the suppression of human liberties, await the vivifying of this Image.

At the very close of Armageddon will come "Jacob's trouble" in the Holy Land. Then Messiah's Kingdom will begin to be manifested. Thenceforth in the Land of Promise Israel will gradually rise from the ashes of the past to the grandeur of prophecy. Through its Divinely appointed princes, the Ancient Worthies (Hebrews 11; Psalm 45:16), the all-powerful, but invisible, Kingdom of Messiah will begin to roll away the curse of death and to uplift mankind. Then will be fulfilled the promise made to Abraham—"In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

ARMAGEDDON

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YANKEES WIN AND LOSE—TENNIS—CYCLING—ATHLETICS—TROTTING

YANKEES GET EVEN BREAK WITH NAPS

Lajoie's Major League Hit Record Reaches 3,000—Cup for Lute Boone.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Napoleon Lajoie made his three thousandth big league hit today. It was a two-base hit to centre, and when Larry pulled up at second base the ball which he had swatted was presented to him. His two thousand nine hundred and ninety-ninth hit was also a double, but he had no chance to go beyond the three thousandth, as he failed to come to bat again in the first game and was allowed to go home when that contest was ended, Wambsgans receiving a trial at the keystone sack.

The games held second place in the interest of the spectators, the fans being more excited about the great player's hitting than they were over possible victories of the Naps. Cleveland, however, won the first game, 5 to 3, New York taking the second, 5 to 2. A batting rally in the fifth inning off Marty McHale gave the Naps their victory, while Tedrow's loss of effectiveness in the third inning allowed the Yankees to grab the second struggle.

In addition to the 3,000 Clevelanders who attended the double-header, there were twenty Pittsburghers present, former team-mates of Lute Boone, the Yankee second-sacker, who hails from Smokeville. Boone failed to get rattled by their presence and made two hits in the first game and two in the second, also scoring two runs and stealing two bases, in addition to accepting fourteen chances in the field without an error. He was presented with a silver cup when he came to bat the first time in the second game, and responded with a single that started New York's winning rally and sent Tedrow to the bench. Tedrow was replaced by Abe Bowman, who pitched excellent ball.

Guy Morton also "featured" the afternoon's hostilities, winning his first American League contest after losing thirteen in a row. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smith, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	Maisel, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0
C'man, ss.	2	0	0	8	2	H'zell, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0	Cook, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Leibold, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	Cree, cf.	4	0	1	1	1
Lajoie, 2b.	3	2	2	1	5	Mullen, 1b.	4	0	1	8	2
Gr'ney, lf.	2	1	1	8	0	Peck, ss.	4	1	0	1	2
B'bare, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2	Sw'ney, c.	4	0	1	5	3
Egan, c.	3	0	1	5	2	Boone, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3
Morton, p.	3	0	0	0	0	M'Hale, p.	3	0	0	0	2
						Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Daley	1	0	0	0	0
						†T'dale	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	5	7	27	11	Total	33	3	7	24	13

*Batted for McHale in seventh inning.
†Batted for Brown in ninth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Graney.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	x	—5
New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Smith, Lajoie, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Morton. Sacrifice fly—Chapman. Double play—Egan and Lajoie. Hits—Off McHale, 7 in six innings; off Brown, none in two innings. First base on balls—Morton, 2; McHale, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Morton, 1, (Cook.) Struck out—Morton, 5; McHale, 4; Brown, 1. Passed ball—Sweeney. First on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 2; New York, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Egan.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	5	1	2	0	1	Smith, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Daley, lf.	3	2	2	1	0	C'man, ss.	3	0	0	4	3
Cook, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	J'ston, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Cree, cf.	2	0	1	3	0	Leibold, rf.	4	0	1	1	1
Mullen, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0	W'g'ns, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Peck, ss.	4	0	2	2	5	Gr'ney, lf.	3	0	0	2	1
Nun'ker, c.	4	0	0	5	1	B'bare, 3b.	3	1	3	0	2
Boone, 2b.	4	1	2	6	4	Egan, c.	4	1	1	7	2
Cole, p.	4	0	0	0	1	Tedrow, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Bowm'n, p.	3	0	0	0	2
						*Jackson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	10	27	12	Total	31	2	6	27	12

*Batted for Bowman in ninth inning.
Errors—Chapman, Peckinpaugh.

New York	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Smith, Daley. Three-base hit—Maisel. Stolen bases—Boone, (2.) Double plays—Cole, Boone, and Mullen; Leibold and Johnston. Hits—Off Tedrow, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Bowman, 5 in 6 2-3 innings. First base on balls—Off Tedrow, 1; off Bowman, 2; off Cole, 4. Struck out—By Tedrow, 1; by Bowman, 5; by Cole, 4. Passed ball—Egan. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 5. Time of game—2 hours. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Dineen.

Even Break at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Boston, the last of the Eastern clubs to invade Chicago for the season divided a double header with the locals, winning the first game 8 to 6, while Chicago took the second 4 to 3, after seven innings, the game being called by darkness. The scores:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	0	0	2	0	Daly, lf.	5	1	2	1	1
J'vrin, 2b.	4	1	2	8	1	B'burn, 2b.	5	0	1	1	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	2	2	6	0	JCol'ns, rf.	4	1	1	4	1
Lewis, lf.	5	1	3	4	0	F'nier, 1b.	4	1	2	6	0
Hob'll, 1b.	5	3	3	5	0	Roth, cf.	3	0	2	1	0
E.Scott, ss.	3	1	0	2	1	W'ver, ss.	4	1	0	7	0
G'dner, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3	Kuhn, c.	4	0	2	5	3
Car'gan, c.	4	0	3	4	0	B'ton, 3b.	3	1	0	1	2
R.Col'ns, p.	4	0	1	0	2	*Bodie	1	0	0	0	0
						Baker, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
						Faber, p.	1	0	0	0	3
						Jasper, p.	1	0	0	1	0
						†Schalk	1	1	1	0	0
						J.Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Berger	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	8	15	27	7	Total	37	6	11	27	12

*Batted for Breton in eighth inning.
†Batted for Jasper in seventh inning.
‡Batted for J. Scott in ninth inning.
Errors—Janvrin, Daly, J. Collins, Weaver.

Boston	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	2	—8
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—R. Collins, Lewis, Carrigan, Schalk, Blackburn. Three-base hits—Speaker, Roth, Lewis. Hits—Off Faber, 8 in 4 innings; off Jasper, 3 in 3 innings; off J. Scott, 4 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Gardner, Roth. Stolen bases—Hoblitzel, Kuhn. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Faber, 1; off J. Scott, 2. Struck out—By R. Collins, 3; by Faber, 1; by Jasper, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 58 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Evans.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'mitt, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	H'per, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
B'burn, 2b.	3	0	2	4	7	Janvrin,					
Collins, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	2b & ss.	4	1	1	2	0
F'nier, 1b.	2	1	1	9	1	Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	2	3	1
Roth, cf.	2	1	1	0	0	Lewis, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
W'ver, ss.	3	0	1	2	4	Hob'll, 1b.	3	0	0	4	2
Schalk, c.	2	0	1	3	2	Scott, ss.	3	1	2	1	2
Breton, 3b.	2	1	0	0	0	S'son, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Benz, p.	2	0	0	0	2	G'dner, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3
						Thomas, c.	3	0	2	5	0
						Bedient, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Total	23	4	7	21	16	Total	29	3	9	21	10

(Game called end seventh inning account darkness.)
Errors—Thomas, Fournier, Benz.

Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4
Boston	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Weaver, Speaker. Three-base hit—Gardner. Home run—Janvrin. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Benz. Stolen bases—Schalk, (2,) Blackburn. Double plays—Speaker to Gardner; Blackburn to Weaver. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 6. Base on balls—Off Bedient, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Bedient, (Blackburn, Schalk.) Struck out—By Bedient, 1; by Benz, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Evans.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 5; New York, 3.
New York, 5; Cleveland, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 0.
Washington, 6; Detroit, 2. (Ten innings.)
Boston, 8; Chicago, 6.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 3.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 9; Jersey City, 5.
Jersey City, 9; Newark, 8. (Seven innings.)
Buffalo at Montreal—rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Games to Play.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	12	86	56	.606
New York	11	78	65	.545
St. Louis	9	77	68	.531
Chicago	8	75	71	.514
Philadelphia	8	72	74	.493
Brooklyn	9	70	75	.483
Pittsburgh	11	63	80	.441
Cincinnati	8	57	89	.390

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Games to Play.	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	10	96	49	.660
Boston	9	87	58	.600
Washington	8	77	69	.528
Detroit	7	76	71	.517
Chicago	7	68	79	.462
New York	8	67	79	.459
St. Louis	9	66	79	.455
Cleveland	6	48	100	.324

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	82	62	.569
Indianapolis	80	63	.560
Baltimore	74	65	.532
Buffalo	73	66	.525
Brooklyn	71	70	.503
Kansas City	65	77	.458
St. Louis	61	80	.433
Pittsburgh	57	80	.416

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York—2 games.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.
Indianapolis at Pittsburgh.

Senators Win in Tenth.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—Washington defeated Detroit in the tenth inning this afternoon, when, with bases full and two out, Morgan lined a single to centre and Cobb let the ball get away from him, four men scoring. Detroit got two runs in the fourth, when Johnson lost control. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf.	3	1	1	2	0	Bush, ss.	5	0	1	5	2
M'chell, rf.	1	0	0	1	0	Vitt, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
F'ster, 3b.	4	1	2	0	1	Cobb, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Milan, cf.	5	0	2	0	0	C'ford, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Gandil, 1b.	5	0	1	14	0	Veach, lf.	2	1	1	2	0
Sh'nks, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	Heil'n, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
M'rgan, 2b.	4	1	1	8	1	Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	1	2	7
A'smith, c.	4	0	1	7	2	Stanage, c.	2	0	1	8	2
McB'de, ss.	2	0	0	3	5	R'nolds, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Johnson, p.	4	1	1	0	8	Cov'kie, p.	0	0	0	1	3
						*High	1	0	0	0	0
						†Ka'nagh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	9	30	17	Total	34	2	6	30	19

*Batted for Stanage in tenth inning.
†Batted for Coveleskie in tenth inning.
Errors—Foster (2,) Cobb.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	—6
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Shanks, Johnson. Hits—Off Reynolds, 6 in 7 innings; off Coveleskie, 3 in 3 innings. Sacrifice hit—Stanage. Stolen bases—Gandil, Veach, 2. Double play—Moriarity and Heilman. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Detroit, 5. First base on balls—Off Johnson, 2; off Reynolds, 3; off Coveleskie, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Reynolds, (Morgan.) Struck out—By Johnson, 7; by Reynolds, 3. Wild pitch—Johnson. Time of game—1 hour and 58 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Connolly.

Champions Play Errorless Ball.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Playing errorless ball and hitting timely and heavily, Philadelphia won from St. Louis today, score 6 to 0. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'rphy, rf.	5	1	3	1	0	EW'k'r, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Walsh, lf.	2	0	1	2	0	H'way, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b.	2	0	0	3	2	Austin, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Strunk, cf.	5	1	2	5	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
M'In'is, 1b.	3	1	1	5	0	CW'ker, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Baker, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1	W'ms, rf.	4	0	2	1	1
Barry, ss.	4	1	1	2	4	How'd, 1b.	3	0	0	6	2
Schang, c.	4	1	1	7	0	Wares, ss.	2	0	0	0	0
Bender, p.	4	0	1	0	0	Lavan, ss.	2	0	0	2	1
						Agnew, c.	3	0	1	9	3
						James, p.	1	0	0	1	2
						Lev'nz, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Shotten	1	0	0	0	0
						†Bowden	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	12	27	7	Total	30	0	4	27	13

*Batted for James in seventh inning.
†Batted for Leverenz in ninth inning.
Errors—Pratt, Lavan.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—McInnis, Walsh. Three-base hit—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Walsh, McInnis, Collins. Passed ball—Agnew. Stolen bases—E. Walker, Baker, Murphy, Williams. Hit by pitched ball—McInnis, by Leverenz. Bases on balls—Off James, 4; off Bender, 6. Struck out—By James, 3; by Bender, 5. Hits—Off Leverenz, 2 in 2 innings; off James, 10 in 7 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Chill.

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FAST RIDING GIVES KRAMER VICTORY

American Cycling Champion Turns Tables on Australian at Newark Velodrome.

Frank Kramer, national cycling champion, was revenged on Alfred Goullet, the Australian, who last week defeated him in a match race, when he won the four-cornered sprint point contest at the Newark Velodrome yesterday. In order to win Kramer had to defeat Goullet in the final heat, which he did with dispatch. The Australian was four lengths behind Kramer when the title holder crossed the finish line. By his victory Kramer scored three points against two for the Australian. Kramer first defeated Caesar Moretti of Italy, then repeated his easy success over Bill Bailey of England. Goullet also defeated Moretti and Bailey, the latter failing to score a point.

Oscar Egg, the Swiss rider, was again the winner of a fifteen-mile tandem paced race, taking the measure of George Wiley of Syracuse and Jimmy Moran of Chelsea. Harry Kaiser, the American amateur champion, won the two-mile open amateur event from Donald MacDougall of the New York A. C. The half-mile professional handicap went to Larry Corbett of Australia, who was off 125 yards. The summary:

Four-Cornered Sprint Point Race, Half-Mile Heats.—Won by Frank L. Kramer East Orange, with 3 points; Alfred Goullet, Australia, second, with 2 points; Caesar Moretti, Italy, third, with 1 point. First Heat—Kramer defeated Moretti; time, 2:15 1-5. Second Heat—Goullet defeated Bailey; time, 1:36 3-5. Third Heat—Goullet defeated Moretti; time, 1:32 3-5. Fourth Heat—Kramer defeated Bailey; time, 1:14 2-5. Fifth Heat—Moretti defeated Bailey; time, 1:29 2-5. Sixth Heat—Kramer defeated Goullet; time, 1:38 2-5.

Two-Mile Open Amateur Race.—Won by Harry Kaiser, Acme Club, New York; Donald MacDougall, New York A. C., second; Tom Smith, New York A. C., third. Time—4:08.

Two-Mile Novice Race.—Won by H. Ferman, Germany; William Nolan, Newark, second. Time—4:48 2-5.

One-third-Mile Handicap, Amateur Race.—Won by Joseph Drexel, New York, (50 yards;) Donald MacDougall, New York A. C., scratch, second. Time—0:36 4-5.

Fifteen-Mile Tandem-Paced Race, Professional.—Won by Oscar Egg, Switzerland; George Wiley, Syracuse, second; James F. Moran, Chelsea, third. Time—29:00.

Half-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Larry Corbett, Australia, (125 yards;) Charles Piercy, Australia, (55 yards,) second. Time—0:53.

Two-Mile Tandem Handicap, Professional.—Won by George Cameron, New York, and Lloyd Thomas, Salt Lake City, (60 yards;) John Bedell and Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (120 yards,) second. Time—3:32 4-5.

FINEST BEAT BRAVEST.

Police Department Team Takes Measure of Firemen by 3 to 1.

The city's Finest trimmed the city's Bravest up at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 3 to 1. And so the Police Department baseball team evened matters with the Fire Department team in the annual tilt for the Chief Trophy, which is a big silver mug which will hold several quarts of anything you want to pour into it. A crowd of 18,000 howling, applauding people showed that even policemen have friends just like other folks.

The "Coppers" and the "Smoke Eaters" played a pretty snappy game of ball. The police got in some good work in arresting all but one of the firemen who had designs on the home plate. Alexander Armet, the "Cops'" pitcher, was hit rather freely, but was very successful in halting the traffic when once it tried to break through the scoring lines. No less than ten Firemen were held up on the bases, and served with warrants. The Police got only four hits off George Lynch, the Firemen's twirler, but they made good use of three of them. Lynch made the mistake of mixing the hits with bases on balls.

Dowling of Engine 33 made a gorgeous catch of Malcolmson's near-home run in the eighth inning, which was the fielding gem of the day. The Police got in their good work early. Barry walked in the second inning, and was forced by Romer. Saig went out at first, Romer pounding the pavements to second base. Then Grotheer singled to centre, scoring Romer.

In the second inning Armet was safe on Lynch's error, and Tiencken grounded out to first. Malcolmson walked, and Fennelly grounded to Seger, who threw Armet out at third. Barry singled, scoring Malcolmson, and Romer's single sent Fennelly home. The Firemen's only run came in the eighth inning, when Moran doubled and scored on Goodman's double.

A third game will be played to decide the championship. The score:

POLICE.	AB	R	H	PO	A	FIREMEN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'ken, lf.	3	0	0	4	0	M'Avoy, lf.	3	0	0	1	1
Malc'n, ss.	3	1	0	2	2	Fitz'k, 3b.	3	0	1	2	0
Fen'ly, 2b.	4	1	1	5	4	Seger, ss.	4	0	1	5	4
Barry, cf.	3	0	1	1	0	Moran, c.	4	1	2	5	1
Romer, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	Dowl'g, cf.	2	0	1	4	1
Saig, c.	3	0	0	5	1	G'man, 2b.	4	0	2	2	1
Groth'r, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0	O'Brien, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Kiefer, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	M'ville, 1b.	4	0	0	7	0
Armet, p.	3	0	0	0	0	Lynch, p.	4	0	2	3	1
Total	30	3	4	27	7	Total	36	1	10	27	10

Errors—Moran, Goodman, Lynch.

Police	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Firemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Moran (2,) Goodman, Dowling. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick, O'Brien. First base on errors—Police, 3. Left on bases—Police, 4; Firemen, 10. Double play—Seger and Melville. Struck out—By Lynch, 5; by Armet, 4. Bases on balls—Off Lynch, 3; off Armet, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Lynch (Tiencken.) Time of game—2 hours. Umpires—Messrs. La Mar and Connolly.

STRAUS HORSES IN FRONT.

Many Newcomers in Fall Racing Season on Harlem Speedway.

The Fall racing season on the Harlem Speedway, under the auspices of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, began yesterday, and if the sport of the opening day is continued throughout the season the series just inaugurated promises to be one of the best the drive has experienced in some years. With the vacation season for the owners over, and many of the horses which have been campaigned over the county fair circuits back in town, the entry list was a representative one and, with the exception of the fastest pacing and trotting classes, was well filled.

The season will continue for seven matinées, each scheduled for succeeding Sundays, but in the event of inclement weather the postponed programme will be contested on the Wednesday following the postponement.

Several newcomers were seen in competition, including H. O. McKinney, owned by Nathan Straus. The horse was entered in the Class B trot, and if its form of yesterday continues it will soon be jumped to the fastest class, as it won from Kinney McGregor and Doris B. in handy fashion. Tim Sullivan handled the reins over H. O. McKinney, and held the lead from start to finish in each heat.

The Straus colors again flashed in the front when in the Class A trot Sullivan drove Fair Maiden to victory in straight heats over Dr. J. H. Ferster's bay gelding Castle Dome and I. V. Hunt's bay mare Emily H. The first heat was the better of the two. Castle Dome kept well up with Fair Maiden, with Emily H. a contender until within a few yards of the finish. The second meeting proved an easy win for Sullivan.

Hunt won the fast pace with Clover Patch. It was only a two-horse race, with William O'Neil's bay mare Huertha the opposition. By a break in the first heat Huertha was put out of the running, and then, in the second, Clover Patch, pacing at her regular clip, showed the way home easily. The time for the heat was 1:05, the fastest of the programme. The summary:

Class A.—Pacing.
Clover Patch, br. m., (I. V. Hunt) 1 1
Huertha, b. m., (W. O'Neil) 2 2
Time—1:13; 1:05.

Class C.—Trotting.
Acora, b. g., (H. O. Banser) 2 1 1
Lee Wilson, b. g., (R. Jacob) 1 2 2
Time—1:08; 1:11¼; 1:15¾.

Class B.—Trotting.
H. O. McKinney, ch. g., (T. Sullivan) . . 1 1
Kinney McGregor, b. g., (W. Wilson) . . 2 2
Doris B., blk. m., (Dr. J. Humphries) . 3 3
Time—1:07½; 1:07½.

Class E.—Trotting.
Estelle Cord, b. m., (A. Olpp) 3 2 1 1
Jessachester, b. m., (W. Witzel) . . . 1 4 3 2
Zada Oakland, blk. m., (C. Fendt) . . 2 1 2 4
Georgie Olcott, br. m., (A. Young) . 5 3 5 dr
Clay Wiggins, b. g., (P. Allen, Jr.) . 4 5 4 dr
Time—1:11½; 1:10; 1:12; 1:15¾.

Class B.—Pacing.
Bright Direct, br. m., (C. Hiawatsch) 2 2 1 1
The Aristocrat, blk. g., (T. Quig) . 1 3 3 2
King's Idyll, rn. g., (G. Oliver) . . . 4 1 2 3
Della Patch, br. m., (J. O'Shea) . . 3 4 4 dr
Time—1:08; 1:06¾; 1:07½; 1:09.

Class D.—Trotting.
Billy Barlow, ch. g., (R. Allen, Jr.) . . 1 3 2
Regent's Ghost, ch. s., (W. Mangan) 4 1 3
Frances Milroi, b. m., (A. Mullady) . 2 2 2
G. E. M., ch. g., (Dr. C. P. Martin) . 3 4 4
Time—1:10¾; 1:11½; 1:12¾.

Class A.—Trotting.
Fair Maiden, b. m., (T. Sullivan) . . . 1 1
Castle Dome, b. g., (Dr. J. H. Ferster) . 2 2
Emily H., b. m., (I. V. Hunt) 3 3
Time—1:07; 1:06.

Class C.—Pacing.
Lemonade, ch. g., (R. Clark) 2 2 1 1
Happy Bill, blk. s., (J. McKearens . 1 3 2 3
Onward Patch, blk. s., (F. Connors) 3 1 3 2
Frances C., blk. m., (C. Fendt) . . . 4 4 4 ro
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. g., (P. Conroy) . . . . 5 5 5 ro
Time—1:09; 1:11; 1:09¼; 1:12¾.

PENNANT FOR PROVIDENCE.

Grays Take International League Race—Closest in Many Years.

The International Baseball League season officially closed yesterday, with Providence as the pennant winner for the first time since 1905. The race was the closest in years, and it was not until Friday that the club leadership was decided. In the closing days of the season Rochester dropped from first to third place, Buffalo taking second position by two points.

President Edward A. Barrow said last night that although some of the clubs lost considerable money this season, the league will be in the field again next year, with changes in the circuit. Jersey City is to be dropped from the circuit, he said, and the franchise in another city may be transferred. Following is the official standing:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pr'vidence	95	59	.617	Newark	73	77	.487
Buffalo	89	61	.593	Baltimore	72	77	.483
Rochester	91	63	.591	Montreal	60	89	.403
Toronto	74	70	.514	Jer. City	48	106	.312

Major League Records for Week.

The record in each league of games played, won, and lost, with runs, hits, errors, and men left on bases, is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	F.	LB.
*Boston	10	8	1	48	85	11	59
New York	8	2	6	13	57	10	67
St. Louis	8	6	2	33	71	15	53
Chicago	8	3	5	29	68	16	57
Philadelphia	8	6	3	45	81	14	52
Brooklyn	9	8	1	44	73	15	55
Pittsburgh	8	1	7	20	56	18	47
*Cincinnati	11	1	9	35	89	19	63

*Tie game, Thursday, Sept. 24.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	F.	LB.
Philadelphia	6	5	1	40	71	1	86
*Boston	9	5	3	46	80	22	50
Washington	10	5	5	38	78	17	62
*Detroit	8	1	6	29	76	19	61
Chicago	8	3	5	32	67	16	51
St. Louis	7	4	3	29	64	22	47
New York	6	4	2	27	48	5	36
Cleveland	8	3	5	19	56	17	52

*Tie game, Monday, Sept. 21.

World's Series Receipts.

C. E. J.—The receipts of the world's series games are divided as follows: 60 per cent. of the receipts of the first four games goes to the players, to be divided 60 per cent. to the winners and 40 per cent. to the losers; 30 per cent. goes to the two clubs, and 10 per cent. to the National Commission. The receipts of all games after the first four are divided 90 per cent. to the clubs and 10 per cent. to the National Commission.

Baseball today, Washington Park. Tip Tops vs. Chicago Feds., 3 P. M.—Advt.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK, N. J.

											R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	5	5	2
Newark	4	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	x	—	9	15	4

Batteries—Drucke and Tyler; Holmquist, Brown and Heckinger.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	3	0	0	1	2	0	3	—	9	12	1
Newark	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	—	8	16	4

(Seven innings by agreement.)
Batteries—Vickers and Reynolds; Lee and Heckinger.
At Montreal—Montreal vs. Buffalo, rain.

ANOTHER SURPRISE IN TENNIS TOURNEY

Mrs. Wood and C. M. Bull Defeat Miss Cassel and Mr. Voshell in Title Round.

With the unexpected victory of Mrs. Rawson Wood and Charles M. Bull, Jr., in the final round of the mixed doubles championship yesterday on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., the tournament for the metropolitan tennis titles was brought to a successful conclusion. Mrs. Wood and Mr. Bull defeated Miss Clare Cassel and S. Howard Voshell in the final round, two sets to one, by the score of 5—7, 6—4, 7—5.

The tournament was productive of more upsets and reversals of tennis form than any championship series played in the East this year. Several of the leading players went down to unexpected defeats, and the closing event showed no departure from the general form reversals of the past ten days. The match, which was started on Saturday, was replayed. The score at the close of the first attempt to bring about a conclusion was one set all when darkness stopped the play.

The players were handicapped by a cold, biting wind which blew across the courts and made it very uncomfortable for the big gallery. In spite of her defeat, Miss Cassel showed the best tennis of the quartet, and probably has not been seen to better advantage this year. After a victory in the first set her partner, Mr. Voshell, appeared to let down in his play and was very wild, smashing the ball outside of the lines repeatedly. Mrs. Wood, by her peculiar style of play, caused Voshell considerable trouble and he was far below his usual form the last two sets of the match.

The Crescent A. C. champion was good and bad in turns. He frequently ran up to the net and smashed the ball in all directions, but was particularly effective in his cross-court shots. His style of play, however, appeared to help his partner, and the combination play between Mrs. Wood and Mr. Bull, which at times was somewhat weird, was in the main effective.

Miss Cassel and her partner played a very plucky uphill game in the first set. After trailing with the score 4—1 in favor of their opponents the pair made a splendid recovery, and won out after deuce had been called, with the score 7—5. Mrs. Wood and Mr. Bull reversed conditions in the second set, and with the score of 4—3 against them ran out winners at 6—4. The third set offered Miss Cassel and Mr. Voshell three easy chances to carry off the title. After obtaining a lead of 5—2 they failed to hold their opponents, in spite of the fact that in the next three games they were 40—0, and within a point of the match. The point score and summary:

FIRST SET.

		Pts.	G.
Mrs. R. Wood and C. M. Bull—	2 4 4 4 4 2 1 2 0 4 3 2	32	5
Miss C. Cassel and S. H. Voshell—	4 2 2 2 0 4 4 4 4 1 5 4	36	7

SECOND SET.

		Pts.	G.
Mrs. R. Wood and C. M. Bull—	1 6 2 4 5 3 8 6 3 4	42	6
Miss C. Cassel and S. H. Voshell—	4 4 4 0 3 6 5 4 5 2	34	4

THIRD SET.

		Pts.	G.
Mrs. R. Wood and C. M. Bull—	5 4 1 5 1 4 1 4 8 6 4 4	48	7
Miss C. Cassel and S. H. Voshell—	7 1 4 7 4 1 4 1 6 4 2 1	42	5

Metropolitan Championship, Mixed Doubles—Final and Challenge Round.—Mrs. Rawson Wood and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Miss Clare Cassel and S. Howard Voshell, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Harrison, N. J.—West Hudson, 4; Brooklyn F. C., 3.

At Woodside, L. I.—Fulton A. C., 0; Clan McDuff, 0.

At Astoria, L. I.—Columbia Oval, 2; White Rose, 0.

HARLEM TENNIS TOURNEY.

Manchester and Blumenshein to Play in Final Round.

H. H. Manchester and E. L. Blumenshein will play the final round in the handicap tournament of the Harlem Tennis Club. Manchester won two matches in the third and semi-final rounds yesterday, defeating Eli Behar 6—1, 7—5, and R. Rothschild by default. Manchester played at minus 30, while Behar was rated at scratch. Blumenshein, who is also a scratch player, won from Ralph Sommer after a hard contest two sets to one at 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

The best match of the day was between Paul Goold, minus half 15, and Ralph Sommer, who was on the same handicap, in the third round. Goold won the first set after it had gone to deuce, but Sommer rallied and captured the next two sets at 6—3, 6—3. The final round will be played this week. The summary:

Harlem Tennis Club Handicap, Men's Singles—Third Round.—H. H. Manchester, (minus 30,) defeated Eli Behar, (scratch,) 6—1, 7—5; R. Rothschild, (minus 15,) defeated Dr. Meltzer, (scratch,) by default; Ralph Sommer, (minus half 15,) defeated Paul Goold, (minus half 15,) 5—7, 6—3, 6—3. Semi-final Round.—H. H. Manchester, (minus 30,) defeated R. Rothschild, (minus 15,) by default; E. L. Blumenshein, minus half 15,) defeated Ralph Sommer, (minus half 15,) 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Club Tennis at Forest Hills.

The semi-final round in Class C championship of the West Side Tennis Club on the club courts at Forest Hills, L. I., yesterday brought all the divisions into the final round. In this class P. M. Hall defeated C. R. Kenyon, 7—5, 6—2, and will play D. L. Weaver in the final round.

It was announced yesterday that the women's championship of the West Side Club in singles and doubles will start on Monday, Oct. 5, with Classes A, B, and C in singles, while the women's doubles will begin later with two sections. Entries close for the singles at 9 A. M., Monday, Oct. 5, and for doubles on the following day. Miss Florence Ballin, 76 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City, will receive the entries.

Larned and Clothier Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—W. A. Larned and W. J. Clothier defeated Theodore R. Pell and R. D. Little today in the final tennis match for the Huntingdon Valley Challenge Cup on the club's courts at Noble. The score was 8—6, 6—3.

Add Interest in Golf Match.

If the plans gone over at a dinner to the competitors in the tri-State matches for the Lesley Cup at the Baltusrol Golf Club are adopted, these contests another year will be considerably more interesting to the players than heretofore. It was suggested that in addition to the regular ten men from each district four others be selected. At present, the champion team remains idle on the first day and plays the winner of the match between the other two on the second day. It is planned to have the champion combination play a social match with the twelve extra men on the first day, so that every one will have an opportunity for a round or two of golf.

It will be the turn of the Philadelphia District to hold the Lesley Cup matches next year, and there was a well defined rumor that in view of the recent great advance of the facilities of the Merion Cricket Club a committee has been appointed to formulate definite plans and comprises Howard F. Whitney of Metropolitan, Howard W. Perrin of Pennsylvania, and H. H. Wilder of Massachusetts.

Walkers on Thirteen-Mile Trip.

Thirty-two members of the Walkers' Club went out on the regular Sunday trip yesterday and tackled the walk from St. George to Midland Beach and return, a distance of thirteen miles. Next Sunday there will be two packs of walkers out, one led by Assistant Pathfinder Trefey and the other one led by Pathfinder Lackemacher. The former pack will walk from the 130th Street Ferry to Hackensack and return, starting at 8:30 A. M. The other pack will consist mostly of those who intend to take part in the West Point race and will take a trial trip over part of that course. They will start from the West Forty-second Street Ferry at 8:30 A. M.

Lehigh Loses Good Player.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 27.—Grumback, Lehigh's big right tackle, is lost to the team. It was discovered today that he suffered a broken right forearm near the wrist in yesterday's game with Franklin and Marshall. The nature of the injury will keep the player out of the game for the rest of the year.

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YACHTSMEN END SEASON.

Jamaica Bay Corinthians Close Best Regatta of Year.

Jamaica Bay Corinthians ended their yacht racing season with one of the best regattas of the year, yesterday. The race was under the auspices of the Diamond Point Yacht Club and brought a large fleet of starters to the line off the clubhouse at Canarsie. The sailing divisions had a snappy breeze from the west that had enough body to cause many of the smaller craft to reef their mainsails. Interest centred in the cabin sloop division, which again was won by Sindbad, the property of G. Brown.

On corrected time, Anna was the winner among the cabin cruisers of Class B, and in Class C of the same type of boat the prize was taken by Wohseepsa. Class G of open-launches was won by Jessie R. There was a protest in the Turtle Class, so the winner was not announced. However, the first boat home was Mock Turtle. Although beaten on actual time by Margaret K., Nellie K. was the winner in Class E of motor boats. Class F was taken by Fox, the only craft in the division to finish.

The prize among the open power boats of Class H went to Lee, and on corrected time Edith H. was the winner in Class I of motor boats. In the open catboat class, the winner was Bill Nye. The other open catboat class was taken by Selfish. There also was a race for high speed craft that was won by Thelma II. The other flyer broke down and did not finish the race. It was announced yesterday that the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay would hold its annual dinner at the White House, Canarsie, on Saturday evening, Oct. 24. During the evening the prizes won in the races of the association throughout the Summer will be presented.

Original Football for Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Among Yale men the opinion is held that Head Coach Frank Hinkey has devised the most attractive and most original brand of football ever seen at Yale. The showing of the Yale team against Maine disclosed novelties in all varieties of passing, and exhibited the fruit of the mysterious secret practice that has been held daily the last week. Just why no American college eleven has developed the long passing game effectively is not known, but Hinkey has brought it into the centre of the 1914 stage as one of the chief assets of Yale. Keen delight is felt at the showing of the Yale team yesterday from a physical standpoint. Not a Yale player was changed, and not one went down for a second's count of time during the match. This has never before occurred in a Yale opening game.

PIPING ROCK HORSE SHOW.

Elimination Trials Necessary, Owing to Record Entry List.

The catalogue for the Piping Rock Horse Show is now being made up. It shows 570 entries, fully 100 more than at any previous exhibition. The entries in many of the hunter and jumper classes are so large that the committee decided to devote Thursday morning to elimination trials in five of these classes in which the entries are the largest.

The classes in which women are to ride are particularly strong, there being twenty-seven entries in the ladies' hunter class and seventeen entries in one of the ladies' saddle classes.

The military classes are stronger than they have ever been before, liberal entries having been received both from the squadrons of the National Guard and from the regular army. Major Gen. Leonard A. Wood and Mrs. Wood have signified their intention of being present on Saturday. They will be the guests of ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

The judges for the show are: Saddle horses, E. T. H. Talmage; hunters, Harry Worcester Smith; ponies, E. Victor Loew; polo ponies, John E. Cowdin; officers' chargers, Capt. J. W. B. Corey; military classes, Col. W. J. Nicholson.

The show begins at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon and at 10 A. M. on Friday and Saturday. Special trains leave New York for the show at 12:45 on Thursday and at 8:30 A. M. on Friday and Saturday, returning after the close of the show.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grds., Today, 2 gms. 1st gm. 1:30 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburg.

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The tailor takes time and money.
We take little time and less money.
Your Fall suit of as fine a fabric as the most expensive tailor can show is waiting for you now.
Ready to try on in a variety of smart new cuts.
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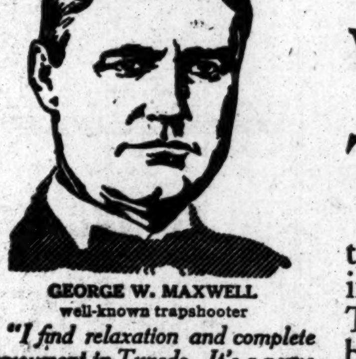

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"I find relaxation and complete enjoyment in Tuxedo. It's a nerve steadier and a sure fire, slow burning tobacco. Easily my favorite."
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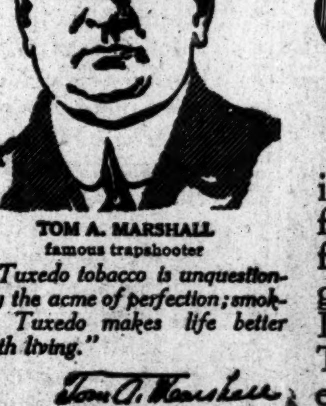

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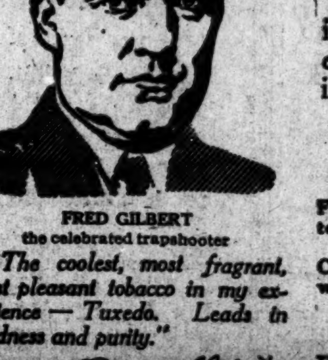
famous trapshooter
"Tuxedo tobacco is unquestionably the acme of perfection; smoking Tuxedo makes life better worth living."
Tom A. Marshall



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Fred Gilbert

THE crack trapshooter has to be a man with steady nerves and muscles absolutely under control—always ready, at the sudden jerk of a string to swing his gun into place and bring down his clay pigeon. This means trained, not to the minute, but to the split-second. *He* takes no chances with his *nerves.*

We present the names of some of these crack shots who smoke Tuxedo. They like to smoke; but they take no chances on a tobacco that might "throw them off."

Tuxedo
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is purposely made to give you all the benefits of the highest grade smoke. It is made from the very finest tobacco Kentucky grows—ripe, mellow, sweet and mild old Burley, aged right up to perfection-day. Then treated by the original "Tuxedo Process," which takes out the sting, makes Tuxedo smoke cool and slow, and guarantees that it *cannot bite* your tongue.

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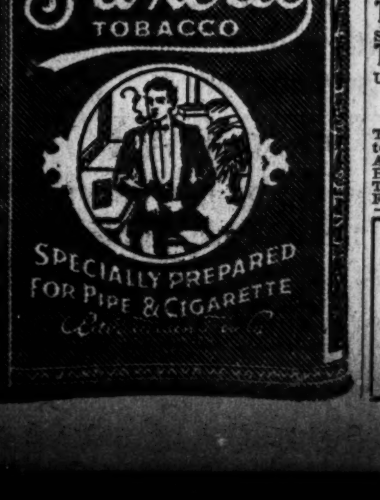

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STIRRING RACING IN RELAY EVENTS

Small Club Athletes Are Well Matched in Series at the Glencoe A. C. Carnival.

Athletes of eight of New York's smaller clubs came together yesterday at Glencoe Oval, 127th Street and Second Avenue, in the match relay carnival arranged especially for them by the Glencoe A. C. Good judgment was exercised in matching the squads, for all the races were hard fought and resulted in stirring finishes. The New York A. C. and Irish-American A. C. broke in with a victory each, Jim O'Connor of the Mercury Foot organization capturing the first prize in a two-mile invitation run, and Sam Schwartz and Dick Remer of the Irish club winning a one-and-a-half-mile walk from teams representing the Pastime A. C. and Long Island A. C.

It remained for two teams of colored sprinters to furnish the most interesting race of the meeting. The Salem Crescent A. C. and Smart Set A. C. sent their best men in an 880-yard relay, and, although Eddie Jones, the junior Metropolitan 100-yard champion, made a sensational finish for the Smart Set team, the Salem Crescent quartet was returned the winner in the splendid time of 1 minute 44 2-5 seconds. Apparently educated to the narrow track and stiff turns, the Salem Crescent men traveled at a pace that seemed impossible under the conditions, and from the start held a commanding lead.

Both the first and second teams of the Glencoe A. C. scored victories. Benny Mann's main squad, Rosenbaum, Purtell, Quinland, and Lee, proved their superiority over Dominican Lyceum and Sheridan A. C. quartets, winning almost as they pleased from the former over a mile route. His second team defeated Union Settlement over the same distance.

A well-balanced team of Mohawk A. C. athletes was best in the mile-and-three-quarters medley relay, in which H. Biddle ran 440 yards; A. Smith, 880 yards; G. Griscom, 220 yards, and G. Carson, a mile. The Bronx Church House and Pastime A. C. teams were well beaten off and finished in the order named.

Jim O'Connor had little difficulty winning the two-mile invitation from Jake Maier, unattached, and J. Finley of the Glencoe A. C. Maier set the pace for three-quarters of the distance and was unable to reply to the New York runner when he started to sprint two laps from the finish.

Schwarz, walking half a mile, and Remer a mile, led practically throughout in the team event. Al. Voellmeke finished strongly for the Pastimes, but the best he got with R. Hearns was second place. The Plant brothers of the Long Island A. C. were third. Summary:

One-Mile Medley Relay, (Men to run 220, 220, 440, and 880 yards, respectively.)—Won by Glencoe A. C. second team, (O. Bassedus, Mike Taub, H. Greenbaum, and A. Tischner;) Union Settlement A. C., (J. Form, D. Skeba, N. Hoodes, and J. Schwarz,) second. Time—4:05 3-5.

2,300-Yard Medley Relay, (Men to run 1 mile, 220, 440, and 880 yards, respectively.)—Won by Pennant A. C., (O. Rettig, F. Griswold, C. Griswold, and J. Rose;) Bronxdale A. C., (Goldman, Egan, Bogart, and Zypich,) second. Time—8:32 3-5.

One-Mile Medley Relay, (Men to run 220, 220, 440, and 880 yards, respectively.)—Won by Glencoe A. C., first team, (J. Rosenbaum, T. Purtell, T. Quinlan, and J. Lee;) Dominican Lyceum, (T. F. Healy, C. Eastman, R. Georgi, and E. F. Gilmore,) second; Sheridan A. C. failed to finish. Time —3:54 1-5.

Two-Mile Invitation Run.—Won by J. F. O'Connor, New York A. C.; Jake Maier, unattached, second; J. Finley, Glencoe A. C., third. Time—10:17 2-5.

One and Three-Quarter Mile Medley Relay, (men to run 880, 440, 220 yards and one mile.)—Won by Mohawk A. C., (H. Biddle, A. Smith, G. Griscom, and G. Carson;) Bronx Church House, (H. L. Buhler, S. F. Aggen, J. P. Daly, and W. F. Ward,) second; Pastime A. C., (F. J. Plancke, G. Emerson, M. Skea, and M. McHugh,) third. Time—8:41 3-5.

880-Yard Relay.—Won by Salem Crescent A. C., (P. J. White, H. Foster, A. Gorham, and A. Pendleton); Smart Set A. C., (C. Thompson, W. Powie, W. Murray, and E. Jones,) second. Time—1:44 2-5.

One and a Half Mile Relay Walk, (men to walk half mile and mile.)—Won by Sam Schwarz and Richard Remer, Irish-American A. C.; R. Hearns and Al Voellmeke, Pastime A. C., second; W. Plant and F. Plant, Long Island A. C., third. Time—10:28.

Stumpf Registration Chairman.

Jake Stumpf of the Grace Athletic Club has succeeded himself as Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association A. A. U. Despite his protests Stumpf was the selection of Messrs. Conolly, Deignan, Elbert, and Mathews when they met on Saturday to elect a Chairman. It had been Stumpf's intention to give up the registration work entirely leaving the Chairmanship open for George Mathews, but his reconsideration and subsequent election to the board made him certain of the position once more.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

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LEVINSKY TO BOX SMITH.

Brooklyn Heavyweight Clashes with "Gunboat" on Oct. 9.

The proposed ten-round bout between Gunboat Smith and Battling Levinsky, the Brooklyn heavyweight, has been definitely arranged for the Manhattan Sporting Club, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, on Oct. 9. Dan Morgan, representing Levinsky and Jim Buckley, Smith's manager, have each posted forfeits of $500 to guarantee the appearance of their men in the ring. The McMahon brothers, who are managing the bout, have posted an equal amount as a guarantee that they will fulfill their end of the agreement.

There was some little wrangle at first between the promoters and the managers over the size of the clubhouse. The McMahons planned at first to hold the bout at the 107th Street clubhouse, but finally agreed to move it to the bigger house, where a much larger crowd may be accommodated. The bout will open the Fall season of boxing for the Manhattan Club, and will be practically the first big bout of the season.

As yet the syndicate which was formed to back Jess Willard in a bout with Jack Johnson has received no reply to its offer to the big champion. This syndicate posted $10,000 several weeks ago to back Willard's challenge and notified Johnson to that effect by cable. No reply has been received as yet, according to Jack Curley, who intimates that the negro champion is seeking to "side-step" the match. Offers have been made to Johnson to box Willard by a syndicate from Havana, Cuba, and by Australian promoters, but Johnson has maintained an absolute silence.

Notable among the bouts in New York this week will be the one between Joe Jeanette and Sam Langford at the Stadium Athletic Club on Thursday night. This will make the eleventh time these two rivals have opposed each other in the ring. The bouts between these men have always been interesting and hard fought.

The boxing week will be opened on Monday night by the anniversary show at the Olympic Athletic Club. Manager Pat Donnelly has arranged a particularly good show to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the club. Five bouts will be held, in the principal of which Ray Hatfield of Newark will battle against Tommy Rowan, a Brooklyn boy. In the other bouts of the night Mike Farrell, the slugging west sider, will clash with Texas Ranger Frank Coburn, Billy Meyers of Harlem will clash with Knockout Eggers, Joe Rivers will box Dummy Martin and Joe Moran will face Pete Hartley.

There should be a good bout between Charlie Weinert, who recently defeated Johnny Howard of Bayonne, and Billy Maxwell of Philadelphia when they clash at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, Tuesday night. Maxwell has defeated many of the best light heavyweights in the country, including Frank Mantell, the Providence boxer, and should prove a tough opponent for Weinert. The latter showed his ability by his decisive victory over Howard, who has beaten the best about New York. Weinert is now considered a candidate for a bout with Gunboat Smith. The other bouts will be between Kid Graves of Milwaukee, a claimant for the world's welterweight title, and Johnny (Kid) Alberts of Elizabeth. Teddy Hubbs of Pittsburgh and Johnny Tickle of Memphis will box in the opening bout.

Scottish League Soccer Results.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—With Rangers, Partick Thistle, Clyde, and Queens Park engaged in the Glasgow Cup ties only eight Scottish League games were set for decision today. Hearts entertained Aberdeen, and, winning by 2 to 0, have now won eight games in succession and easily retain its position at the top of the table, being the only unbeaten club in the league. Kilmarnock sprang a surprise by beating Airdrieonians by 2 to 0 away from home, scoring the first win of the season. Celtic are still forging ahead and getting the better of Dundee by 3 to 1, have now got into fourth place in the table. Ayr United had a splendid chance to improve its standing but failing on their own ground, St. Mirren beating them by 2 to 0. The results—Hearts 2, Aberdeen 0; Airdrieonians 0, Kilmarnock 2; Ayr United 0, St. Mirren 2; Dundee 1, Celtic 3; Motherwell 2, Dumbarton 3; Falkirk 2, Hamilton Ac. 0; Morton 0, Hibernians 0; Third Lanark 3, Raith Rovers 0.

Colonial Yacht Club Match Race.

In a match race of 32 miles on the Hudson River yesterday under the direction of the Colonial Yacht Club between the Nedra II., a new cruising motor boat owned by Rear Commodore Edward L. Mahnken, and the Python, a 46-foot boat, the property of Leo Foss of the same club, the Python was the winner by 21 minutes 50 seconds. The prize was a cup furnished by the loser of the race, and the course was from off the clubhouse at West 140th Street to and around Rockland Light.

Legal Aid Bureau Helps Woman.

After five years' litigation in the suit brought by Mrs. Gussie Pullman against her husband, Max Pullman, for desertion and cruelty, the Legal Aid Bureau of the Educational Alliance at Jefferson Street and East Broadway has had a receiver appointed, and now Pullman has made overtures toward an adjustment. The court granted $100 a month alimony to Mrs. Pullman, but Pullman went to Seattle and the wife received only $75 in all.

Eight-Foot Fall Kills Woman.

Falling only eight feet from a window in a first-floor apartment at 207 West 141st Street, where she was employed as a servant, Mrs. Anna Thur yesterday was killed. She was hanging out towels on a line when she lost her balance and fell to a concrete pavement. Her skull was fractured.

WISCONSIN MAY NOT RACE.

Report That Western University Abandons Poughkeepsie Regatta.

According to gossip among oarsman in the East, there is a possibility that Wisconsin will not send a crew to the Poughkeepsie regatta next year. For several years the Wisconsin crew has been one of several Western crews represented in the big rowing classic on the Hudson River. Wisconsin rowing authorities are said to be opposed to the crew competing at Poughkeepsie because they think the long journey across the country, followed by the strain of the race, has a bad effect on the health of the oarsmen. They think that the strain of the long, hard race is very likely to cause heart disease.

Should the Wisconsin crew decide not to compete again at Poughkeepsie it will reduce one of the big sources of interest in the regatta during the last few years, the sectional partisanship. Although none of the Western crews has yet won any of the big races, the showing made by them has been so good in some cases that the interest has run high. Every effort will be made by the Regatta Committee, it is believed, to dissuade the Wisconsin authorities from taking this step.

BILLIARD MATCH TONIGHT.

Hoppe and Inman to Play 6,000 Points at Hotel Astor.

Arrangements for the opening session of the international billiard match between Willie Hoppe, world's champion at 18.2 balkline, and Melbourne Inman, the English billiard champion, at the Hotel Astor tonight, are complete, and it is expected that the match will mark an epoch in the history of billiards in this country.

Both cue experts are said to be in excellent form, and it is predicted that new long run records will be made during the week. The game opens with 600 points at English billiards, the first ever witnessed in this country. The game will proceed daily afternoon and evening throughout the week.

On Friday afternoon next the entire proceeds will be donated by Inman and Hoppe to the American Red Cross Relief Fund, at which time a record crowd is expected.

Cornell Wants Soccer Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Manager Kelsey of the Cornell soccer football team is looking for somebody to coach the Cornell players this Fall. He has been informed that Percy Johnson of Brooklyn, who coached Cornell last Fall, had gone to England to volunteer for the war and is now probably on the firing line.

Papesca Wins Club Championship.

The second of the series of annual club championships of the New England Wheelmen of New York was decided on Pelham Parkway, the Bronx, yesterday. The three and five mile championships were run and in each event there were twelve starters. The weather made it cold work for the riders, but the road was in excellent condition and good time was made.

The victory of J. Papesca in the two events made him the champion for the year. In the several championship races run he made a total of 40 points, nearly double the number made by his nearest opponent.

In the two-mile race Papesca finished first, with E. Aicklin second and C. H. J. Tonjes third. The time was 4:34 2-5. Papesca also won the four-mile race, with E. Aicklin second and George Palescu third. The time was 9:31 1-5.

The leaders on the champion table as a result of these races follow: J. Papesca, 40 points; E. Aicklin, 22 points; G. Polacsy, 16 points; C. H. J. Tonjes, 9 points.

Riders Cover 100 Miles.

Fifty-two riders went on the Tri-State century of the Century Road Club of America yesterday. The riders went through New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and out of the total number of starters forty-three finished. Silver cups were awarded to all the riders who finished the ride, which approximated 100 miles. The pacemakers were George Knopf, chief; E. Fraysse, E. Everitt, J. Schmidt, I. A. Fraysee, J. Mitchell, J. Taborilli, E. Gerard, F. McMillan, and F. Seward.

Bicycle Races Are Postponed.

The bicycle and motor races at the Brighton Beach motordrome yesterday were postponed because of the cold weather and the races scheduled were set back until next Sunday. The races postponed include the match motor-paced race between Walthour and Carmen, which was expected to decide once and for all the question of the relative merits of the two riders and the proposed medley race between Chapple, Madonna and Fogler.

To Hold National Balloon Race.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 27.—It was announced here tonight that a national balloon race will start from this city Oct. 8 for a prize offered by Cortlandt Field Bishop, Vice President of the Aero Club of America. It is expected that at least seven balloons will start.

Woman Robs P. S. Hill's Home.

Katherine Hogan, a laundress, formerly employed in the home of Percival S. Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company, in Irvington, N. Y., pleaded guilty in the Harlem Court yesterday to stealing a diamond ring valued at $350 from Mr. Hill's home.

An Authoritative Answer
to every woman's question this year.

What Are the Fashions?

The Fashion Editor of The New York Times was one of the few American experts who waited in Paris after war was declared to see, personally, the postponed openings of the great French dressmakers. In spite of the war, Paris, as usual, will dictate our fashions, and all the best houses in New York are now showing French gowns.

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from photographs taken in New York of gowns made in Paris. A special section of eight pages. Also informative, authoritative articles on What the Well-Dressed Woman Will Wear.

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Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:52 | Sun sets..5:49 | Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:57	3:06	8:52	9:40
Governors Island	3:28	3:33	9:32	10:16
Hell Gate	5:13	5:28	11:12	11:56

Arrived—Sunday, Sept. 27.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, Sept. 19.
SS Stephan, Para, Sept. 15.
SS Endemore, St. Lucia, Aug. 12.
SS Kent, Boston, Sept. 25.
SS Prosper III., Philadelphia, Sept. 19.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Sept. 24.
SS Majestic, Santa Fe, June 24.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Sept. 24.
SS Emilie des Perez, Corunna, Sept. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Havre	Sept. 19
Esperanza	Havana	Sept. 23
Prins Frederik Hendrik	St. Marc	Sept. 21
Saramacca	Santiago	Sept. 23
Vigilancia	Nassau	Sept. 24
Columbia	Glasgow	Sept. 19
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Sept. 19
Minnehaha	London	Sept. 19
Obidense	Jamaica	Sept. 25
Colon	Colon	Sept. 22
Tapajoz	Santos	Sept. 10
Yaguez	San Juan	Sept. 23
Coamo	San Juan	Sept. 23
Momus	New Orleans	Sept. 23
El Valle	Galveston	Sept. 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Sant' Anna	Palermo	Sept. 15
United States	Christiansand	Sept. 19
Siddons	Trinidad	Sept. 22
Taormina	Genoa	Sept. 15
Camaguey	Guantanamo	Sept. 24
San Jose	Port Limon	Sept. 23
Saratoga	Havana	Sept. 26
American	Pernambuco	Sept. 10
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Sept. 26
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 23
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 26

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Bovio	Manchester	Sept. 19
Munwood	Cardenas	Sept. 25
Napoli	Palermo	Sept. 17
Palembang	Rotterdam	Sept. 19
Sabine	Mobile	Sept. 22
El Mundo	Galveston	Sept. 24

DUE THURSDAY.

Florizel	Halifax	Sept. 29
Caracas	San Juan	Sept. 26
Vaderland	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Carillo	Colon	Sept. 24
Trinidad	Bermuda	Sept. 29
Proteus	New Orleans	Sept. 26
Stampalia	Gibraltar	Sept. 21

DUE FRIDAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	Sept. 24
France	Havre	Sept. 26
Noordam	Rotterdam	Sept. 23
Mayaro	Grenada	Sept. 25
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 29
El Sud	Galveston	Sept. 26
Tomaso di Savoia	Naples	Sept. 19
Apache	Jacksonville	Sept. 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 26
St. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 26
Morro Castle	Havana	Sept. 30
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Sept. 21
Ancon	Cristobal	Sept. 25
Lampasas	Galveston	Sept. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Virginie, Bordeaux	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hellenes, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Mauretania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.

*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ikara, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jose, Port Limon	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Trinidad	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kelvinhead, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Banan, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	———	10:00 A.M.
Medina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, P. Mexico	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 2, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 30, SS Thessalonica.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Oct. 10, SS Badagri.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 28, SS New Amsterdam, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 5, SS Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 8, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 6, SS Kristianiafjord, and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 8, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 2, SS Duca d'Aosta; at 5 P. M. Oct. 5, SS Tomaso di Savoia, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 6, SS Stampalia.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,170.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH LOWENFELD and SOL LOWENFELD, individually and as co-partners doing business as LOWENFELD BROS., bankrupts. Joseph Lowenfeld and Sol Lowenfeld, individually and as co-partners doing business as Lowenfeld Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on August 19, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 8th, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 19744.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY WEISS, individually and sole surviving member of the firm of G. B. WEISS & SON, Bankrupts. Henry Weiss, individually and sole surviving member of the firm of G. B. Weiss & Son, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on July 28th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 8, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,310.—In Bankruptcy.—THOMAS HYNES, Bankrupt. Thomas Hynes was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 10, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 8th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,139.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY LEVINE, Bankrupt. Harry Levine was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 3rd, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 8th, 1914, at 12 M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,331.—In Bankruptcy.—PATRICK REILLY, Bankrupt. Patrick Reilly was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 15, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 8th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CYCLISTS IN TIME TRIALS.

Century Road Club Selects Riders for Unpaced Championships.

Members of the Century Road Club Association competed yesterday at Grant City in the unpaced time trials to decide the make-up of the rider and the four-man team to represent the association in the Interclub Amateur Road Racing League's annual unpaced championship races commencing, Sunday, Oct. 4.

The races, at distances of one, three, five, and ten miles, were run over roads that were in fair condition, and in view of the strong cross-wind that impeded their going the times made are considered favorable.

In the final summing up Ed Jensen had a total number of 14 points and will represent the club as its unpaced road champion, while the following will make up the four-man team in the individual time trials: Edwin Jensen, 14; Joseph Naphtal, 13; Berthold Baker, 13; Isidore Taub, 3. The summary:

One Mile.—Joseph Naphtal, 2:38 2-5; Berthold Baker, 2:42 3-5; Edwin Jensen, 2:44 1-5; Isidore Taub, 2:46 4-5.

Three Miles.—Edwin Jensen, 8:17 2-5; Joseph Naphtal, 8:17 2-5; Berthold Baker, 8:17 3-5; Isidore Taub, 8:23 1-5.

Five Miles.—Berthold Baker, 13:58 2-5; Edwin Jensen, 13:59; Joseph Naphtal, 14:01 4-5; H. A. Whiteman, 14:50 3-5.

Ten Miles.—Edwin Jensen, 28:35 2-5; Berthold Baker, 29:03 3-5; Joseph Naphtal, 29:24 1-5; Isidore Taub, 30:08 3-5.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru	Oct.	1
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Oct.	2
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Oct.	8
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Seattle Maru	Oct.	8
Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana	Oct.	9

SHIPS REPORTED BY WIRELESS

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Minnehaha, Liverpool to New York, was 360 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 11 A. M.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 180 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 684 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 106 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 60 miles S. of Hatteras at 5 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 182 miles S. at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 520 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vigilancia, Nassau to New York, was 105 miles S. at noon.
SS Obidense, Kingston to New York, was 210 miles S. at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 200 miles S. at noon.
SS Huron, Galveston to New York, was 202 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Sixaola, Limon to Boston, was 2,050 miles S. of Nantucket at 7 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles S. at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 200 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Camaguay, Santiago to New York, was 298 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 284 miles S. at noon.
SS Lyra, San Francisco to New York, was 709 miles S. at noon.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, Cape Haitien to New York, was 398 miles S. at noon.
SS Yaguez, Mayaguez to New York, was 310 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 192 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 9 A. M.
SS Minnesotan, Galveston to New York, was 175 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Perfection, New Orleans to New York, was 300 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 158 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 722 miles S. at 6 P. M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Aug. 18; Hongkong, Aug. 25; Shanghai, Aug. 29, and Yokohama, Sept. 9—which arrived per steamer Sado, were dispatched east from Seattle on Sept. 25, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 29.

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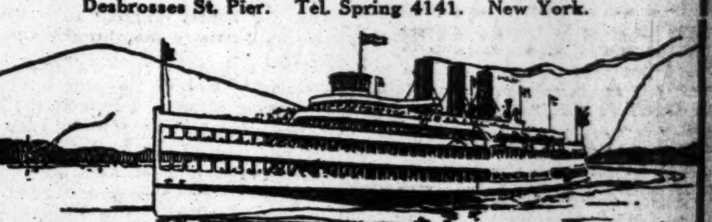

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LUSITANIA... Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA. Wed., Oct. 21, 1 a.m.
†Campania.... Wed., Oct. 28, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA. Wed., Nov. 4, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA. Wed., Nov. 11, 1 a.m.
†Franconia.. Sat., Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
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American Line
Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
New York. Sept. 30, n'n | Philadel. Oct. 3, n'n
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London
Min'haha, Oct. 3, 10 a.m. | Min'tonka, Oct. 10, 10 a.m.
Red Star Line
New York—Liverpool
Vaderland, Oct. 6, 10 a.m.
White Star Line
New York—Glasgow Direct
OLYMPIC OCT. 21 11 A. M.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Adriatic, Sept. 30, noon | Cedric.. Oct. 7, noon
†N.Y. & *Boston—Italy—†Greece
via Azores and Gibraltar.
*Canopic... Oct. 3, 11 A. M. | †Kroonland... Oct. 15
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
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Sailings for HAVRE
CHICAGO . . . Sept. 28, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . Oct. 3, 3 P. M.
FRANCE . . . Oct. 7, 10 A. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
NEW YORK DIRECT TO BORDEAUX.
VIRGINIE . . SEPT. 28, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
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Columbia, Oct. 3, Noon.
Pannonia, Oct. 17, noon | Cameronia, Oct. 24, noon
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The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Marseilles.
SANT' ANNA, Oct. 6 | ROMA, Oct. 13
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New Amst'dam..Sep. 29, 10 AM Ryndam......Oct. 13
Noordam...Oct. 6, 10 AM Rotterdam....Oct. 20

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20963.—In Bankruptcy—JAMES J. COCKERILL, Bankrupt. Creditors of said James J. Cockerill, are hereby given notice that on September 21, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 8th, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19280—In Bankruptcy—MARTIN MANDELL, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Martin Mandell are hereby given notice that on September 9th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 8th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MASIA SHOE CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Take notice that pursuant to an order made herein, assets of the said bankrupt, consisting of a stock of shoes, slippers, etc., and fixtures, now located on the first floor of the premises 104 Reade Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids for the entire property, or for the stock and fixtures separately, may be submitted to said receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Lesser Brothers, 299 Broadway, New York City, on or before Saturday, October 3rd, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least 10% of the amount thereof.

Said receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted, and said property will not be sold for less than 75% of its appraised value, unless confirmed by the Court.

Said property may be inspected on said premises on October 1st and October 2nd, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT of the IMPROVED RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY—for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, September 28th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 772-784 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, assets of the Improved Rubber Products Company, consisting of a complete and up-to-date manufacturing equipment for the rubberizing and cementing of raincoats and kindred articles; said equipment including rubber, whiting, tools, drill-presses and other presses, oil-tanks, spreading machines, mills, engines, polishing and grinding machines, lathes, doubling machines, measuring machines, motors, sewing machines, racks, pulleys, belting, shafting, hangers, kettles, top wagon, office furniture, fixtures, etc., etc., etc.

EUGENE F. O'CONNOR, Jr., Assignee for the benefit of Creditors, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Manhattan.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. FISK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Sept. 28th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 368 Pearl St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of rocking chairs, furniture, desks, safe, fixtures, &c.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Trustee.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall St., N. Y. C.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. SHAVINSKY, SON & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Oct. 9th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Bway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, piece goods. Inspection Oct. 7th and 8th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20018.—In Bankruptcy—ISRAEL NOVICK and LOUIS NOVICK, individually and as Copartners Trading as I. Novick & Co., Bankrupts. Creditors of said Israel Novick and Louis Novick, individually and as copartners, trading as I. Novick & Co., are hereby given notice that on July 10th, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, October 8th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,312.—In Bankruptcy.—THOMAS CALLAHAN, bankrupt. Thomas Callahan was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 15th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 8th, 1914, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Real progress was made last week toward a resumption of trading in stocks. So long as all trading was prohibited at prices at all under the final prices of July there could be no give and take in the market, no flow and reflow of the kind which encourages the absorption of securities by applying from day to day the law of supply and demand. That has now been modified in unlisted stocks to the extent that a committee has been appointed to pass on trades at lower prices than those of July 30. This had previously been done for bonds, and it only remains now to do the same thing for listed stocks. That is likely to be done before the end of this week. Such a scheme is very far from a free market, but it is a step in that direction, and as such commends itself. Trade and banking are business realities, and prosper best under natural conditions. Artificial restraints do more than to check normal activities; they pile up problems for the future. That is the reason why they should be resorted to only in emergencies and maintained no longer than absolutely necessary.

The whole business world, under the conditions which now exist, has an interest in the resumption of trading in securities, for so long as the markets for stocks and bonds are congealed loans cannot easily be made on them and loans already made on them are not liquid. That fact stands in the way of the free flow of credit, and that has its disadvantage for all classes of borrowers and is not confined by any means to would-be borrowers on stocks. There is now no call-money market, and there can be no call loans on stocks without a market in which stocks can be liquidated if need be. Under the banking custom of this country the call-money market has been an important element in the banking machinery, and the sudden stoppage of that part of the machinery has necessarily had effect upon the whole system, felt more in some parts of it than in others, but influencing it all. The effort to resume trading in stocks and bonds, therefore, is by no means Wall Street's affair alone. It is regrettable that we have not had a call-money market based on commercial collateral instead of on corporation securities, but in the absence of that the stoppage of call loans on stock exchange collateral has resulted in the withholding from the market of funds whose employment would in turn have released other funds for commercial uses. In due time under the operation of the Federal Reserve Bank system there should be established a market for call loans secured by bills, which for the investment of bank funds would be preferable to call loans on securities.

Improvement in any phase of the situation facilitates improvement in all other directions. While plans are now being laid to establish freer trading in securities, the banking position at this centre, despite the gold exports, is improving through the reduction in loans and the inflow of cash from the interior. The further development of these movements will make security trading easier and will exert favorable influence upon interest rates, which will be felt in all departments of the money market. The exchange market should be greatly benefited by the working of the $100,000,000 gold fund plan, which was given final approval last week by the Federal Reserve Board, and, with the exchanges brought more nearly to a normal state, the financing of our trade will be rendered much less burdensome and the debts we have abroad will the more easily be paid.

The ordinary working of these influences will in due time bring about the easy rates for money which borrowers would like to have at all times and to which Treasury officials seem to feel borrowers are entitled even under present conditions. No doubt some banks are managed by such poor bankers that they charge more than reasonable rates, but it must be granted that the sudden stoppage of the ordinary working of trade and finance caused by the war was not conducive to a free money market nor to rates comparing favorably with times of ease. The fact is, moreover, that rates have not gone as high on this occasion, either for commercial loans or for existing loans on securities, as they have gone on more than one occasion in the past when the crisis was of much smaller dimensions than was the crisis with which the war confronted the world. That we have not suffered more than we have in this respect is undoubtedly due to the firm foundations which have been established for the trade and banking of the United States through the greater development of the country's economic resources since last it was confronted with a crisis. That has served to lessen the force of the shock to which we and all the rest of the world were subjected by the war, but it could not do away with the shock itself.

It is certainly a source of encouragement that the banking position here has improved as much as it already has despite the loss of a considerable amount of gold which is being well used in being used for the settlement of our obligations abroad, but the loss of which is a matter of much more inconvenience now than it would be under ordinary conditions. The week of Aug. 15 the deficit of the Clearing House institutions amounted to over $47,000,000. It has now been reduced to about $30,000,000 and the bank returns are showing tendencies which suggest a further considerable reduction in the near future. The sale by the banks of a part of the $100,000,000 of New York City issues which they purchased the week before last serves to reduce loans and deposits without affecting the cash holdings of the banks except to the extent to which they may be augmented by cash sent from the interior to cover subscriptions to these city issues. Thus the reserve position is strengthened in twofold manner by the successful public flotation of the one, two, and three year 6 per cent. obligations of New York City. As soon as the large oversubscriptions became known these issues went to a premium, 102 and above being bid for the three-year issue. The fact that this premium was established for the notes was no indication that the city had paid too much for its money. The bankers distributed the notes in units of $1,000; the city borrowed in units of $1,000,000. And the fact that the issues were already placed with banks did a good deal to stimulate the demand for them, for then the success of the loan had already been assured. The total cost of this financing to the city was greater by reason of its having to provide for the payment of a large part of this debt in Europe. That fact is not an argument against the city borrowing abroad as some have attempted to make it; but the incident does supply an argument against the city borrowing anywhere in any such amount as would necessitate a refunding loan of this proportion. Fortunately the city has taken that lesson to heart.

LONDON GAINS CONFIDENCE.

End of Moratorium Discussed—Returns Show Business Recovery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The week ended in sober confidence. The Government's decision to end the moratorium was the chief event of the week. It means that in the opinion of those best qualified to form impartial judgment of the whole position things are sound enough for this step to be taken without fear of having to retrace it. The notice given is short. The full particulars have so far not been published, and hence there is some uncertainty on technical points connected with interest on loans. Part of present overabundance of credit will disappear with the ending of the moratorium, and discount rates therefore are firmer at 3¼ per cent., after their recent weakness.

The question of Stock Exchange loans will probably be settled by Nov. 4, when the moratorium ends completely. It is thought probable that next week will bring an agreement between bankers and the Stock Exchange, when the Government will be approached to make the scheme complete. With this done reopening will be seriously considered.

The steady increase in bankers' clearing returns shows recovery in business, and suggests the extent to which the moratorium has been ignored in practice. A moderate cash business in stocks is being transacted, but the negotiation of securities is still difficult. The tone is steady, being unaffected by the naval losses.

FRENCH BANKS PREPARING.

Institutions Are Planning to Resume Business Partially.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Bourse is still closed, and is likely to remain so, as extension of the moratorium from Oct. 1 is practically assured. Though no details are yet known, the French banks expect its conditions will be more stringent than those of the English moratorium. Some establishments, it is said on excellent authority, are retiring maturing acceptances for account of American houses.

General business, except that in war munitions, &c., is still paralyzed. It is too early to estimate the success of the new issue of 5 per cent. "defense nationale" bonds, but indications are favorable.

It is now possible to effect telegraphic transfers to Paris in plain language with one check word permitted, which must be stated in the telegram.

Three per cent. rentes are quoted in Bordeaux and Lyons at 74¼, the 3½ per cents. of 1914 at 88, Russians of 1880 at 79, those of 1909 at 83.55, and the issue of 1914 at 89.25. Rio Tintos are quoted at 1382 in Lyons and 1350 at Bordeaux.

Some French banks it is learned, are trying to organize for partial resumption of business

CHINA'S MESSAGE OF GOOD-WILL

Yuan Shih-kai Asks Manufacturers Here to Nominate a Commercial Adviser.

TO CO-OPERATE IN TRADE

Not Only Increase of Business, but Cause of Universal Peace to be Promoted by Plan.

A message of good-will from the President of China, coupled with a desire for co-operation in extending trade between that country and this, is contained in a letter sent by Yuan Shih-kai to the National Association of Manufacturers and just received by them. It seems that in July John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio; Capt. David M. Parry of Indianapolis, and Dr. Albert A. Snowden of this city, who compose the association's Foreign Trade Commission, paid a visit to China. As a result of the visit, the Chinese President has asked the association to nominate a commercial adviser to his Government with a view to the development of China and the increase of trade between that country and the United States.

The details of the tentative understanding that was arrived at with the Chinese Government will be placed before the association's Board of Directors next month. Yuan Shih-kai's letter is as follows:

Office of the President,
Peking, Aug. 20, 1914.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, 30 Church Street, New York City:

Gentlemen: With the closer contact of the different nations with one another through the improvements made in the means of intercommunication, the economic life of the world has followed a new course of development. The farmer who produces and the merchant who transports now all depend upon the work of the manufacturer as their pivot.

As I understand, your association is founded on broad principles and applies the scientific knowledge of your country to the development of special branches of industries. The progress in manufactures in the United States marches abreast with the day and the month. This is a work I emulate and admire.

Like the United States, China is a country vast in the extent of territory, prosperous in population, and rich in natural resources. Commerce thrives in every part of the land. Industries have a great future of development. Of the students whom China has sent to your country to be educated, many are paying especial attention to technical studies. The opening of the Panama Canal as a new trade route is another factor to promote the commercial relations between China and the United States. The visit which the representatives of your association made to China recently has given us an opportunity to cement our mutual friendship and exchange knowledge with each other. It is certain that co-operation between the Chinese and the Americans, which is thus facilitated, will unfold a new phase to the economic world, not only to the benefit of China and the United States, but also to the advancement of the cause of universal peace.

With renewed assurance of my admiration for its past achievements and best wishes for its future, I remain, yours truly,

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

A reply was immediately forwarded to China as follows:

Your Excellency:

It is with deep appreciation of the high honor conferred upon this association that we acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's kind communication, dated Aug. 20, 1914, and forwarded to us through Dr. Albert A. Snowden, a member of our Foreign Trade Commission. This generous and comprehensive expression of good-will, with your Excellency's valued pronouncement as to international co-operation, progress, prosperity, and peace, will be at once transmitted to the entire population of America through the medium of the public press, and we are sure that the constructive ideals therein proposed will find a ready response in the hearts of our countrymen.

It will likewise be both a pleasure and an honor to lay your Excellency's message before the Board of Directors of this association, (at their next meeting, in October,) together with certain other important matters looking toward the promotion of mutual trade relations between China and the United States, which were the subject of conversation and correspondence between your Excellency's Ministers and the members of our Foreign Trade Commission during the period of their recent visit to Peking.

We have no doubt but that the promotive interest which your Excellency takes in matters of national and international development will be of vast and ever-increasing benefit to the people of both republics as well as of advantage to the world at large. The members of our Foreign Trade Commission speak with enthusiasm of the boundless resources of the great nation of the Far East, and with equal enthusiasm as to the progress that is being made under the wise direction of your Excellency's Government. They are exceedingly grateful for the kind and courteous treatment accorded to them by the Chinese officials during their visit. This gratitude our entire association shares.

With sincere thanks to your Excellency and with the hope that many happy years of service to the great Chinese nation may be vouchsafed to you, we remain, Very truly yours,

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

To his Excellency, Yuan Shih-kai, President of China, Peking, China.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Sept. 21	$1.11½	$1.11¼	$1.15	$1.12¾
Sept. 22	1.11	1.08¼	1.13¾	1.10¾
Sept. 23	1.08¾	1.07	1.12¼	1.10
Sept. 24	1.09	1.07	1.12¾	1.10½
Sept. 25	1.07	1.06¾	1.10¾	1.09¼
Sept. 26	1.05½	1.05¼	1.09¼	1.08
Week's range	1.11½	1.05¼	1.15	1.08

	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 21	$1.22	$1.19¼
Sept. 22	1.21	1.17¾
Sept. 23	1.19¾	1.17
Sept. 24	1.20¼	1.17½
Sept. 25	1.17¾	1.16¼
Sept. 26	1.16¼	1.15
Week's range	1.22	1.15

CORN.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 21	79¾	79¼	75¾	72¼	75¾	74¼
Sept. 22	79¾	79	73	71¾	75	74
Sept. 23	79	78	72	71¾	74¾	73¾
Sept. 24	78¾	77	72	70¾	74½	73¾
Sept. 25	77¼	77	71¼	70¾	73¾	73
Sept. 26	76¾	75¼	70¾	69¼	73	72
Week's range	79¾	75¼	73¾	69¼	75¾	72

OATS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Sept. 21	48¾	47¼	51¾	50¾	54¼	53¾
Sept. 22	..	..	51¾	50¾	54	53¾
Sept. 23	47¾	47	50¾	49¾	53¾	52¼
Sept. 24	47¾	46¾	50¾	49¾	53¾	52¾
Sept. 25	47¼	46¾	50	49¾	53¾	52¾
Sept. 26	47	46¾	49¼	49	53¾	52¼
Week's range	48¾	46¾	51¾	49	54¼	52¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 21	9.67	9.52	10.20	10.05
Sept. 22	9.50	9.37	10.05	9.95
Sept. 23	9.45	9.35	9.95	9.87
Sept. 24	9.52	9.42	10.02	9.92
Sept. 25	9.50	9.45	10.02	9.92
Sept. 26	9.55	9.50	10.07	10.02
Week's range	9.67	9.35	10.20	9.98

RIBS.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 21	...	...	10.82	10.65
Sept. 22	...	...	10.67	10.55
Sept. 23	10.85	10.80	10.57	10.50
Sept. 24	10.90	10.80	10.62	10.25
Sept. 25	10.75	10.70	10.42	10.35
Sept. 26	10.85	10.80	10.50	10.45
Week's range	10.90	10.70	10.82	10.25

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Sept. 21	20.87	20.30
Sept. 22	20.45	20.30
Sept. 23	20.25	20.10
Sept. 24	20.35	19.85
Sept. 25	19.77	19.52
Sept. 26	19.90	19.25
Week's range	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

(Closing Prices.)

	London. Dem'd.	London. Cab.	Paris. Dem'd.	Paris. Cab.	Berlin. Dem'd.	Berlin. Cab.
Sep. 22	$4.96	$4.96¾	$5.12½	$5.12	.95¼	.95½
Sep. 23	4.95¾	4.96½	5.12½	5.12	.95¼	.95¾
Sep. 24	4.96½	4.97¾	5.12	5.11¼	.95¼	.95⅝
Sep. 25	4.97½	4.98½	5.11	5.09	.95¼	.95⅝

	Switzerland. Dem'd.	Switzerland. Cab.	Holland. Dem'd.	Holland. Cab.	Belgium. Dem'd.	Belgium. Cab.
Sep. 22	5.08	5.07	40¾	41	5.23¼	5.21¾
Sep. 23	5.07	5.06	40¾	41¼	5.21¾	5.21¼
Sep. 24	5.07	5.06	40¾	41½	5.21¼	5.20
Sep. 25	5.06	5.04	40¾	41¼	5.19¾	5.18¼

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

N. Y. City, Sept. 12th, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,019,390.95
Real estate	20,612.59
Bonds	625,640.00
From other banks	211,156.25
Cash and reserve	224,719.08
Total	$2,101,518.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Profits	262,435.86
Reserved for taxes	3,300.00
Deposits	1,635,783.01
Total	$2,101,518.87

OFFICERS:
JOHN WHALEN, President.
JOHN D. BEALS, 1st Vice President.
WM. CLARK, Cashier.
ANDREW J. CONNICK, 2d Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, Sept. 22, 1914.

A QUARTERLY dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after October 1st, 1914. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CASE, Cashier.

CRANBERRIES PLENTIFUL.

Lack of European Orders Will Increase America's Supply.

There will be enough cranberry sauce this Christmas to go around. Not only has the season been a good one but the limited export market will be shut off if the war continues. The Cape Cod cranberry crop is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be 8 to 12 per cent. larger than that of last year. This estimate is arrived at from a consideration of replies received from growers. The Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association estimates the crop at 16 per cent. larger, which would indicate 380,222 barrels.

Bringing to maturity the cranberry crop is a task to which the growers have had to give much attention, for beside the insect enemies of the berry there is the scald, or rot, a serious fungous trouble. This disease has been known to destroy half the berries in a bog in a very short time.

The worst enemies of the cranberry are two caterpillars, the blackheaded fire worm and the span worm. The former defoliates the bushes and the latter attacks the fruit. A scale, a leaf hopper, and certain locusts and crickets are harmful also.

American Tobacco Co. to Buy Cotton

The American Tobacco Company announced yesterday that it intended to aid the buy-a-bale-of-cotton movement. In a letter sent to its customers, Percival S. Hill, the President, has offered to purchase at 10 cents a pound as many pounds of good middling cotton from each of its customers in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas as the aggregate number of pounds of three of its best known brands of tobacco which they order from Sept. 29 to Nov. 30. The same offer holds good for orders of a brand of cigarettes, reckoning an order of 1,000 cigarettes as warrant for the purchase of five pounds of cotton.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to Section 480 of the Education Law of the State of New York, being Chapter 150 of the laws of 1910, the Board of Education of Union Free School, District No. 1 of the Town of Queensbury, Warren County, N. Y. will sell at public auction at the City Hall in the City of Glens Falls, N. Y., on October 6th, 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, bonds of said district in the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000,) said bonds to be payable in installments as follows: $2,500.00 to become due and payable on the 1st day of April, 1924; $2,500.00 to become due and payable on the 1st day of April, 1925; $10,000.00 to become due and payable on the 1st day of April, 1926, and each year thereafter to and including 1932, with interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October of each year until said bonds are paid, said bonds and interest being payable at the banking house of the First National Bank, Glens Falls, N. Y. The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Board of Education of Union Free School, District No. 1, Town of Queensbury, Warren County, N. Y.

By CHAS. E. BULLARD, Clerk.

Dated September 21st, 1914.

SOUTHWESTERN COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
First Mortgage Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage of the 1st of July, 1889, of a sufficient amount of bonds to consume $160,659.71 in the Sinking Fund at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest. Income Tax on such accrued interest will be withheld in case of taxable persons, and ownership certificates as prescribed by Income Tax Treasury Regulations will be required with current coupons. The right is reserved, however, to reject any and all bids.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 1st day of October, 1914, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, September 24, 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
September 21, 1914.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on October 1st to holders of the Preferred Stock of Record on the books of the Company at the close of business September 23d, and has ordered Transfer Books closed September 24th to 30th, inclusive. HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
September 21, 1914.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on October 1st to holders of the Common Stock of Record on the books of the Company at the close of business September 23d, and has ordered Transfer Books closed September 24th to 30th, inclusive. HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY.
First and Consolidated Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds and Scrip Certificates Therefor.

The undersigned have been advised by the above company that funds will be deposited with its No. 65 Cedar Street Office on or before October 1st, 1914, for the payment of the October 1st, 1914, coupons detached from the above bonds, as well as interest due on scrip certificates on that date; said coupons and interest will be paid out of the funds to be provided for that purpose upon surrender of the coupons and presentation of the scrip certificates, both accompanied by proper income tax certificates, on and after October 1st, 1914.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY,
By B. G. CURTS, Asst. Trust Officer.
Dated New York, September 28th, 1914.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Income Bonds.

Under the terms of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated February 1st, 1913, Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company will pay on October 1st, 1914, to the Adjustment Income Mortgage bondholders, the sum of $10 per $1,000 bond, being the rate of interest earned and declared for the six months ended June 30th, 1914.

Upon presentation of Coupon No. 3, payment will be made at the office of the company's fiscal agents, Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons, 62 Cedar Street, New York City.

JAMES S. O'NEALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
Richmond, Va., September 24, 1914.
DIVIDEND NO. 76.

The Board of Directors of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company have this day declared the Seventy-sixth (76th) Consecutive Quarterly Dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable November 16, 1914, to stockholders of record on September 30, 1914.

Transfer books will not be closed.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Av. and Twenty-third St.
New York, Sept. 23, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30, 1914.

The transfer books will be closed until Thursday, Oct. 1, 1914.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York.
New York, September 11, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent., payable on and after October 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 24th, 1914.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, September 18, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after October 1st, 1914. The transfer books will remain closed from September 19th to that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.

Coupons of the First Mortgage 3 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company, due October 1, 1914, will be paid at and after maturity upon presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City.

H. VISSCHER, Treasurer.

G.M.-P. Murphy & Co.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW YORK
Executive reorganization and operation of industrial properties

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society 4½%
Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Sept. 30th will earn from Oct. 1st. Begin now or write for booklet A. 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London
Investment Securities

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.

To the Holders of the

4% Collateral Trust Bonds:

Referring to the circular letter "A" issued by me and as the holder of $350,000 of these bonds and as representing other large holders who have not deposited their bonds with the Committee, I beg to say that it has now been arranged that there will shortly be a pro rata distribution among the bondholders of the shares of the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company represented by your bonds, as the result of which the abortive "holding company" will disappear and the bondholders will regain the ownership and possession of their property, the function of the present Committee will have ended and you will be placed in position to protect your valuable interests provided you will promptly co-operate to that end.

I propose that we depart from the prevailing custom of inviting security holders to deposit with a self-constituted Committee that has little or no personal interest in the property, and that having regard to the impending dissolution of the present Committee we now meet to select your own Committee in open convention to continue the necessary work of safeguarding your interests at the point at which the work of the present Committee terminates.

The only means of reaching the bondholders is by advertisement, and I am accordingly pursuing this method. If you will promptly furnish me with your name, address and the number of bonds held by you I will call a meeting of bondholders to select by the votes of the bondholders then present in person a Committee representative of your interests which shall be empowered

1. To co-operate in securing the deposit of bonds as promptly as possible for the purpose of procuring the sale of the stock and its acquisition by the present bondholders.
2. To enforce and receive the distribution of the railway stock represented by your bonds and its deposit with the new Committee.
3. To adjust the charges properly payable as your share of the expenses incurred by the Trustee in securing the return of your stock.
4. To procure the election of a new Board of Directors of the railway company that will represent exclusively your interests.
5. To enforce the recovery for your benefit of $7,500,000 which is claimed to have been improperly paid from the funds of the railway company to the holding company, and which is largely responsible for the present plight of the railway company.
6. To inaugurate a drastic investigation of the accounts and transactions of the past management with a view of further recoveries wherever warranted by the facts.
7. To provide a plan for financing the future money requirements of the railway company.

I am satisfied of the great intrinsic value of your property and invite you now to take control of your property and to co-operate for its preservation.

Immediate action is important to the end that the meeting may be called at earliest opportunity.

N. L. AMSTER, 67 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER OCT. 1, 1914

Birmingham Ry., Lt. & Power Co. 4½s.
Carter Coal & Iron Co. 1st 5s
Central Ry. Co. of Peoria 1st Mtge. 5s
Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute 1st Mtge. 5s
Clinton Iron & Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Col. Springs Light & Power Co. 1st 5s
Columbia University Club 2d Mtge. 4s
Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Consolidated Light & Power Co. of Whitehall 1st 5s
Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. Cumulative Adj. 7% Gold
Erie Electric Motor Co. 1st Ref. Skg. Fund Gold Bonds 5s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Cons. 6s
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. 1st 3s
Lincoln Heat, Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
New York & Stamford Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Otis Elevator Co. Conv. Gold Deb. 5s
Peekskill Ltg. & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Pine Bluff Natural Gas Co. 20-year 1st Gold 6s
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Raleigh & Southport Ry. Co. Gen. 6s
Santa Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Mtge. Prior Lien 5s
Santa Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 4s
Spring Brook Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Standard Screw Co. Gold Deb. 5s
Tomkins Cove Stone Co. 1st 6s
The Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 5% Coll. Trust 1st Lien
Water, Light & Gas Co. of New Jersey Cons. & Ref. 5s
Western New York & Pennsylvania Ry. Co. General Mtge. 4s
Youngstown & Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s

DUE OCTOBER 15TH, 1914.
Dedham & Hyde Park Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st 5s

DUE OCTOBER 20TH, 1914.
Colorado Springs Electric Co. 1st 5s

NOTICE

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY

NOTEHOLDERS' DEPOSIT AGREEMENT
Dated June 25, 1914

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED UNDER THE AGREEMENT ABOVE NAMED:

The undersigned, constituting the Noteholders' Committee under the Deposit Agreement above named, hereby give notice pursuant to Article thereof numbered "Fourth" that they have formulated a Plan and Agreement dated September 25, 1914, for the reorganization of The H. B. Claflin Company and the twenty-three allied companies named in such Plan, and that printed copies of such Plan and Agreement have been filed with Bankers Trust Company, New York City, Depositary, and with Northern Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.; Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., and Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., agents of the Depositary. Holders of certificates of deposit issued under such Deposit Agreement, who shall not withdraw the deposited notes representetd by such certificates before October 30, 1914, shall be deemed, as provided in said Deposit Agreement, to have assented to such plan and Agreement of reorganization, and shall become bound thereby.

There have been deposited with the Committee notes in excess of $22,000,000. ALL FURTHER DEPOSITS MUST BE MADE ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 26, 1914, AFTER WHICH DATE NO DEPOSITS WILL BE RECEIVED EXCEPT IN THE DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Dated, New York City, September 26, 1914.

JAMES S. ALEXANDER, Chairman;
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
HOWLAND DAVIS,
WILLIAM T. ELLIOTT,
CHARLES W. FOLDS,
ERNEST A. HAMILL,
SEWARD PROSSER,
PHILIP STOCKTON,
FESTUS J. WADE,
Noteholders' Committee.

B. W. JONES, Secretary,
16 Wall Street, New York City.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
16 Wall Street, New York City.
NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Mass.
Agents of Depositary.
WHITE & CASE, Counsel,
14 Wall Street, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Dividend No. 61.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 26, 1914.

CHARLES A. [illegible], Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Company.
No. 25 Broad St., New York, Sept. 9, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable October 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. September 30, 1914.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 7th, 1914, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 29th, 1914.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Lake Superior Corporation will be held on Wednesday, the seventh day of October, 1914, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the company, No. 419 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, for the purpose of the election of Directors, of receiving and, if approved, confirming the report of the Board of Directors of the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914, and of considering and, if approved, ratifying and confirming all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company done and taken since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, and for the transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of such meeting from and after the 16th day of September, 1914, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, until the 8th day of October, 1914, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, Toronto, Canada, September 1st, 1914.

J. FRATER TAYLOR, President.
THOMAS GIBSON, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
ANNUAL MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at its office at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors of the Company, and of transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 14, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 14, 1914.

ALEX MILLAR, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Chicago Ill., September 5th, 1914.

The Stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the Company's office in the City of Chicago, Illinois, in Room 1,000, Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street, on Tuesday, October 6th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books of the Company will close on September 25th, 1914, at the close of business on that day and will reopen October 7th, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. STEUART MACKIE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, October 14, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 26th, 1914, and will be reopened on Thursday, October 15th, 1914.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 8, 1914.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the principal office of the company, at 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on October 5, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY,
HENRY P. DUBOIS, Secretary.

September 25th, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the EISEMANN MAGNETO COMPANY that the annual meeting will be held at the Company's offices, 32-33rd Street, Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday, October 14th, 1914, at 8 o'clock P. M.

At such meeting directors will be elected, and other business, which any stockholder may desire to present, will be considered.

By order of the Board,
E. GASSMANN, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, October 21st, 1914, the Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, October 5th, 1914, and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, October 22nd, 1914.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, September 10, 1914.

M'ADOO KEEPS UP ATTACK ON BANKS

Gives Out Banker's Circular Telling Subordinates to Collect Loans Due.

CALLS IT REPREHENSIBLE

Such a Policy by All Banks Would Produce General Disaster, Secretary Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—This being Sunday did not deter Secretary McAdoo from continuing his fight on banks which he says are hoarding cash. His contribution to the literature on the subject today was a circular letter, which, according to a statement given out from his office, had been sent by the President of a State bank in the South "to a chain of other State banks controlled by the writer of the circular." The bank President told the banks he controlled to stop lending money and to collect notes falling due.

In his statement prefacing the circular letter Secretary McAdoo says:

As the name of the bank was given to the Secretary in confidence, he regrets to be unable to disclose it to the public. The circular speaks so plainly for itself that comment is unnecessary. Nothing could be more represensible than the conduct of this bank nor more clearly show how credits are being restricted and money being hoarded by some banks. A similar policy pursued by all the banks in the United States would produce untold suffering and general disaster.

The circular, which Secretary McAdoo says was sent out by the President of a Southern bank to his subsidiary banks, follows:

Sept. 14, 1914.

Dear Sir:

1. Absolutely shut down on any more loans. Now is the time for collecting in, and not for putting out. This until money here shall become easier by reason of the selling of cotton, &c., and the consequent increase of the deposits and paying of notes.

This includes—do not under any circumstances whatever make any further loans to our customers to pay notes and accounts to the wholesalers. Let the latter do their own toating.

It also includes lending on cotton warehouse receipts of one form or another, and also the lending of small amounts to farmers and others in order to keep from selling cotton.

Stop this "lending" money in the shape of overdrafts. When you allow a party to overdraw he then takes the pose that he cannot pay, and can cover only by a note, he's "got" you. Cut out persistent overdrafts, not only with cotton accounts, but with all.

2. Collect up the notes falling due from now on to the very best of your ability. Do your very utmost to get in every dollar that you can on your present loans. And particularly be most diligent to get in our money out of various and sundry notes that are of no advantage except the interest.

3. Do not consent to renew any of your present notes, without special authority in each case from our office.

When you renew a note, you that very instant put off any further payments on the note until it shall again fall due.

(4)—In any case that may seem extremely important write or, perhaps, even telephone me. But always remember that you represent the bank and not the customer.

The situation is gradually, although slowly, improving. Some little cotton is moving, and I wish it could be appreciated in this section that it is better to sell the cotton as it is baled and pay what is owing.

The present crop looks like it may be 17,000,000 bales, including linters. Even without the European war any such crop as seems likely would naturally drop cotton away down to 9 cents. Today it is selling here nearly that high, notwithstanding the war.

We, of course, have the kindest feelings and wishes for our customers, but we cannot undertake to assist in the holding of cotton. It is absolutely essential that this bank shall clean up all of its borrowed money. If we were to fail to do this even just one year it would seriously injure us in the future ability to take care of our customers.

As an instance of the course I wish you to pursue, please note the following copy of a letter received by me this morning, and my reply thereto:

"September 13, 1914.

"Dear Mr. ——:

"I owe your bank a note for $150, secured by a rent note for $165. I think the money falls due some time in the next few weeks.

"My renter has already gotten out four bales and has about five more in the field. He is very anxious to hold his cotton for a while. Could you carry over my note for a while, to see if cotton will go up some, or do you prefer my meeting the amount I owe your bank when it falls due? If at all possible, it would be quite an accommodation to the old renter.

"I hope you and the family keep well and that you will bring some of the children with you when you are next in ——, and come by and pay mother and myself a little visit. Yours truly,

"——."

"Dear Miss ——:

"I have before me your letter of September 13th and regret that I cannot consent to an extention or renewal of the note, in order to allow your renter to hold his cotton for a while.

"I do not need to tell you that it is always a pleasure to serve your mother and yourself in every way possible, but it is a very real and practical matter to require the payment of notes owing this bank as they fall due. If we were lending merely our own funds, doubtless we could readily do what you request. But in order to take care of our good customers, we have brought in considerable money from the cities, which we are under absolute necessity to pay back this Fall. Hence it is not in our power to do what you ask, either in your case or the many others that are arising.

"The best way is for the farmers to sell enough of their cotton to pay what they owe and then to hold the balance for a rise, if they desire. But my impression is that with a 17,000,000-bale crop in sight, there may not be any rise, later on, but perhaps even a decline.

"With best regards to Mrs. ——,
"Your friend,
"——,
"President."

I inclose receipt form for this circular letter, which you will kindly sign and return, so that I may know that you receive it. Yours truly,

——,
President.

Mr. McAdoo made no comment on the replies of bankers he had accused of hoarding cash, made in THE SUNDAY TIMES.

MORE BANKS MAKE DENIALS.

Says That McAdoo Charges of Hoarding Money Are Unfounded.

Additional replies from bankers were received yesterday by telegraph in response to the invitation of THE NEW YORK TIMES to reply to Secretary McAdoo's accusation that they were hoarding money. Following are the messages:

VALE, Ore., Sept. 26.—I deny any intent of hoarding money. We have about $30,000 county money, which will be withdrawn soon. Five days previous to call our loans were credited $18,000 in one day, which we are ready to loan to the proper parties.
PRESIDENT FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 27.—The charge of Secretary McAdoo that this bank is hoarding money is positively contrary to facts. We have, without exception, granted every business loan application of merit, and other banks in this section have done likewise. The harvesting and moving of crops and marketing of live stock is progressing without financial difficulty, and thus far all banking requirements have been met without necessity for Government deposits or emergency currency.
GEORE WINGFIELD,
President the Nixon National Bank of Reno.

FRIED EGG FLEET IS NO MORE.

Jersey Central Railroad Drops Its Too Celebrated Emblem.

Amazement filled the harbor yesterday when the big double-screw ferryboat Red Bank reappeared in the North River spick and span from an overhauling with the words "Jersey Central Railroad" in yard-high white letters on either side of her smokestack in place of the red disk with a narrow, encircling, concentric white ring, the familiar emblem of her owners in these and many other waters for many years and which has given the boats the very general soubriquet of the "Fried Egg Fleet."

The change was welcomed by many commuters, hot partisans of the service, who considered the appellation unworthy of the company's dignity and their own as they scrambled up and down the Communipaw ramps to reach choice seats on train or ferry.

It was especially aggravating to those who travel on the Sandy Hook Route to Jersey Coast resorts, among them leaders of Wall Street, who breakfast every morning in their private apartments on the big steamer Asbury Park as she rushes up the Bay on the "bankers' trip." This was advanced as the sole reason why they and others eating in the main saloon on the engine-room deck during the last few seasons took all their eggs boiled in the shell.

These fliers will come out in the Spring without the scoffed-at symbol and probably with their stacks the light buff color of United States naval vessels.

Killed by Elevated Train.

Herman Labinsky, 55 years old, a designer, of 1,971 Mapes Avenue, the Bronx, was killed yesterday by a northbound Third Avenue elevated train pulling into the Grand Street station. Labinsky either fell in front of the train or jumped with suicidal intent. His son said Labinsky had no reason to commit suicide.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

Monday.

David W. Biow & Co., 13 Lispenard St.—Men's, youth's, and Children's clothing.

Clark's Art Rooms, 5 West 44th.—Valuable furniture and artistic personal property.

Tuesday.

J. H. Mayers, 298 B'way.—Stock and fixtures, Barron Catering Co., Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Men's and women's wear, heavy and medium weight.

D. Greenwald, 28 Manhattan Av., B'klyn.—Women's and children's wear; 45 John St. Assignee sale, jewelry, machinery.

Chas. Jacobs & Co., 10 Greene St.—Women's coats and suits, men's and boys' suits and overcoats, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene Street—Men and women's wear, also fine merchant tailoring worsteds, &c.

Keeler's Art Galleries.—12 Vesey St.—Fine household furniture, &c.; also Wednesday.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Pl.—Household furniture, &c.; also Friday.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St.—Stationery, toys, and notions.

Silo's, 546 Fifth Av.—Household appointments, furniture and office equipments, belonging to the Duke of Manchester and from the estate of Theodore B. Dale, and by order of Mrs. Williams-Heye. Sale continues Friday and Saturday.

Friday.

D. Greenwald, 15 Mercer St.—Assignee sale of woolens, linens, silks, linings, buttons, &c.

Chas. Jacobs & Co.—Women's suits, dresses, and coats; silk petticoats and waists; also laces, embroideries, &c.

David W. Biow & Co.—Cloaks, suits, and general merchandise.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.
Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M. October 10, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 1,500 gallons of Venetian red paint; blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

UNCLAIMED BANK DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, dividends, and interest reported of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK on the 1st day of August, 1914, in accordance with Section 214 of the Banking Law:

Full name and last known residence of depositor, date of original deposit, amount of deposit:

Estate of Henry C. Adams, unknown, Dec. 21, 1894	$148.15
Adela Delgardo, unknown, Aug. 1, 1895	177.25
Estate of Susan Spofford, care Evarts, Tracy & Sherman, 52 Wall Street, New York City, July 6, 1896	110.45
Philip C. Slaughter, assignee, 54 Stone Street, New York City, Oct. 14, 1898	55.07
H. S. Bradford, unknown, Aug. 17, 1865	240.00
R. W. Donnell and L. W. Meyer, Trustees, St. Joseph Bridge Sinking Fund, unknown, Jan. 14, 1880	93.46
Thomas C. F. Buckley, unknown, May 20, 1880	76.81
Wm. Bunker, Treasurer, unknown, Dec. 17, 1885	299.50
J. R. Clark, Jr., Assignee H. E. Dibble & Co., unknown, Nov. 13, 1878	289.55
Jacob Hunter, Administrator, care Albert Mathews, 31 Pine St., New York City, Dec. 11, 1884	197.04
Asahel D. Levy & Jos. H. Patten, Exrs., unknown, July 26, 1866	57.26
Robert B. Mason, D. W. James, & H. L. Stout, Trustees, unknown, Apr. 2, 1874	224.78
Wm. Schall & N. A. Cowdray, Trustees, unknown, July 1, 1884	62.27
Wm. L. Skidmore & Simon de Vesser, "Drake vs. Goodrich," unknown, Nov. 11, 1868	91.88
E. H. Harriman & others, Interest Account, unknown, Jan. 21, 1901	188.66
Philo T. Ruggles, Receiver, in re North American Kerosene Gas Light Co., unknown, Aug. 11, 1865	629.08
Carrie S. Van Hornstein, unknown, Nov. 16, 1885	288.52
Chas. I. Bulkley, Assignee, unknown, Nov. 4, 1869	192.84
Janet L. Barney, care Henry A. Riley, 99 Nassau St., New York City, Dec. 22, 1879	87.58
Catharine L. Cropper, 1742 M St., Washington, D. C., July 16, 1906	2,170.79
Henry Lane Eno, unknown, May 1, 1899	252.27
Joseph Grinnell, Assignee of William Wilson, unknown, Jan. 26, 1864	1,926.88
Katharine Hofman, unknown, Dec. 11, 1901	900.00
John Keanzler, unknown, Jan. 15, 1859	156.00
John A. Sedgwick, unknown, Feb. 21 1877, and Oct. 30, 1886	560.31 390.17
Frederick Taylor, 284 Water St., New York City, May 8, 1890	4,000.00
Estate of Silvanus S. Townsend, 26 No. William St., New York City, May 13, 1901	560.45
Frederick L. Vulte, unknown, January 24, 1863	169.54
Joseph S. Squires, John B. Calvert, and Edward V. Thonall, Substituted Assignees, 120 Broadway, November 1, 1900	484.32
Stuyvesant Fish and E. H. Harriman, Trustees, Belleville & South Illinois Railroad Sinking Fund, unknown, April 4, 1899	1,794.30
Estate of Mary A. Riley, unknown, June 3, 1895	200.00
William H. McIntire, unknown, July 31, 1896	1,000.00
Benjamin C. Morris, 7 Exchange Court, New York City, May 17, 1883	896.63
Mary A. Price, 45 Division Street, New York City, October 3, 1904	455.09
Isaac D. Akin, care A. Leary, 73 William Street, New York City, August 1, 1883	600.00
William Cutting, unknown, May 29, 1883	1,000.00
J. H. Mortimer, unknown, February 6, 1883	744.40
Elizabeth A. Meserau, unknown, July 7, 1879	65.00
John H. Platt, Assignee, Market Savings Bank, unknown, May 9, 1894	2,500.00
Adolphus D. Pape, 96 Broadway, New York City, November 15, 1907	62.20
Isabella Newton, care Wetmore & Bowne, 19 Nassau Street, New York City, October 5, 1881	103.50
Michael C. Gross, care J. Arthur Barrett, 11 Pine Street, New York City, October 28, 1898	150.00
Jacob K. Weiner, 126 Fifth Avenue, New York City, October 24, 1908	100.00
Josephine Weiden, 311 East 58th Street, New York City, March 10, 1896	9,142.81
Josephine and Herman J. Weiden, 311 East 58th Street, New York City, December 14, 1899	4,742.82
H. Sylvia A. H. Green, unknown, January 16, 1906	1,500.00
H. Sylvia A. H. Green, unknown, July 17, 1907	2,000.00
Elizabeth E. W. Adams, 24 East 46th Street, New York City, June 27, 1905	698.66
George E. Chisolm, 19 Liberty Street, New York City, December 16, 1907	127.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WM. M. KINGSLEY, Vice President, and W. J. WORCESTER, Secretary of the United States Trust Company of New York, a corporation located and doing business in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the United States Trust Company of New York, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said corporation on the first day of August, 1914.

WM. M. KINGSLEY, Vice President.
W. J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 18th day of September, 1914, before me.

H. E. SCHAPER,
Notary Public,
(Seal.) New York County No. 3429.

SAFEGUARD SUBWAY DIGGING IN TIMES SQ.

Slight Modification of Plans Practically Avoids Possibility of Traffic Interruption.

GIRDER PROBLEM SOLVED

Reinforced Concrete Device to Protect Trains from Damage Through Objects Falling on Tracks.

By the introduction of a few modifications of the plans for the construction of the connection between the old and new subways in Times Square which has already been begun by the Holbrook, Rollins & Cabot Corporation, it is believed that the safety of the public has been much better guarded, and the possibility of interruption of the traffic has been practically avoided. It still remains as delicate a piece of engineering as any contractor could have intrusted to him, and a few months hence there may be some irregularity in the operation of trains in the middle of the night, but these inconveniences are slight with what might have had to be endured.

The outstanding feature of the work is the necessity of altering the structure of the present Subway with trains passing during the day every few seconds, and at night every few minutes. As things are, the Subway structure comes curving with four tracks out of Forty-second Street under the northern end of the Times Building into Broadway. The contractors have to leave two of these tracks, to remove two, and to construct four new tracks connecting with the present lines about opposite the Hotel Astor and running down Seventh Avenue.

This means to say that from about halfway along the Times Building, where the contract of the Holbrook, Rollins & Cabot Corporation begins, up to the Hotel Astor, an excavation has to be made, which at first extends almost from one building line to the other along Seventh Avenue, and then from the northern end of the Times Building begins to be limited on its eastern side by the curve of the present Subway structure, until it is cut down to nothing a little north of Forty-fourth Street.

To do this digging is straightforward work, and once the cut is bridged over will cause little inconvenience to the public. Then a new wall will be built along the western side of Seventh Avenue to form the wall of the enlarged structure, and this, too, is a simple job. The trouble begins when the engineers find they have to cut into the Subway, as it stands today. This is a long concrete box, with its roof consisting of arches, which rest upon steel beams. These in turn are kept up by steel pillars, which stand in long rows between each of the railroad tracks. On the concrete roof rests the roadway, and there is so little space between the underside of the arches and the top of the Subway cars, that there is not space to insert a finger, much less a plank.

The Earlier Plans.

In the earlier plans it was proposed to take out all the present beams and to replace them with heavy girders, which would stretch from one side of the Subway structure to the other. Moreover, it was proposed to support the girders in the centre by only a single row of pillars, which would make it necesary to remove two of the present lines of pillars. To accomplish such a job as that inevitably presented two kinds of danger. There was a risk that, as the beams were removed, the roadway above would be so weakened that a motor truck or other heavy vehicle might come crashing through from Times Square on to the Subway, and there was a risk that a workman might drop something or might even thrust his arm or leg in the way of a Subway train beneath to his own manifest detriment.

By a change of plan suggested by George Hallett Clark, the engineer in charge of the work for the Holbrook, Rollins & Cabot Corporation, however, these risks have been materially reduced. He asked why it was necessary to place the girders in precisely the same places as the beams. If he did that, he would be forced to remove the old beams, leaving a breadth of the arches, fifteen feet wide at least, seriously weakened, and it was not pleasant to contemplate what might conceivably be the result of that. So he proposed that the girders be installed in the intervals between the beams and that the beams themselves be left in place.

He will accomplish this and yet remove such of the present pillars as will interfere with the new track lay-out by the use of well-known methods of distributing the weight of engineering members. The girders, as they intervene between the existing beams, will at one end rest upon columns erected for the purpose, and in the centres of other columns. At the other end their weight will be distributed on two of the existing columns. Then the weight of the beams will be transferred by a truss from the pillars, which now have to be removed, to the girder, and when the work is completed the beams and girders will both remain to give solidity to the roof. Moreover, as in the contract with the city a good deal was charged for the removal of steel, the cost to the city of the work will be reduced by leaving this steel in position.

To protect the Subway trains from damage through objects falling on the track, Mr. Clark has invented a special device of reinforced concrete. He was able to obtain room to erect his new girders two inches higher than the beams they are to supplement, and in these two inches he has found his salvation. For they have given him room to interpose slabs of reinforced concrete between the Subway trains and the world above, at just the moment when there might be risk of something breaking through on to the tracks.

As the present arches between the beams are removed, these slabs will be slipped in to take their place, and thus support the weight of the street traffic and protect the workmen from injury by the trains passing beneath. They will be themselves suspended from the girders above them. Then they will perform another duty. They will act as the forms on which the concrete roof of the new structure can be molded, and they will finally be built into the roof.

Getting the Girders Into Place.

To get the girders into place Mr. Clark will make use of the new excavation in Seventh Avenue. He will have plenty of room to lower the girders into it from the street level, and he can then carry them up to the place where they are to be used along a runway, to be constructed by taking temporary possession of the sidewalk vaults in Seventh Avenue between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. He is quite confident that hoisting the girders into position from this and adjusting them is merely a matter of the tackle to be employed, and that this part of the job presents neither particular difficulty nor risk.

At present the contractors are at work on the excavation in Seventh Avenue, and in order to have plenty of room to work beneath the surface of the street, they are raising its grade by two feet. This has involved the lifting of the street car tracks, but Mr. Clark said yesterday that this meant stretching the line of rails only three-quarters of an inch, which was so small an amount that it was taken up in the play of the joints. Once the street car rails were elevated the new excavation was covered in, and much of the contractor's operations now have sunk out of sight.

The next step will be to construct the wall of the new subway up to its junction with the present structure and then it will be necessary to break down the wall of the latter as it curves out of Broadway at Forty-third Street. Then the placing of the new girders will begin, and this work is likely to be carried on simultaneously at four or more points, as is found to be most economical. Most of this work will be done at night after the theatre crowds have gone home, and if night workers for a few weeks in the late Winter or the early Spring find that they have to wait an uncertain time in Times Square station, and that when at last a local comes along it is halted by an imperative whistle just beyond the platform, they will have to endure it, for it will be inevitable.

With the new structure nearly completed, it will be necessary to construct a temporary fifth track just north of the southbound platform of Times Square station to afford clearance for placing the columns on the space now occupied by the southbound local tracks. The contractors for this section estimate that the work will be completed in one year, which will be in advance of the rest of the work along the new Seventh Avenue line.

PLAN TO CUT DELIVERY COST

Co-operation Proposed, Based on Local United States Mail Service.

As a step toward reducing the price of food butchers, bakers, and grocers, through their associations, have taken up the matter of more systematic delivery, which is one of the big expenses in retail trade. Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures and Secretary of the Mayor's Food Committee, has urged the retailers to discuss the subject. There are fifty associations of retailers, and Mr. Hartigan said yesterday that he believed all of them would take up the subject.

He pointed out that co-operative delivery would save money for the retailers because they would eliminate duplicate service.

"Some retailers," said Mr. Hartigan, "have complained that favoritism might be shown by those in control of the project. They would rather have deliveries made by a private enterprise, say, a large express company with sufficient equipment, than by their own associations."

The plan proposed divides the city into zones, with a central station in each, where packages will be received, sorted, and distributed. From the central stations wagons are to go out at stated hours to gather the packages. A proposed schedule calls for collections each hour in the dull hours of trade and each half hour when the stores are usually busy. The distributing trips are to correspond to the collecting trips, and the schedule is to be maintained so strictly that merchants may promise delivery to customers with certainty. Packages are to be carried at a fixed rate based upon weight. Those who have studied the subject think the work can be done at 5 cents each for packages of less than fifty pounds and 10 cents for packages over fifty and under 100 pounds.

Mr. Hartigan has estimated that it costs $700 a year for a horse, wagon, and driver, and there is hardly a day that the outfit is not idle at least four hours. Time and effort are often lost for lack of routes laid out for deliveries. In many instances two butchers, or two grocers, or two bakers will go over the same route, often delivering at the same houses, sometimes to the same persons.

"The project at its outset," said Mr. Hartigan, "has large proportions, but to simmer it down it differs in no sense from the collection and delivery of United States mail.

"The average retailer through custom keeps a horse and wagon, some of them as many as a dozen, to insure prompt and safe delivery to the customer. This custom has grown up in the trade largely because of the pride of the individual dealer in giving satisfaction to his customer. It will be difficult for him to relinquish immediate supervision of deliveries, but he will be finally won over to it.

"Retailers in all lines of merchandise have said that once the project is started it will spread like wildfire through the city, and in a short time retail dealers who are not parties to the enterprise will be greeted by their customers as not 'up to date.'

"It is plain that with such a system the method of delivering goods will be improved. Instead of the use of the basket or box the customer will receive the commodities, whether perishable or otherwise, in neat containers specially manufactured for the convenience of shipment.

"The central station could act for the retailer in cash on delivery transactions, as well as be a clearing house through its delivery agents to receive orders."

STILL SELL EXPOSED FOOD.

Mrs. Heath Hears of Dealers Who Disregard Health Danger.

Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League, said yesterday that her organization had received many complaints of the almost total disregard of the ordinance which requires that food offered for sale shall be covered for protection against dirt and germs. She said this disregard was particularly noticeable among basket men who sell candy, and she warns parents to see that children do not buy candy which is exposed to dirt. Health Commissioner Goldwater's attention, Mrs. Heath says, has been called to the matter.

Mrs. Heath has made an inspection of Washington Market, and she thinks that unless work is speeded up the improvements will not be finished in time for the holiday trade. Mrs. Heath also reports with surprise that she found some prices as low in Washington Market as in the new free markets.

Weights and Measures Conference.

There is to be a conference of Commissioners of Weights and Measures in this city on Oct. 15, 16, and 17, at which officials from ten States and the District of Columbia will be represented. The purpose is to discuss laws relating to weights and measures and to seek a Federal law on the subject.

GIVES ENAMELS TO NATION.

Yachtsman Bequeaths Collection to South Kensington Museum.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Myles Burton Kennedy of Piccadilly, London, and Ulverston, Lancashire, the well-known yachtsman, owner of Maid Marian, White Heather I., White Heather II., and other famous yachts, and Vice Commodore of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, left an estate of the gross value of $1,427,815, the net personalty being $1,406,995.

The testator bequeathed to the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington such of his Battersea enamels as he had not previously given to the Museum, the officials being allowed to choose 100 pieces. This bequest will make the Battersea enamels at South Kensington the most representative collection of this curious eighteenth century art-craft in existence.

The death duties on the property will amount to nearly $300,000.

Two Hurt in Park Runaway.

Joseph Lee of 444 East 102d Street, a Park Department driver, and Mounted Policeman Edward Fitzgibbons of the Arsenal Station were injured when the two horses attached to a Park Department wagon bolted at the West Drive and Seventy-second Street entrance of Central Park yesterday afternoon. Fitzgibbons was dragged fifty feet by the horses. He was removed to Flower Hospital with his left leg broken. Lee, who was thrown from his seat, suffered a sprained back.

CITY BREVITIES.

The New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital will open the Fall term tomorrow evening in the college building at Sixty-third Street and Avenue A. It is expected that 400 students will register in the college this year.

Charged with robbing the home of former Sheriff John S. Shea at 157 East Thirty-first Street of silverware valued at $300, Frederick Vogt, 20 years old, of 421 East Thirty-fifth Street, was yesterday held in $3,000 bail by Magistrate Levy in the Yorkville Court.

"War and Women" is to be the subject of a meeting to be held by the Women's Political Union at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 30. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, formerly the closest associate of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst in the suffrage movement in England, is coming to this country expressly for this meeting and will be the principal speaker. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman will speak.

Dick Dorgan, a brother of T. A. Dorgan, who draws cartoons over the signature "Tad," won the prize for the best poster heralding the big carnival at Bayside last week. The decision of the judges was arrived at yesterday.

FILM TRAIN WRECK ALMOST A TRAGEDY

Four Players Nearly Drown After Engine and Cars Fall Forty Feet from Trestle.

TRAIN PLUNGES TOO FAR

10,000 Mistake Actors' Cries for Part of Drama—Heavy Loss in Spoiled Film.

Four persons nearly lost their lives and a large part of $50,000 expended to obtain a train wreck moving picture film was thrown away yesterday afternoon when a chapter of accidents interrupted the work of the Vitagraph Company of America, which was making the "movie" about five miles from South Amboy, N. J.

Rose Dugan, Mrs. Mary Green, Earl Williams, and Dick Ardmore, members of the Vitagraph stock company, were the persons whose lives were placed in danger. Miss Dugan, who was injured in a supposed automobile wreck in another motion picture drama some weeks ago, was struck by a piece of timber while swimming in the water before the camero yesterday afternoon and was unable to keep afloat. The others were overtaken by cramps while also in the water and were brought ashore by other actors and actresses with considerable difficulty.

Ten or twelve thousand people who witnessed the taking of the picture thought that the cries for help of the persons struggling in the water were part of the play. Even the directors of the picture and other Vitagraph employes on the shore were deceived by the struggling actors, and a boatman who was stationed near at hand for just such an emergency, did not realize for some time that he was needed.

The trouble occurred during the taking of several scenes for a picture play called "The Juggernaut," by the Vitagraph concern. A special train carrying many members of the company, a large number of actors and actresses and a party of newspapermen, left Jersey City yesterday morning for the point near South Amboy, where the big scene of the play was to be taken. There, in an abandoned, water-filled quarry, a railroad trestle 100 yards long, had been built, and the scene consisted of the plunging of a train from this structure into the water some forty feet below.

Trestle Ends Abruptly.

The trestle, which was made to represent an open drawbridge, ended abruptly and sixty feet, straight ahead, a tower had been erected for a moving picture camera man to take the best view of the plunge of the train into the water. An engine and three cars had been obtained for the wreck.

Long before the actors arrived from New York the shores of the old quarry were lined with people who came from all parts of New Jersey on foot and in automobiles. After considerable difficulty the crowds were driven back beyond the range of the cameras and the train which was to make the plunge was started about a half mile away on the track leading to the trestle.

Ralph Ince, the Director of the picture, expected to have the train moving at a rate of fifteen miles an hour when it left the trestle, but in some manner the engineer, who started the engine down the track and then leaped to safety miscalculated or else the old machine, which had been tinkered over and patched up for the occasion made up its metal mind to go out of existence in a blaze of glory, and by the time it reached the bridge it was plunging along at a speed of fifty miles.

Instead then of dropping off into the water from the end of the trestle the engine leaped forward fifty feet toward the moving picture tower dragging two cars after it. The camera man on the tower was enveloped in a water spout and his tower, missed by only a few feet by the diving engine, was covered with wreckage. He stuck to his post and turned the crank of his camera, but members of the company say that his picture was ruined. There were fifteen other moving picture cameras stationed around the wreck scene which "caught" the plunge of the train, but the most valuable picture was expected from the man on the tower.

Engine Boiler Explodes.

A moment after the old engine struck the water an unexpected bit of realism was added by the explosion of its boiler, which scattered wreckage among the spectators along the shore. The camera men were still turning the camera cranks when the explosion came and cheered with delight.

That was about the only bit of luck the picture men had all day. When the wrecked train had settled down in the water fifteen actors and ten actresses wearing street clothes and not bathing costumes plunged into the water and swam out to the wrecked cars. The play called for them to swim ashore again as passengers escaping from the wreck, but before the cameras could be got into action the spectators along the shore interfered again, and there was a long delay before they could be driven back. In the meantime the performers were clinging to the wreck in the cold water waiting for the word to swim ashore. When they finally started many of them were chilled to the bone, and Mrs. Green, Earl Williams, and Dick Ardmore were soon in trouble. Miss Dugan was swimming with an injured hand which struck a piece of wreckage, and she was unable to continue.

The scene seemed to call for cries of "Save me, same me!" and so no one paid much attention to the appeals for help from the people in the water. Several of the men and women went to the assistance of their fellow-swimmers, however, and Director Ince soon realized that his actors were in danger and immediately ordered the taking of the picture stopped and then directed the work of rescue. The four persons were finally got ashore amid much excitement. That part of the picture was not filmed, and will be taken again today with the assistance of a fleet of rowboats and several professional life savers. The taking of other views yesterday at the scene of the wreck was abandoned.

NUNS AND WARDS STARVING.

Inmates of a Danver Shelter, 350 in All, Are Almost in Want.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 27.—Three hundred and twenty-five children and twenty-five nuns at the House of the Good Shepherd here today were discovered to be in danger of starvation, and a local newspaper issued an appeal to the citizens of Denver to aid them.

The home, which cares for dependent girls, gets some assistance from the State(but this is insufficient for its needs, and it must depend to a large extent upon aid from private sources.

According to statements made here today, none of the inmates of the home has had any meat for a week, subsisting on oatmeal, rice, and vegetables, and for five days the infants of the place have been without milk. There is grave danger of a serious epidemic among the children.

For many days the nuns and their charges were without bread.

DOG TEARS WOMAN'S EYE.

Hospital Surgeons Have Little Hope of Saving Sight.

Miss Emma Malavafe, a saleswoman, of 207 Fifth Street may lose her right eye as the result of an attack by a bulldog in Eighth Avenue, near Twentieth Street, last night. Surgeons in the New York Hospital are trying to save the sight, but they have little hope.

Miss Malavafe had a fox terrier on a leash when a brindle bulldog owned by Peter Miland of 320 West Nineteenth Street, which, the police say, was running free and unmuzzled, attacked the terrier. Miss Malavafe tried to save her dog, and the bulldog seized her right cheek, making a wound from the mouth to the eye. Policeman Gayer beat the beast off.

The owner of the bulldog was summoned to appear in the Jefferson Market Court today.

PINKERTON HOME ROBBED.

Clothing of President Arthur's Daughter Found at Merritt Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Sheriff William J. Doyle recovered at the farmhouse of Daniel C. Merritt, near Armonk, today clothing which had been stolen from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Pinkerton and John J. Pinkerton on Crow Hill Road, Mount Kisco. Mrs. Pinkerton is a daughter of President Arthur.

The farmhouse became widely known three years ago, when Daniel C. Merritt and his son John shot and killed John McCann and Fred Pasquale, who entered the house for the alleged purpose of freeing a young woman held prisoner there. Daniel C. Merritt, convicted of manslaughter, spent seven months in prison, and his son was sent to Elmira Reformatory.

John Merritt was arrested with James Sarles a few days ago at Mechanic Falls, Penn., on a charge of stealing an automobile.

In the farmhouse the Sheriff found two cedar chests filled with several suits, overcoats, a fur hat, riding boots, and women's finery. The marks on the clothing showed that it belonged to the Pinkertons.

BULL MOOSE INSURRECTION.

Hugh Gordon Miller Denounces Some County Committee Men.

Hugh Gordon Miller, Progressive candidate for the Supreme Court, gave out a long statement yesterday, in which he asserted that several of the Progressive leaders who dominated the Executive Committee of the Progressive County Committee had endeavored, by machine methods, to bring about the nomination today of John J. O'Connell, one of their number, who is also a candidate for the bench. Miller said that, despite the vigorous protest of Acting County Chairman Jacob J. Lesser and Robert P. Levis, leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, the committee on Thursday passed a resolution asking the voters to support O'Connell. Levis resigned from the committee, he said, after declaring that the action taken was worse than the bossism of either Murphy or Barnes.

To prevent the committee from circulating the resolution, Mr. Miller continued, States Chairman Robinson was notified that steps would be taken to get an injunction and the plan was therefor abandoned. Mr. Miller named William M. Chadbourne as one of the leaders who tried to aid Mr. O'Connell and he bitterly denounced O'Connell.

TO SELL DUKE'S FURNITURE.

Creditors Seek to Collect on Manchester's Checks Also.

The many financial troubles that have befallen the Duke of Manchester have been followed by the announcement that the furniture of the luxurious offices of his moving-picture corporation, the International Education League, at 18 East Forty-first Street, will be sold at auction on Oct. 1, 2, and 3, at the Silo Galleries in Fifth Avenue. The property is described as furniture and office equipment, mirrors, etchings, oil paintings, a clock and mantel set, figures in bronze and marble, and cabinet pieces.

This comes at the end of a week which the Duke's friends have spent in an attempt to settle up his financial troubles. A few days ago he was said to be ill in a hotel in Philadelphia, but it is now reported that he is in Canada. Some checks given by the Duke are now in the hands of collectors in this city. One of these, it is said, was made out to the Pullman Company for $250, in payment for the use of a private car last August.

Truck Hits Car; Boy Badly Hurt.

Thomas McCarthy, 16 years old, of Gouverneur Street, Manhattan, was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday suffering from concussion of the brain, compound fracture of the left wrist, a lacerated skull and possible internal injuries, sustained when an automobile truck driven by Dennis J. Sloan of 65 Wales Street, Manhattan, and carrying members of the John A. Paterson Association, struck a trolley car at Second Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. According to the police, McCarthy was riding on the running board of the automobile and was swept off by the trolley car.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Co.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks, suits; 20 East 46th; Collingwood.
ATLANTA—Emporium World Millinery Co.; L. Sontag, millinery; 621 Bway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Feldman; A. Kramer, dry goods; Grand.
BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; B. F. Welden, china; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Finn, ladies' coats, suits, and dresses; Miss Greenwood, misses' coats, suits, and dresses; Miss Dreyer, infants' wear; Miss Golding, ladies' waists and muslin underwear; Miss Mallee, furs; Mr. Watters, ready to wear, mdse. manager; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Crawford, Plummer Co.; Miss Roche, suits; Miss Reehall, coats; 38 W. 26th.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; C. R. Hoffman, house furn. goods; 116 West 32d.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Kerrison D. G. Co.; E. H. Poulnot, ladies' garments, hosiery, gloves; Collingwood.
CINCINNATI—Louis Stix & Co.; E. F. Paddock, white goods, linens, handkerchiefs, laces, upholstery good; 377 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; B. H. Sisholz, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT—A. M. Barnes & Co.; A. M. Barnes, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
DUNKIRK—The Leader; Mr. Gellman, ladies' waists and skirts; 6 West 22d St.
ELKHART—H. B. Sykes Co.; E. N. Sykes, dry goods, jewelry; Mrs. M. B. Desmond, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Somerset.
HARRISBURG—Kaufmann's; E. M. Simmon, coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.
HARTFORD—Crawford, Plummer Co.; C. R. McClellan, dresses, waists, skirts; 38 W. 26th.
HONESDALE—Katz Bros.; E. A. Katz, muslin underwear; 45 E. 17th.
JACKSONVILLE—Kohn, Furchgott Co.; C. J. Dollinger, coats, suits, dresses, waists, petticoats, knit, muslin underwear, children's wear; Wallick.
KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller, jobs; 43 Leonard.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; A. C. Herzberg, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; 22 E. 17th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Miss J. Doyle, jewelry, leather goods; 19 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Bogge & Buhl; W. J. Beckton, waists, shawls, wrappers, ladies', infants' wear; basement; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. Meyers, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.
SCRANTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 Bway.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Crawford, Plummer Co.; J. E. Dorgan, dresses, waists, skirts; 38 W. 26th.
SYRACUSE—Dey Bros. & Co.; Miss N. Cushing, millinery; Miss M. Supplee, millinery; 220 5th Av.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss S. Eber, millinery; Mrs. M. Johnson, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear; 334 4th Av.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE WAISTS AND DRESSES, for many years the executive head of prominent concern, wants to connect with SELLING PARTNER who can measure up to his standard. Address Box F 286 Times Downtown.

Three hundred children's and ladies' coats to close out. 56 East 11th St., first floor. Phone 2483 Stuyvesant.

JOBBER looking at new styles in cloth and pile fabric coats. Room 602, 18 West 27th St.

Will look, suits and cloaks; not exceeding $9. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,214.

A well-established merchant wants to purchase **Half-Finished Clothing** of all classes and would like to communicate with manufacturers of same. Address offers to Mr. P. H. Rosenfeld, Proprietor, Schweizer-Magazinet, Graendseh, 5, Christiania.

Amazing Values at $2.75, $5, $8.75 "NORTH SHORE" DRESSES ROYAL MFG. CO., 144 W. 27th.
Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GABS CO., 44-48 Wooster St.

ACT OF KINDNESS COSTLY.

Gold Locked Up While Caring for a Woman's Baby.

Because he complied with a woman's request to hold her baby for a moment, Abraham Gold of 320 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, spent last night in a cell in the Brownsville Station. Patrolman Holck found him at East New York and Hopkinson Avenues surrounded by a crowd. A woman demanded that he should be locked up charged with stealing her baby carriage. In his arms he held a baby.

Half an hour after Gold had been locked up a woman ran into the police station and cried that her baby had been kidnapped. She said she was Mrs. Pauline Levine of 88 Alabama Avenue. The child Gold had been caring for was shown to her and she identified it and confirmed Gold's story that she had left her baby with him. The police could not find out how Gold came to have the baby carriage in his possession.

Boy Shot in Police Station.

Dominick Canero, 13 years old, of 130 West 100th Street, was accidentally shot in the right jaw yesterday in the cellar of the West 100th Street Station. He is in the Knickerbocker Hospital. In a playful effort to take a revolver from the pocket of Patrolman William Ardiss the boy discharged the weapon and wounded himself. He had visited the station to see his uncle, a bootblack, and tried to take Ardiss's revolver while the policeman was having his shoes polished. Capt. Boye absolved the patrolman from blame.

DUPLAN SILK COMPANY

PARIS NEW YORK LYONS

Our collection for Mid-Winter and Spring, 1915, will be ready October 1st. It contains the correct and latest weaves in plain silks and novelties indicated by the Paris fashions, procured through the resources of our permanent Paris organization.

The collection includes not only the new ideas and colorings of "Paul Poiret's American Martine Silks," but many of the plain and fancy fabrics which were in preparation for our Lyons house and which have been transferred here and executed by the American mills of our organization.

In view of the interruption of the operations of the leading silk manufacturers of France, we anticipate that this collection will prove the most important and extraordinary one to be shown this season, as it includes not only our well established standard qualities but many unusual novelties.

The collection will be shown only at our establishment.

Fourth Avenue at Seventeenth Street

Furniture Manufacturers' Exhibit and Display of Foreign Novelties, AT WHOLESALE.
Dealers permitted to bring their customers.
Merchants & Manufacturers Sales Syndicate,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

ACCOUNTS Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 83 Park Row. B'kman 3658.

ADDRESSING. Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1358. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

AEROPLANE TOYS. FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way.

APRONS. 1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.

AUCTIONEERS DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 13-15 Lispenard St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BELTS. NEWEST NOVELTIES in GIRDLES & SASHES. SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 E. 21ST ST.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES. JACOB FEIBEL, Telephone Spring 1391. 117 Spring St.

BUYERS. FELLOWS, 31 UNION SQUARE, WANTS LADIES' VELVET SUITS, CHEAP.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags. Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS. Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS. ZUCKER & JOSEPHY, 715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FURNITURE. Furniture mfrs.' exhibit and display of foreign novelties, wholesale, Grand Central Palace.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces. Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N. Y.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS. ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF, 144 West 27th Street. Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloth.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL COATS. Latest models, newest patterns, newest cloths. $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE. Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6282. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

Men's Dress Suits. FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERTS. C. N. Meltzner & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS. Typewriting, translations, mimeographing, all foreign languages; mailing; reasonable. Horrigan, 206 B'way.

NOVELTIES. 10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

RAINCOATS. B. Boonims, 265 Green, Manufacturer of Raincoats, Gaberdines, and Children's Rain Capes.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW 622 Broadway. 624 " 626 " FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

VELOUR HATS. Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,800, 38 W. 32d, Selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.

VELVETS. Velvets exclusively, for the Cutting-up and Millinery trades. M. BRUKENFELD, 710 Broadway, New York.

Our Moire BROADTAIL in LIGHT WEIGHT is in great demand. Inspect it here. SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., 395 Fourth Avenue.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS. The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th St.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

NOW ON VIEW.
Silo's Fifth Ave. Art Galleries
Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer.
546 Fifth Av., N. Y.
MAIN ENTRANCE, 1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
SALES BY AUCTION
Thursday, Friday & Saturday OF THIS WEEK
(Oct. 1, 2, 3), from 2:30 P. M. each day,
Valuable and Artistic
Household Appointments
COSTLY CABINETRY, new and of the Periods—Sterling Silver, rich CLOCK and MANTEL SETS, graceful groups and figures in bronze and marble, Mirrors, Etchings, Cabinet Pieces, a few Oil Paintings and other Objects d'Art, superb Furniture and Office Equipments.
The Property of His Grace
The Duke of Manchester.
Also from the estate of
Theodore B. Dale,
By order of
Messrs. Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, Attys., 22 William St., N. Y.
and by order of
Mrs. Williams-Heye.
Catalogues if so requested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Electrical Supplies
Motors, Machinery and Fixtures of Philips Manufacturing Co. Discontinuing Electrical Branch
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
Today, Monday, Sept. 28th, 1914,
at 10:30 A. M., on premises
500 West Broadway, N. Y. C.
Near Bleecker Street
Comprising 2500 National Tungsten Lamps, conduit fittings, all sizes fixture switches, magnet wire, fuses, auto springs, 50 wood and steel pulleys, conduit fittings, insulating tape, cut-outs, switches, sockets, receptacles, attachment plugs, 3000 ft. rubber covered wire, Weston Portable Milli-meter with Shunts' Electrical tools of every description, set-taps and dies, bell material, 5000 dry battery carbons, in original barrels, bags ground carbons, Blacksmith's Forge, 6 Electric motors, 1, 3 and 5 H. P., Fairbanks' gas engine, 6 H. P., motor starting boxes, steam boiler and outfit, Knowles' 8x4 triplex pump, shafting and pulleys, Fairbanks' Scale, ceiling and desk fans, double door safe, R. T. and B K Desks, arm chairs, filing cabinets, cashier's desk, etc.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

David W. Biow Co.,
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Today, Monday, Sept. 28, 10:30 A. M.
Special peremptory auction sale, without limit or reserve.
Out-of-town Manufacturers stock of
HIGH CLASS
CLOTHING
for Men, Youths and Children,
Inventoried at over $40,000,
consisting of extensive lines of
Men's and Youths' Suits, Overcoats,
Balmacaans, Trousers, Children's Knicker and novelty suits, Overcoats, Reefers and Knee Pants.

Valuation $15,000 up-to-the-minute stock of
Cloaks and Suits
H. PERELMUTER, Auctioneer,
By Henry I. Perelmuter,
sells Today, Monday, at 11 A. M.
on premises, 208 Canal St.,
2 blocks from Subway. Tel. 2632 Franklin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECEIVER'S AUCTION SALE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, by J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, on the 7th day of October, 1914, at nine o'clock in the morning of that day, on the 4th floor of the Candler Building, No. 220 West 42d St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, the safes, desk, adding machine, typewriters, addressograph, office fixtures, furniture, and chattels belonging to the Monaton Realty Investing Corporation.
New York, September 23, 1914.
MAX MORGENTHAU, JR., Receiver.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 25 Nassau St., N. Y.

CHEAPER COTTON

THE ANNALIST, out today, contains an article which shows the need of more economical methods in handling the cotton crop in order to do away with the great waste which cotton men say can be eliminated with great profit to both producer and consumer.

Other articles include a description of the methods which the stock and bond houses are taking to re-establish normal conditions in securities, and important letters from European correspondents.

On news stands: 10c. copy. Annual subscription, $4.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

FIRE SALVAGE TRUCK SMASHES BIG AUTO

Heavy, Galloping Team Crashes Into Touring Car at a Street Crossing.

ONE MAN SENT TO HOSPITAL

Chauffeur, Who Disregarded Clanging Gong, Arrested for Intoxication.

The heavy wagon of Fire Salvage Corps No. 2, stationed at Stagg and Leonard Streets, Williamsburg, with half a dozen men aboard, bound to a fire at 115 Kent Avenue, crashed into a big touring car at Roebling and North Seventh Streets early yesterday. Several persons were hurt, one occupant of the automobile so badly that he was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

Lieut. Charles Ray was driving the salvage team, and the rig was going along the asphalt pavement in North Seventh Street, when at Roebling Street the automobile, which was operated by its owner, Theodore Walters, of 130 Oakland Street, and which carried also his brother, Edward, of 182 Oakland Street; Frederick Schlegel of 130 Noble Street, and Michael Greavery of 716 Humboldt Street, came along.

The salvage wagon bell was clanging, but Walters, who thought he could pass the team, put on extra speed. He failed, and the pole of the wagon and the powerful team of horses struck the automobile with such force that the car was smashed and the occupants tossed out, as were the salvage corps men. The horses were caught in the wreckage.

Policeman Schwab found Greavery in a serious condition. An ambulance surgeon was summoned and Greavery was taken to the Eastern District Hospital. The others were cut and bruised and badly shaken.

Walters was arrested on two charges, intoxication and operating a machine without a chauffeur's license.

The fire to which the Salvage Corps was going was at 115 Kent Avenue, in the restaurant of William Bechtel. It did $500 damage.

AUTOS HURT MANY; ONE DIES.

Boy's Skull Fractured by Taxicab—Woman Hit at Crossing.

While crossing Third Avenue at 156th Street yesterday, Henry Rosen, 12 years old, of 517 East 156th Street, was struck by a taxicab operated by John Danahey of 1,591 Third Avenue. The boy was taken to Lebanon Hospital in the taxi where he died from a fractured skull. Sergeant Cramer of the Morrisania police station, who witnessed the accident, accompanied the boy to the hospital and then took Danahey before Coroner Healy who paroled him to await the inquest.

John Argular, 8 years old, of 106 East 113th Street, was struck last night by an automobile owned by Henry Nessing of 457 Broadway, and operated by George J. Farrell of 60 West Sixty-sixth Street. The boy's skull was fractured.

Mrs. Ella Beaumont of 203 West Eighty-first Street, while crossing Lenox Avenue at 125th Street, last evening, was knocked down by the automobile of Leroy Brasswell of 778 Park Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Beaumont was taken to Harlem Hospital where she is in a serious condition.

Thomas Gabula of 215th Street and Tenth Avenue, was knocked down yesterday afternoon while crossing Broadway at 220th Street by an automobile owned by George Garvin of 40 West Fiftieth Street. Gabula received a broken left thigh and possible internal injuries. He was taken to Washington Heights Hospital by Dr. Lipkin.

An automobile driver put on speed and escaped last night after running over 5-year-old James Desiderio in front of his home, 201 Stone Avenue, East New York. The car scattered a group of children, but young Desiderio was the only one hurt. The child was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in a serious condition by Ambulance Surgeon Smith.

CAR LEAPS OVER PALISADES.

Owner Jumps to Safety Just as Edge Is Reached.

Henry G. Allen, a contractor of 602 Sunny Side Avenue, Weehawken, jumped from his automobile yesterday afternoon just in time to save himself from being dashed to death as the machine went over the Palisades and dropped 300 feet down among the rocks and trees.

Allen had trouble with the machine when he took it from his garage, but after tinkering with it seemed to have it in working order. As he approached the Palisades he found that the steering gear was out of order, and although he shut off the power and jammed down the brake, the automobile was still going rapidly when near the edge of the precipice. Allen leaped out just as the machine went over. The car brought up against a big tree.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar, Motions:

Theo F Smith, Wm C Bentel, Shapiro & Becker, Wm Stone, Leander Richardson, Max Spielvogel, Nathan Pincuss, Chas M Myers, Leonard A Shipman, Chas F Wildey, George B Hanford, Silberstein & Jacoby, S H Golden & Co, A A & H Kopolsky, John Moriarity, Carl Ackerman, Michael Karf, Harris J Uhl, Samuel Sindeband, Henry M Adelson, Peter McEneany, Ethel Rothenbaum, Louis Schwartz, Atkin & Guild, D & D Weinstein, Metzger & Zeilicowitz, G J & A Fallara, Hennig & Blitz,

Adjourned cases: Paul Haebler, Charles A Nones, Morris Ronner, Emily Landau, Wm P Leahey, A L & P Bushberg, Jacob Steinberg, Moritz & Glaxon, Washbourne & Halton, Kaplan & Barrasch,

Jos R De Gratresse, Dale Co. W C & H N Allen, Meyer Goldie, Joseph Schultz, I Novick & Co, Ettar Realty Co, Mitchell & Co, Kearney Hat Works, Eugene Kurka, Feature Pict Th Co, Print Weave Co, (2,) A Kern & Co, Tear Off Bottle Seal, Adolph Mandel, Deutsch Bros, (3,) Max Kabre, (3,) Rosenthal & Lipsitz, Gould & Bancroft, Sidney L Bennett, Alfred Mottola, Frank A Probst, Mendelsohn & K, (2,) Intl Post Car Co, Isidor Hammer, A M Oppenheim, Lowenfeld Bros, Guzzy Bros, A & J Scheinberg, Robert Sedgwick, NY R E Security Co, Freund & Glasser, E J Samson, (2,) Pell & Co, (2,) Van Houten & T B (3) Abraham Siegelstein, Mitchell & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Equity Calendar—Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M. Cadwell<Motz Tire & Rubber Co.

STATE.
Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Beyer<Bohnet. Re City<W 231 St. Re Farley<Cronin. Re Farley<Schultz. Oothout<Warner. Matter of Johnson<Moskowitz. Re N Y C<Titus St. Re same<Glebe Av.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions.

Lee<Lee. Trowbridge<Cone. Melis<Welsh. Blum<Blum. Stemmler<Alsdorf. Murdock<Rooney. Greenbaum<Greenbaum. Miller<Fehn. Horseshoers Union<Callahan. Citizens Natl Bank<Moody Manual. Jennings<Adamson. Board<Diamond. Am Tax Lien<Archer. Hardy<Dymock. Salvin<Equitable Life. Same<N Y Life. Waroner<Waroner. Ficaratta<Curto. Silverman<Hodas. Finkenberg<Lewis. Beach<Alexander. Maiden Lane Rlty<Robinson. Singer<Singer. Re Morison. Linde<Linde Co. Hunt<Armstrong. Goldstein<I R T (2 acts.) Troyana<McLaughlin. (2 acts.) Streiser<Brimberg. Rendler<Carl. Walsh<Heaton. Same<same. Vetere<Newman. Hoye<McBean. Baldwin<Am Finance. Bitzi<Bradley Cont. Co Richards<Robin. Along The Hudson<Ayres. Clark<Thompson. (2 acts.) Re Dumproff. CNY<Pasternack. Fisher<Rapeport. Crawe<Bergoff. Kaufman<Reisman. Re Walsh. Levy<Duglin. Lummis<Loewe. Beeson<Whitelaw. Thomashefsky<Shoengold. Tichenor<Koransky. Krafft<Schatzkin. Eyre<same. Wisch<same. Lawdham<same. Freille<Rudiger. Rogers<Fawcett. Rogers<Rogers. Edgar<Fish. Re Flock Dec & Lining Co. Beaner E & C Co<Am Fidelity. O'Gorman<McKeon Rlty. Maxwell & Dempsey<Baker. Callen<Dowling. Getz<Lazarowitz.

Messiah Home<Rogers. Poukes<Kopf. Martin<New T Lake Asphalt. Thayer<Cohen. Re Wagner. Naughton<Cortwest Rlty. Re Baessneck (Wise.) Ringler<Ringler. Re Merola (Magenta St.) Pullen<Seabard Trad. Baros<Baros. Frenz<Grunig. Gold<Gold. Poss<Poss (3 acts.) Otis Elev<Baker. Met Trust<Stallo. Title G & T Co<Browd. Werner<Werner. Weinermann<Verran (2 acts.) Levy<Levy. Mandel<Trap. Engel<Shubert Theat. MacFadyean<Peavey, Jr. Bklyn Bldg Material<Zucker. Re Frosch (Goodwin.) Germania Life<Borough I. Openhym<Cohen. Williams<St Christopher Club. Wilson<Schloss. Title G & T Co<Pam. Passero<Passero. Champion<Champion. Hinkle Iron Co<CNY. Panny<Heide. Brown<Brown. Jennings<McNulty Bros. Cohen<Shianowsky. Pond<Pond. Re Libman Con. Lazzaro<Lazzaro. Shelley<NY Rys. Klaw<Gen Film. Keen & Jaffe<Keen. Betts<Betts (2 acts.) Scotcher<Cohen. Dinnean<Dinnean. Re Berditchener Brotherly, &c. Re Scardefield. Rice<Kelly. Gershowitz<Gershowitz. Re Dengler (Pugsley Av.) Le Roy<Doerr. Re Schulz. Haas<Berman. CNY<Stame Con. Jacobson<Jacobson. Elliott<Doherty. Smith<Doheny. Vegarano<Bruning. Ommerman<Ommerman. J E Dayton<Harris. Olsen<Baker Smith.

PART II.—Weeks, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—[illegible] for probate: Elizabeth Pomplin. Chas A Christman. Mary C Robertson. Moses Nussbaum. Edward O Scherikow. Mary E Pinchot.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Litigated motions.

Cantor Print<Premium Journal. Robinovitch<Winter. Schaffer<Pressure Lighting. Gress Mfg Co<Apex Equipment. Stevens<Ashley. St Nicholas Club<Haughtaling. McCallum<Ely. U S Mtg & T<Tobert.

Rothfark<Russian Am Line. Gutfreund<Md Motor Car Ins. Vittorri<Scimeca. Weed<Constan. Otis Elev<Baker. State Bk<same. Carter<So Pac RR. Gomez<same. Birdsall<Gordon Garage.

Valentine Sons<Epstein. Goldstein<Rudinsky. Silverman<Kursheedt Mfg. Goldstein<Pudinsky. Keit<Winter Garden. Manrara Bros<Garcia. Briskman<Hearst. Woods<Yellow Taxi. Voccoli<Bway Trust. Capiello<Siciliano. Smith<Colby. Walkin<5 Av Coach. Palmer<Yellow Taxi. Coles<same. Ryan<Naughton Mulgrew. Horowitz<Yellow Taxi. Re Brandt Mfg. Am Woolen<Freenan. Blumberg<Lehman. Taub<Citizens' B'k. Salomon<Fidelity & C. Finkelstein<Amdur. Kohn<Anglo-Am Film. Goldschmidt<Forhling. Nassau Bk<Benner. Same<Gilbert. Same<same. Walken<5 Av Coach. Coles<Yellow Taxi. West<Hart.

Robertson Giovaime Con<Janfole. Palmer<Yellow Taxi. Singerman<Mason Seaman. Coe<Freedman Cukin. Bome<Ziegfeld. Schuyler<Greenwich Stores. McGuire<Marino. Kane<Stearns Co. Burns Bros<Bassett. Ryan<Locust Farms. Wiedner<Fox. Alexander<Hepner Co. Butler<Burke. Goldstein<Lipman. Strauss<Gordon. St Nich Club<Haughteling. Norfolk Bagging<Bacon. Lerman<Cantanese. Sullivan<Hardware F & S. Varjn<Urban. Simon<Woloshin. Amer Newspaper Pub Co<Gassner. Am Law Book<Berger Kitzinger & Co<Cransky. Wiener<Ross.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.
Strobridge Lith Co<Blaney—Geo G Battle.
Ehrman<Levy—Wm Henkel, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.
Max Schwart<Milton Greenfield—Edward R Rayner.
Philip Specht<Henry Rosenberg—William P Rooney.
SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.
Alice B Sprague<Samuel Rosenthal—John J Meenan.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Guy, J.—Motion calendar adourned to Sept. 29.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Guy, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Guy, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar. Estates of: Joseph Reinberg, Joseph Moltrasio, Bessie James. Wills for probate: Rebecka Kortjohann, Michael Beisch, Katie Wuelfers, Katie Lucy.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. Pastore<Bronx Sash.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, Burr, Thomas, Carr, Rich, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar.

Re Kissel Av. Bowery Bay<Purdy. Re Public Park. Re Kensico Reservoir. Rague<Even Journal. Loew<McInerney. Stokes<Carpenter. Conway<Parish Co. Hayes<Pasquirni. Solinski<Grodsky. Hawthorn<Waldo. Paddock<Johnson. Chamberlain<Pksie RR Finch<Williams. Wright<same. Nash<same. Schutz<same.

Noon<same. Eldert<Cross C RR. Brown<Brown. Shaw<Briskman. Curtis Co<Theall. Spaceth<Gasteiger. Re Bereszoff. Kayser<Burden. Tolman<Gillespie. Dietz<Dietz. Elderd<Keenan. Schlegel<Schomberger. Allgaier<Cohen Co. Ulster Brick<Murtha. Spence<Wood. Re Gilman. Van Doren<Prenderg't

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Egerton<Egerton. Bach<Stellen. Re Sammis. Nolte<Batchis. Collier<L I RR. Re Altobelli. Hansen<Natl Bridge. Foley<Bowl Gr Wareh. Schaft<Wuperman. Cooney<Cooney. Allaire<Allaire. Aronson<Geisman. Pendleton<Bennett. Reiss<Day. Leahy<McNulty. Hand<Highway Am. Shipley<Sherwood. Collier<L I RR. Seniskevich<Gray. Rinelli<Harbor View. Bari<Bari. Same<same. Reiss<Day. Hawkins<Jones. Demuth<N Y Life. Same<Kemp et al. Re Rockmore Rlty. Horn<Horn. Guedet<Guedet. Rogg<Pearlstein. Roggerio<Nass El RR. Audley Clarke<Koep'le Lynch<Schapin. Borst<Borst. Callasse<Rega. Gregory<Gregory. Nadolny<Singer. Anesh<Kraslow Con.

Christensen<Turner & Blanchard. Hamberg<Social Halls Re W B Corp. Burmester<O'Brien. B Un El RR<Michel. Empire State Dairy<Ventimiglio. Metzger<Harris. Re Mumford. Braun<Findelsen. Rosenberg<Pollock. Lott<Bardin. Clune<Parentin. De Silver<Ager. Krone<Biegert. Mullaly<Howard. Pittsburgh B & Ir W<Red Hook L & P. Ajas<Ajas. Kline<Montauk Bank. Re Pertsch. NY Mtg & Sec<Diam't Same<Crandall. Pendleton<Bennett. Tonkonogy<Union Bk. Beach<Stellen. Union Bank<Riener. (2 acts.) McIntyre<Atl Blaus. Re Sammis. Bonagura<Jannace. Cottrell<Cottrell. Rachmullis<Cong Cr. Plotkin<same. Henshaw<Koechelein. Davison<Norton.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M. Wills of: George Carey, Harriett Eggleston, Anna Laird, Emma J Almy, A Stanice, Miame Berghause, Isaac Tersberg, Annie Walter, Humphrey Plant, Joseph Seofert, Charles Traitzsch, A L Bailey, Charles Troitfsch, Edward Raberunklaw, Margaret Hinton, Mary J Drum, Ernest Waenake, Jacob Saphinster. Acctg. in estates of: Daisey Ryerson, Ellen Barry, Isidor Prosppellinger, Cornelius Lancaster, Sarah Vermile, John Northup, William Munsey. Estates of: A A Seming, Kensington Infants, Ellen Bannon, Caroline Davidsburg, John McAdam, Elizabeth Hein, V S Ocunto, Deborah C Folk.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—At 10:30 A. M. Will of Magdalena Schwarz.

QUEENS COUNTY.
County Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Humphrey, J. At 10 A. M. Lynch<Adams. Pedicini<B, Q C & S Ry Co. Cronin<B H RR. Anderson<Same. Fitzgerald<Same.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Grant<Scholl. Dobis<Nichols Cop. Johnson<Van Alst. Bachmann<Bachmann Fuller<B, Q C & S Ry Co. Stanifwicz<Nichols Copper Co. Stasukewicz<Gen Chemical Co. Ludowici-Celadon Co<Gold. Brust<Christ Cong Ch Wachsberger<K & K Amuse Corp et al. Muhlebach<Roche. Indiveri<Talenti. Palmer<Kull.

Bagnasco<Sulzbach. Neustadt<Frankel et al. Wilson<Schwartz. Jacobs<B H RR. O'Keefe<M & Q Trac. O'Keefe<Same. Coates<B H RR. Bell<Spaith. Terry<L I RR. Seid<Lewis. Dayton Touring Car Co<1st Mtg Guar. Lorischio<L I RR. Richards<NY & Q Co Ry Co. Farell<Le Compte et al.

Highest number reached, 73. This calendar contains all issues up to date.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.

Barker<Barker. Giniliano<Ciuci. Daly<Haight. Daly<Haight. Motz<Peck. Ward<Gardner. Morgan<Sanborn. Crab<NY, W & B Ry. Leary<Same. Luhman<City & Co Contracting Co. Luhman<Same. Deierlein<NY, W & B Ry Co.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Sawyer, S.
Wills for probate: Sarah J Flandrau, Hannah Metzger, Maggie A Edwards, Daniel E Safford, Edmond T Heck, Anthony Daly, Emma O Lund, Addie G McCay, Joseph Lambden.
Real est proceeding: Arthur Holland, Max F Greenbaum, John C Bancker, C Wilbur Vail.
Compulsory acctg.: William H Slater, Ira B Purdy.
Discovery: Bridget Ross.
Executors' acctg.: Augustus G Palmer, Gerd Martens, Ellen J Bancker, Mary F Green, Martina R Ernst.
Petition for administration: Lewis Radford, Frank Reilly, Charles Freeley.
Trustees' acctg.: Elizabeth T Gardiner.
Ad'istrators' acctg.: Emma L Hudler, Charles A Sands.
In re estate: Phoebe S Brower.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private House Bargain
5-story house, A1 condition, 137th St, between 7th and 8th Avs.
ALDHOUS & CO., 2,339 7th Av., Corner 137th St.

SINGLE FLAT.
Widow must sell elegant five-story single flat, 7 rooms and bath; yearly rent, $2,928. Savings bank mortgage, $14,000, at 4½ per cent. Make offer. Widow, H 7 Times.

ATTRACTIVE
2 lofts for light manufacturing or salesroom; elevator,
23 Beekman Street.
SAMUEL VERNON EST., 65 Duane St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OLD HOUSE $100 CASH
Balance $10 a month, buys my 6-room house; range, tubs, &c.; needs small repairs; full-size cellar; 21,000 sq. ft. of good soil just suited for poultry; one hour out; in big business town of 7,000; full price, $2,250; a big opportunity. C. BARSHAD, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y.

Great Neck, Manhasset & Plandome
PROPERTIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 4030.

YOUNG COUPLE
Wish to dispose of part of inherited estate, wonderful site for all-year home; oak, hickory, chestnut groves; full price, $500; will take $25 cash, balance $3 a month; one hour from city. COUPLE, Box 137 Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

A BARGAIN NEAR STATION
10 rooms, 2 baths, large plot, shade; select neighborhood. A $16,000 place; will take offer.
ANGELL AND CO. Scarsdale, N.Y. Office, Station Park. TEL. 300 SCARSDALE.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

766 MADISON AVENUE
Between 65th & 66th Sts.

Splendid location, particularly for Milliner, Tailor, Fur, Lingerie, Decorator, Antique, Rare Print or Specialty Shop. Apply to own broker, or owner, RICHARD SIDENBERG 392 Fourth Avenue. 'Phone 3960 Mad. Sq.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

QUEENS.

Furnished House at Hollis
7 rooms and bath, all improvements, nicely furnished; 3 minutes from Hollis depot, 30 minutes from 34th St.; restricted residential section; references. Address H. B. SCUTT, OWNER, 336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Bachelor Apartments
The Berwyck
65-69 West 54th Street
2 Rooms and Bath
Rents, $540 to $1,000
Service included.
Also Doctor's Apartment
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR
81 Nassau Street or on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
No. 227 Corner 95th St. "The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt. on premises.

AN apartment of seven large rooms and four baths, fronting on 5th Av., for rent, on desirable terms.
THE LORRAINE, 5th Av. and 45th St.

3 Rooms and Bath.
All front apartments, for regular housekeeping; all modern improvements; two elevators, private street.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

8 Large Rooms
New fireproof elevator apartment house; sixth floor; exclusive location.
55 West 95th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 AND 6 ROOMS, $40 AND $55
3-5 West 104th St.
40-42 WEST 127TH ST. 5 ROOMS, $40.

7 Rooms, $55.
Modern improvements; electric light; near Central Park and "L" Station.
38 West 93d St.

3 Rooms, $60.
All front apartments, for regular housekeeping; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
55 West 95th St.

8 Rooms, $1,600
New fireproof elevator apartment house; sixth floor; exclusive location.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Banking Department of the State of New York
OFFERS
For quickest possible sale attractive realty values at Grantwood, Hudson Hights, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey—practically opposite 130th Street, New York.
The parcels are of various descriptions and embrace Modern Houses, Bungalows and Building Lots.
This sale is directly the result of an order of the Supreme Court and is to facilitate the settlement of the affairs of the Industrial Savings and Loan Co. and the New York Mortgage Co.
Conservative Investors, Builders and Homeseekers will find the offerings of great appeal in every respect.
It is advisable that your selections be made promptly in order that you have the greatest possible range of choice.
Full details and all information promptly furnished on request.
Title Guarantee policies furnished free to purchasers; 70% and 75% of purchase price may remain upon bond and mortgage.
BENJ. D. HAIGHT
Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks
601 Times Bldg., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

86th Street and West End Ave.
Southeast Corner.
Two High Class Apartments.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Remember last February and March zero weather. These apartments are adequately heated regardless of expense or effort.
Superintendent lives on premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING
APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and all meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $75 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3896.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

33 West 51st St.
CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW TWELVE-STORY
Non-housekeeping Apartment.
1 Room and Bath, $430 up.
2 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,050 up.
3 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,750 up.
LARGER SUITES IF DESIRED.
All Light, Outside Rooms.
Maid service and electric light WITHOUT CHARGE.
A LA CARTE RESTAURANT.
APPLY RESIDENT MANAGER.

3 & 4 Rooms
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
Unfurnished, $65 to $90.
Furnished, $80 to $110.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 5th, bet. 8th & 9th Avs.
Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

251 West 93 ST.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
7 Rooms and Bath
All Sunlight and Airy.
Rent $60 per Month
Convenient to Subway and All Car Lines.

8 ROOM CORNER APARTMENT $1800
MODERN HIGH-CLASS HOUSE OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
Exceptionally large rooms, attractively arranged; most convenient location.
Inquire of Superintendent.
65 Central Park West, Northeast Corner 66th Street

Ponchartrain
312 West 109th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive; high-class elevator Apartments.
6 Rooms, $840 to $900.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,100
All Up-to-Date Improvements.
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,443 B'way. Tel. 3120 Riverside.

The Osborne
205 WEST 57TH STREET.
One ten room apartment, with three baths, and one eight room apartment, with two baths; extra servants' rooms with each.
Telephone 6510—Columbus.

COBURG,
215-221 West 34th Street.
Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience; electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $60 to $80. Apply Supt., on premises, or POST & REESE, agents, 2 Rector St.

9 West 46th St.
Attractive Apartments, two rooms, bath and kitchenette; moderate rentals. [illegible]

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
offers a few choice Apartments.

10 Rooms	FOYER, 3 BATHS.	$3,800
9 Rooms	FOYER, 3 BATHS.	$3,400-$4,000
7 Rooms	FOYER, 3 BATHS.	$2,800-$3,000
STUDIO APART. 3 Rooms and Bath with Kitchenette		$1,300
Kitchenette Apartments,		$750
2 & 3 Rooms and Bath		$1,300
Physicians or Dentists 2-3 Rooms & Bath		$1,100
Large Reception Room		$1,300

Service Exceptional: all modern conveniences, including Refrigeration.
RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.
UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

Stop! Look! Listen! THE MILLARD
High-Class Elevator Apartments,
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms.
Rents $35.00 to $65.00.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Large Light Rooms & Bath. $1600-$1800.
Standard service; everything except refrigeration.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

Living Rooms with 3 windows facing Drive, 24.9x16.0.
The SHORE VIEW
448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Near 116th St.
7-8-9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
$1,200 AND UP.
Passenger and Service Elevators.
Separate servants' entrance to each apartment.
Superintendent on premises.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
72d St. and Columbus Av.
'Phone, 2750—Columbus.

Latham --- Rodna
Morningside Ave., East
122d to 123d Sts.
Overlooking Park, Convenient to "L" and All Surface Lines.
4 to 8 Rooms
Rents $40 to $75
Elevator, Hall and Telephone Service
PORTER & CO.
159 W. 125th St.

FLORENTINE 542 West 124th St., near Broadway.
4-5-6 ROOMS, $35 TO $50.
All light; every improvement.
RUTHERFORD 500 West 175th St., cor. Amst. Av.
5-6 ROOMS, $40 TO $50.
All large, light rooms. Concessions.
WILTON 601 West 164th St., corner Broadway.
4, 5, AND 8 ROOMS, $40 TO $85.
Near 168th St. Subway. New modern elevator apartments. Concessions to good tenants.
RIO VISTA 21 Ft. Washington Av., adjoining 157th St. Subway.
2 ROOMS $30 KITCHENETTE BACHELOR APARTMENTS 3 ROOMS $44
Concessions to desirable tenants.
Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th. Tel. Morning. 4812.

528 Riverside Drive
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
127th St. Subway Sta.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, $60-$75.

West 80th and B'way
Roycroft, 219-221 W. 80th St.
Subway and Elevated Sta.
Five light Rooms, $55-$75.

ST. REGIS COURT
N. W. Cor. 152d St., Broadway.

8 rooms, all facing street, south	$100.00
7 rooms, facing Broadway	70.00
5 rooms, beautiful river view	52.50
5 large, light rooms	50.00

No reasonable offer refused.
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
8 rooms, two baths; every modern improvement; high class elevator house; most refined neighborhood; Subway express; resident owner's personal attention; attractive prices. Westwood & Cliffewood Courts, 179th to 180th Street, on Fort Washington Av.

FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE.
4 to 6 rooms, $40 up; high-class modern elevator house; every improvement; exceptional service; splendid opportunity for wonderful values; owner on premises. Westwood and Cliffwood Courts, 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Avenue.

Exceptional 4 to 6 Rooms
in most refined high class elevator house, $40 to $60; resident owner's personal attention; Subway express; every modern improvement. Westwood & Cliffewood Courts, 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

535 WEST 113TH ST.
SENIOR ARMS
High class Elevator Apartment; [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

226 West 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS JUST COMPLETED
5 & 6 Rooms and Baths
All Outside Rooms
Rents $1,250 to $1,500,
with every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
Just a Step to Subway and "L."

"309 West 86th Street"
Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel, embodying every modern feature. Easily accessible to Subway, Elevated, 'Bus and Surface Lines. Surrounded by Private Dwellings, assuring light on all sides. Restaurant in Building for Convenience of Tenants.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT
1 Room & Bath..........$35 to $42.50 Per Month
2 Rooms & Bath.......$52.50 to $75.00 Per Month
3 Rooms & 2 Baths....$85.00 to $120.00 Per Month
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO., B'way & 99th St. Telephone Riverside 4546

3 & 4 Rooms and Bath
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING
135 West 79th Street
Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Subway Station at Broadway.
Recently Completed; Now Ready for Occupancy
New Idea Small Apartments
EXTRA LARGE ROOMS
Other Special Features. Completely Equipped Kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rental $840 to $1,300
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

BELVEDERE COURT
536 West 112th St., near Broadway.
Very attractive apartments. Elevator, private telephone & all modern conveniences.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $55 to $75 Per Month.
Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield,
2,901 Broadway, cor. 113th St.
Tel., Morningside—7920.

Rudsonia
145th St. N. E. Cor. Broadway
A high-class building run for the comfort of its tenants and managed by the owner personally.
A few choice corner apartments unusually light and airy; elevator and all modern improvements.
One of 4 Rooms and Bath....$35
One of 5 Rooms and Bath.... 50
Two of 7 Rooms and Bath.... 75
One block from Riverside Drive. Convenient to surface lines. Subway station at door.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
with Broadway Entrance and Conveniences.
All-Night Elevator Service.
Corners 6-7 and 8 Rooms.
$50 to $70.
3609 Broadway, S. W. Cor. 149th St.

Just Think! The Columbus
Fireproof Elevator Apartment,
157th St., Broadway subway corner—6, 7 rooms, bath, servants' toilet, vacuum cleaner, latest improvements; house restricted; please inspect; rent $10-$12 per room. Apply Owner, on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON
218 WEST 112TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 6-7 light rooms, $600-$840. Doctor's apartment, 7 rooms, $720. Premises, or HALLAHAN & AHEARN, 271 WEST 125TH ST.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section
115 EAST 53rd STREET
NEW APARTMENTS
One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.
7 ROOMS, Extra Servants' Rooms $1950 TO $2600 2 & 3 BATHS Booklet Upon Request
PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

515 Madison Ave.
(Corner 53d Street)
CHOICE APARTMENTS.
Six rooms and one bath.....$1,700 per annum
Eleven rooms and 3 baths...$3,200 per annum
MARSTON & CO., Agents,
477 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 540 Murray Hill. or Superintendent on premises.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS.
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS. 8 ROOMS AND BATH. MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

109-111 East 56th Street,
NEAR PARK AVE.
One and Two Rooms and Bath,
High-class Elevator Apartment.
Rents from $540 to $900,
Including Chambermaid Service.
Superintendent on Premises.

Corner, 7 Rooms, $60
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2 Rooms $25, 5 Rooms $42.50
Tuxedo, 30-32 E. 128th St.

"HOFFMAN ARMS"
640 Madison Av., cor. 59th St.
Four to ten rooms, $1,100 to $1,900. Spacious rooms; accessible location. Apply Supt.

16-18 East 87th St.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues. Large light Apartments, steam heat, hot water, newly decorated, seven rooms and bath, $50 per month; eight rooms and bath, $55 per month.
MARSTON & CO.,
477 Fifth Avenue. Tel., 540—Murray Hill.

BRONX.

7 Rooms and Bath, $39.
ONLY 2 APARTMENTS LEFT
985 FOX ST.,
Near Simpson St. Subway Station.
WILLIAMSON & BRYAN, Agents

BACHELOR APARTMENT
30 East 58th Street
Entire floor consisting of suite of large living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths and private hallway. All modern improvements.
HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 Liberty St. 489 Fifth Ave.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL, FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION. New building, eight-story elevator apartment, 7 rooms and bath; modern in every particular; five minutes Lackawanna station; immediate possession; booklet. Inquire Superintendent, 57 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

61-65 E. 59TH ST.
Apartment Hotel
Three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service; rents $55 to $70. Supt. on premises.

To Sublet Unfurnished for one year, Very Attractive Apartment, parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, on Fifth Avenue. Reduced Rental. Apply
THE LORRAINE,
5th Av. and 45th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

A—75 East 81st—A
Park Av. corner; location unsurpassed; seven, eight rooms; $900, $1,350 yearly; [illegible]; all night elevator service.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N.J.

September and October Are Most Delightful Months at the Seashore
Surf bathing, golf, tennis, motoring and other out-door attractions; the famous Boardwalk, with its rolling chairs, piers, theatres, novelty shops, etc., the invigorating salt sea air, and hotels known the world over for the excellence of their appointments and service.

The Leading Houses
will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.

Marlborough Blenheim — Both American and European Plans. Josiah White & Sons Company
Galen Hall — Hotel and Sanatorium. F. L. Young, Mgr.
Hotel Dennis — American Plan. Open Entire Year. Walter J. Buzby.
Seaside House — Open All Year. F. P. Cook's Sons.
The Pennhurst — Open All Year. Wm. R. Hood.
Hotel Chelsea — In the fashionable Chelsea section. Open All Year. J. B. Thompson & Co.
The Holmhurst — Open All Year. Henry Darnell
Hotel Strand — Always Open. F.B. Off and H. C. Edwards
The Shelburne — European Plan. J. Weikel, Mgr.
Hotel St. Charles — Open All Year. Newlin Haines Co.

Only 3 hrs. from N.Y.City, by through train, via Central R.R. of N.J., or Penna.R.R. Consult local tkt. agts. for further information.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.,
IN AUTUMN
Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home. Directly on the ocean front. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra; afternoon and evening dancing. Tennis.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
Lenox, Massachusetts. In the heart of the famous Berkshires. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, dancing, good livery, fine motoring, etc. Accommodates 500 guests. Open to October 20th. Write for special rates for September and October. W. W. BROWN. [illegible] HOTEL, Lake Sunapee, N. H. At the gateway of the White Mountains. Same management.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood

Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn. An abundance of lakeside walks and drives. Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course. Daily orchestral concerts.
Will Open
OCTOBER 1, 1914
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

Enjoy Autumn in the Pines.
Laurel House
LAKEWOOD
WILL OPEN OCTOBER 1ST.
Season to June. Providing the acme of comfort with most attractive surroundings. Thorough appointments and service. Every outdoor sport and diversion in a delightful climate.
GOLF, TENNIS, ETC.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money
Hughes & Hammond
34 Pine Street
Mortgage Loans Exclusively

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
RUTLAND ROAD HOUSE
Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park [illegible]

Look for
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra
Intimate and stirring pictures direct from the battlefields of Europe.
Over fifty photographs and a large reproduction of a famous war painting beautifully rendered in ROTOGRAVURE in every issue.
Price 10 Cents.
At all newsstands or mailed to any address.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Times Square, New York

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Temperatures have fallen in the North Atlantic States, the region of the Great Lakes, and the plateau and north Rocky Mountain regions, and they have changed little elsewhere.

The indications are that the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday over practically all parts of the country, although showers are probable on the Gulf coast and in the South Rocky Mountain region.

Temperature will rise Tuesday in the region of the Great Lakes and North Atlantic States, and it will fall in the Northwest. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England, Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, fair Monday and Tuesday. Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	63	51	4 P. M.	67	61
6 A. M.	56	49	6 P. M.	65	62
9 A. M.	59	56	9 P. M.	60	51
12 M.	64	65	11 P. M.	58	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 63.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; minimum, 49 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.18 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.23 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably showers in s.; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Fla.—Cloudy Mon., probably rain in n. w. Tues., showers; fresh e. and n. e. winds, probably strong over n. w.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., except showers near the coast; fresh and probably strong n. e. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair, except unsettled on coast; fresh n. e. and e. winds.

W. Tex., Okla., and Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Utah—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair.

Ark., Tenn., Ky., and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate variable winds.

Ills.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate to fresh e. and s. e. winds.

Mich. and Wis.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; fresh e. and s. e. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon.; warmer in n. e. Tues. fair; fresh e. and s. e. winds.

Ia.—Fair Mon.; Tues. unsettled.

N. Dak.—Fair and cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Neb.—Cloudy Mon.; cooler in w. and cen. Tues. fair.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:15	7 W. 187 St.; S. Osserman	Slight
1:20	9 Ludlow St.; H. Brodski	Slight
3:45	Marginal St., between 18 & 19 Sts.; Carroll Lumber Yard	$100
3:15	631 to 645 E. 18 St.; Carroll Box and Lumber Factory	$150
6:40	56 E. 112 St.; M. Michaelson	Slight
7:15	1,495 Broadway; Shanley's restaurant	$5
10:25	Foot of West 30 St.; J. Duane	Slight
10:30	3d Av. & 133 St.; Department of Street Cleaning	$2
10:50	33 E. 53 St.; not given	Slight
10:50	475 Forest Av., the Bronx; A. H. Concord	Slight
11:10	980 Hoe Av., the Bronx; not given	Slight
11:35	400 E. Houston St.; L. Coffin	Slight
P.M.		
12:05	401 E. 93 St.; H. Willenbrock	Slight
12:15	410 Columbus Av.; Bonton Tailor Co.	Slight
1:05	428 to 430 W. 19 St.; Auto Car Garage Co.	Not given
2:10	48 W. 139 St.; not given	Slight
2:15	251 Canal St.; S. Swartz	Slight
3:20	1,394 St. Nicholas Av.; R. Schulman	Slight
3:55	314 E. 23 St.; E. W. Bliss	Slight
4:30	104 St. & E. River; not given	Slight
4:50	2,825 Valentine Av., the Bronx; P. Cahill	Slight
5:05	Broadway & 230 St., the Bronx; Godwin estate	Slight
6:55	219 E. 17 St.; M. Evans	Slight
7:31	268 Stanton St.; H. Beard	Slight
8:25	245 W. 30 St.; Ellen Clark	Slight
9:00	110 & 5 Av.; not given	Slight
9:00	400 E. 21 St.; Chas. Lutz	Slight
9:15	221 Mott St.; Angelina Massio	$50
9:55	63 W. 115 St.; David Gross	Slight

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Mortgage money for lots, sums to suit. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $8,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; houses built to order; permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or 'Phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

At 149 West 92d, between Columbus and Amsterdam.—Three-story, basement brown stone house, nine rooms, foyer, two baths, bay windows; reasonable rent. H. Nelson Flanagan, 58 Bond St.

HOUSE TO LET. RENT, $1,200.
1,011 Lexington Avenue, Near 72d Street.
14 large light rooms. Telephone Rapson, 7700 Murray Hill, or Apply 1,015 Lex. Av.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A family home on a private parkway in an exceptional neighborhood of homes; large lawn; wide porches; high elevation; excellent schools; 12 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, billiard room; every convenience; 12 minutes White Plains station; rent $1,000. W. H. Grant, 155 West 65th St.

Mount Vernon.

New stucco house, eight rooms, two baths; very attractive; nicely arranged; seen anytime; rent $65. 332 Tecumseh Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Floral Park corner, 2 lots, must raise some cash; willing to sell far below value to raise $25 cash, at once; will take $115 each; balance any way you want it; big money maker for some one. Bryan, Box 140 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale at Rutherford, N. J.—House, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; steam heat, electric light, and gas, coal and gas range; hardwood floors; 5 minutes from station; newly decorated; price, $4,900, on easy terms; below cost of building. M 112 Times.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Sacrifice.—New 8-room house; Rutherford; large living room, fireplace, handsomely finished; fine section; numerous trees; plot 250 feet deep if desired. William Vandenburgh, 80 Church St., N. Y.

Lakewood.—60 rooms, sun parlor, electric hydrotherapy baths, large porches, furnished. Dr. Joyce, 700 Union St. Brooklyn.

Bogota.—Residence, 9 rooms; modern improvements; 25 minutes out; $4,600; terms easy. Herrick, Fifth Avenue Building, Roor 459.

Real Estate Wanted.

Real estate wanted—Lady of high character and integrity, experienced managing apartment houses, wants agency of a few. Successful, Box 10, 1,418 5th Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

366 West 53d St., near 8th Av.—Four-story building, store, and first floor, suitable for business; possession now; rent low. Inquire Sauervein, 882 8th Av.

86th St., 322 West.—Parlor floor, suitable for physician, dancing studio, millinery, or gowns.

For Rent.—Part of store or desk room; can carry stock; hardware district. Walls, 88 Walker St., N. Y.

Lexington Av., 188, (82d.)—Magnificent new light stores; splendid show windows; central; reasonable.

53d St., 121 West.—Parlor floor; very suitable for dressmaker or milliner.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES. [illegible] Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

SUMMONS FOR DANIELS.

Marconi Company Sues to Test His Control of Radio Plants.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels was served with a summons on Saturday night as he boarded the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association's convention ship, the Berkshire, in Albany in the injunction suit of the Marconi Company, to restrain the Government from taking charge of their Sea Gate plant, which was filed in Brooklyn a short time ago.

Attached to the summons was an affidavit made by John Bottomely, Secretary of the Marconi Company, in which Mr. Bottomely contended that supervision of wireless plants rested with the Secretary of Commerce and not the Secretary of the Navy.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d, to 73d St., 6-8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to Manager on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

REASONABLE—HIGH CLASS,
completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

High-class, delightful corner apartment; 6 large rooms; artistic furnishings; seen between 10 and 4. Day, 227 Riverside Drive.

148th, 562 West.—Sunny five-room apartment, complete housekeeping; elevator; references; $65.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, S. E. Cor. 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

Bachelor apartments; one and two rooms with bath. 102 W. 74th St.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy, for Fall and Winter.
Two rooms and bath, $40 month upward.
3 rooms and bath, $50 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

High-class furnished apartments, short leases. Clark & De Florez, 30 East 42d St.

88th, 10 East.—Elegant apartments, one, two rooms, with bath.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Small, furnished housekeeping apartment, Oct. 15 to Dec. 1; moderate price; south of 110th; write size and terms. Burges Johnson, Port Washington, N. Y.

Two students, (women,) would furnish or share apartment near Columbia. F 41 Times Annex.

Wanted to buy or rent three-room furnished flat, heated, vicinity, 42d and 5th Av. M 171 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Attractive eight-room apartment to sublet; all large, outside rooms; convenient to 116th St. Subway, 110th St. elevated; also Amsterdam Av. and Broadway surface lines; all night elevator service; apartment may be seen at any time. 54 Morningside Drive, Apt. 41.

5-6 GRAND ROOMS.

New building, ready Oct. 1st; all modern improvements; telephone in each apartment; Broadway Subway to 231st St. station, two blocks east to 3,057 Bailey Av. Apply owner.

SUBLET.—258 RIVERSIDE DRIVE; SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, TWO BATHS; REGULAR RENT $1,800. WILL TAKE ANY REASONABLE PRICE; MUST RENT. PALMER.

17 West 58th St.—20 feet wide, 4-story and basement; in good condition; private house; to let, $3,300. Inquire C. H. Dugro, private office of Hotel Savoy, corner 5th Av. and 59th St.

Apartment of 9 or 10 rooms and 3 bathrooms to lease at the northeast corner of 5th Av. and 58th St.; one with southern exposure of 119 feet and 37½ feet on 5th Av.; $4,000 to $7,200. Inquire on premises.

113th St., 226 West.—"The Kensington," near Park, high class elevator apartments, 6 and 7 all light outside rooms; convenient to Subway, Elevated and 'bus; very moderate rental.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
318-328 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts. 5-6-7-8 rooms. Rent $660-$1,000.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

353 WEST 51ST ST.
Eight large, light rooms and bath; rent very reasonable. On premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

Two rooms and bath, 7 West 24th St.; steam, electricity, gas; just renovated; at Madison Square Park; $35. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

11th St., 27 West, near 5th Av., "The Larchmont."—High-class elevator apartment; 8 large, all outside rooms, Washington Square section.

Courtwood, Broadway, 169th St.—High-class elevator apartments, five, six, seven rooms; reasonable prices; exceptional service; Subway, 168th.

11th, 70 West.—Unfurnished 6-7 rooms, bath; $50-$60. Apply janitor. Telephone Chelsea 8385.

12TH ST., 132 WEST.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

13th, 10½ West, (west of 6th Av.)—High-class apartment, two and three rooms, with kitchen and kitchenette. Tel. Chelsea 5070.

A TEN-ROOM STUDIO APARTMENT.
three baths, fourth floor east.
Apply 44 West 77th St.

STUDIO.
15 WEST 67TH ST.

144th, 427 West.—Eleven rooms, two baths; electricity; handsomely decorated; $1,200 annually.

96th, 67 West.—Seven unusually large rooms, single apartment, modern, exclusive; $60.

East Side.

55th St., 11 East, opposite St. Regis, 5 rooms and 2 baths, kitchenette, 2 rooms and 1 bath, kitchenette; unusually light, large rooms, maid service, elevator, all night service; $2,500-$1,250 per annum. Inquire Superintendent.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

Lexington Av., 188, (82d.)—Splendid new complete apartments, 2-5 light rooms; reasonable.

38 UNION SQUARE,
Near 16th St.—Bachelor apartment, unfurnished; 2 rooms and bath; $40.

Perfect bachelor apartment, 121 East 52d St. Apply R. C. Voth, 375 Park Av., corner 52d St.

Apartment, six rooms, bath; modern improvements. 135 East 33d, near 4th Av.; $45.

Washington Place, 88.—Seven large rooms; steam, hot water, parquet floors, electricity.

40TH, 36 EAST. NON-HOUSEKEEPING Apts.—3 rooms and bath; rent $1,000.

7 LARGE CORNER ROOMS, $55.
N. W. corner Lexington Av. and 60th St.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New York City.

DR. KNIPE, PHYSICIAN and TRAINER, 85 Franklin St. Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

Westchester County.

For Fall and Winter; engagements now made; large, well heated house; large dining room, spacious ballroom; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 2161.

Mott House, Tarrytown; fine accommodations; easy commuting distance; large, spacious rooms; rates, $9 up.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (near 12th.)—Fine rooms; modern; convenient; references; table board.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Fine rooms; modern conveniences; table board; references.

9TH, 12 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath; steam.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Board for two in private family; attractive rooms; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Parlor suite; private bath; other desirable large rooms.

[illegible]

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

78TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful suite; also large rooms, with private baths.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, 70th St.—Desirable large and small rooms; electricity, telephone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Excellent table; elegant, large, small front rooms; private baths.

36TH, 62 WEST.—Large, small, all conveniences; front basement; home cooking; reasonable.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 332 WEST.—Double, single rooms; excellent board; table guests; references; telephone.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH ST., 317 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; reference; telephone.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; private bath; reference; phone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, connected private bath; table guests.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large and single rooms; southern exposure; modern house; references.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms; private baths; well appointed house; references.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive, second floor room; private bath; also ideal top floor, front; two gentlemen; superior cuisine; refined clientele.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms, first floor; home cooking; reference.

76TH ST., 243 WEST.—Attractive, large, second story front room; also medium sized rooms; references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room; also back room; excellent table.

76TH, 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; refined neighborhood; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large and single rooms, with board; reference.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, newly furnished rooms; excellent table; references; reasonable.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, also single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; French cuisine; references; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 West, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; permanent Winter guests; home atmosphere; excellent table.

80TH, 124 WEST, Kenilworth.—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny, front room, second floor; generous table.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; one small room; reference.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small; telephone; references; moderate.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated suite, bath; single room; excellent table; references.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful, newly established private boarding house; continuous hot water; carefully prepared food; table guests; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; excellent home cooking; Jewish; reference.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed rooms; home cooking.

85TH ST., 125 WEST.—Large and one medium-sized room; private house; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; smaller rooms; excellent board.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Owner's home; large and desirable room; gentleman only; references.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent table; American family; moderate; telephone.

93D ST., 109 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms; superior cooking; private house.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class house; superior cuisine, service; table guests.

93D ST., 262 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; newly decorated; private bath; references.

94TH ST., 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with bath; superior table; American home.

103D, 250-252 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large rooms; bath; table guests; references.

107TH, 522 WEST.—An unusual private residence in beautiful location, overlooking Hudson, but only half block from Broadway; informal, refined; Aeolian, Victrola, billiard room; unlimited hot water, electricity; good meals; open fireplaces; a home promising comfortable, pleasant Winter. Mrs. Collett.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

117TH, 155 WEST, (corner 7th.)—Rooms; German board; Jewish family; Subway. Geiss.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets, bath; unexcelled cuisine.

LENOX AV., 325.—Light, airy room; good board; business girl; $5; steam; Subway. Bradburn.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 684, (corner 145th St.)—Rooms and board in private family, with real home privileges; business woman preferred; references exchanged; 8th floor, south.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 120th St., corner 7th Av.—Family hotel, restaurant; every room newly renovated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house, wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

COUPLE and two grown children desire nicely furnished rooms and board with refined family; desirable midtown section; price limit $50 per week. M 78 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small room.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; newly furnished; attractive rates.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 27 EAST.—A home, not a furnished room; furnishings in best taste; large corner room; bath; unexcelled location; gentlemen.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms; adjoining bath; all conveniences; private house.

124TH, 227 EAST.—Large, light housekeeping rooms; clean, quiet, comfortably furnished; $2, $2.50.

DESIRABLE front room, bath; gentleman; private family; convenient locality; telephone [illegible]

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 205, (Near 35th.)—Well-furnished, sunny room; bath. 728 M. H.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. 101 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; $4, $6, and $10.

West Side.

9TH, 30 WEST.—Handsome, large suite; private bath; one flight; single rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated; also suites; well kept; electricity; telephone.

12TH, 61 WEST.—Newly decorated, large front alcove room; Southern exposure; telephone.

23D, 254 WEST.—Large front room, 1 flight; quiet, well kept house.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 and $12 per week; same rate for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of B'way.—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

43D, 335 WEST.—Two neatly furnished, clean rooms; an ideal home for young working girls; very reasonable; bath. Ragot.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4529 Bryant.

50TH., 43 WEST.—Rooms and bath; gentlemen only. Plaza—8188.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; cozy, single room; references.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; clean, quiet house; running water; telephone.

55TH ST., 101 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Sunny room, running water, scrupulously clean.

55TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Homelike single and double rooms; running water; select house.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; steam heat; gentlemen; references.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern conveniences; Subway, "L"; reference. Hammond.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath, electricity; splendid location; other rooms.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms; modern conveniences; select location. Tel. Col. 2803.

58TH ST., 322 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable for four; other rooms; clean, telephone; refined.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician, owning modern house; handsome room, dressing room; steam; $5.50.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms and bath; "L," Subway. Owner's residence.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Newly furnished high-class house; large, small rooms; all heated; six baths; telephone; good service.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Large room, with bath; hot water, heat; private house.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; hot water guaranteed; minute from Subway.

71ST.—Gentleman wishing large room, private bath, southern exposure, in elegant apartment, 'phone Columbus 5475.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; suitable gentlemen, couple; running water; telephone; Subway.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished room; private family.

72D, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms; owner's residence; express Subway, "L."

73D, 101 WEST.—Sunny rooms, single, double; water; bath; shower; electricity; telephone.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated; convenient to transportation; references.

73D, 155 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; modern conveniences; telephone; owner's residence.

73D, 255 WEST.—Privacy and comfort; large, sunny room; also small, select.

73D, 164 WEST.—Beautiful, large, also small room; near Subway.

73D ST., 132 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water, electricity; private house.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double or single rooms, private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Front room, running water; next to bath; $5; private home.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone; reference.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including back parlor, with private bath; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished double and single rooms; private baths.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Rooms attractively furnished with or without private bath; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Doctor's office with lavatory; also large and medium rooms.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms for gentlemen only; also physician's office.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms, bath adjoining; references.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined home; shower baths; phone; references.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Beautiful room and bath; other rooms; southern exposure; Subway block.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; small room; Subway; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; comfortably furnished; homelike; excellent table.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished, telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large rooms; private bath, lavatory; private house.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.—Pleasant sitting room; outside; bath adjoining; cleanliness, refinement; Sharples.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny room; also parlor floor; all conveniences.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house.

82D, 146 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, outside; electricity; elevator; lavatories; excellent service. Haskins.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent large, small rooms; private bath; references.

82D ST., 63 WEST.—New house; one large, one small room; second floor; board.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly furnished, cozy, comfortable room; beautiful back parlor; references; telephone.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium-sized room, attractively furnished; telephone; reference; reasonable.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private; large room, private bath; also smaller room; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private house; refined surroundings.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Artistic; home surroundings; women; references. Barcus.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; private house; gentleman; references.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Two large connecting, one small; running water; refinements. Bruns.

88TH, 150 WEST.—Artistically furnished parlor with bedroom in exclusive apartment; also two smaller rooms; electricity. Bell 2.

88TH, 69 WEST.—Two-room suite, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water; piano; telephone. D'Eglise.

90TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, elegant front room; newly decorated; refined family. Delorme.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; telephone; select house.

92D, 46 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms on bathroom floor, $3.50, $5, $8; telephone; "L."

92D ST., 3 WEST.—Parlor, two bedrooms, bath; southern exposure; Park view; elevator.

92D ST., 68 WEST.—Handsome room; private house; physician's family; smaller room.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Back parlor; bath; accommodate three; large, small rooms; references.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room; one minute from Subway station. MacFarland.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen; owner.

97TH ST., 226 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower, bay window to south, parlor, piano, home privileges; moderate rates. Hunt. 8A.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, newly furnished; [illegible]

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH ST., 251 WEST.—Large double, single rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; bath; private American home.

101ST, 230 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

103D, 128 WEST.—Especially attractive, sunny room; adjoining bath; Subway and elevated stations; $5.

106TH, 113 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; adjoining bath; $2.50, $3; private. Pierce.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Lady with attractive home, will rent one or two rooms to refined parties; references. Virtue.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, outside room; suitable for one or two; elevator apartment; no other lodgers. Apt. 53.

114TH, 312 WEST.—Clean, airy room; phone; near "L"; private family. Alger.

115TH ST., 408 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; elevator, telephone, use bath; near to Subway. Hilder, Apartment 33.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Light, outside rooms; bath; shower; electricity; telephone; elevator. Lyman.

116TH, 620 WEST.—One or two attractive rooms; near Riverside; subway. Apt. 3.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 414 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; moderately priced; elevator, telephone; also 6-room furnished apartment. Smith.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Sunny, attractively furnished rooms, overlooking Columbia campus; single and en suite; dining room.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Gentlemen only; neatly furnished outside rooms. Apt. 61; references.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; elevator; modern conveniences. Herbert.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Large, small, homelike, outside rooms; private family. Apt. 46.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive, single rooms; elevator; shower; electricity. Apt. 32.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Five sunny front rooms; $3-$7. Thomson. Apt. 20.

121ST, 509 WEST, (Columbia grounds opposite.)—Beautiful, cool, outside rooms, single, double, or suite, with kitchenette, restaurant, roof garden, tennis court. See Mr. Yetman.

121ST, 262 WEST.—Large rooms, running water, tiled bath; shower; heat; private.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Morningside 4880.)—Attractive corner rooms; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

122D, 500 WEST.—Large, double, outside room; near bath; reasonable; elevator. Whyte.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; river view; also single room; conveniences. Apt. 62.

122D, 523 WEST.—Front double and single; also two-room suites. Sherman.

126TH, 169 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, double and single; hot and cold running water; private house; telephone.

126TH, 75 WEST.—Neat hall room with private American family; reference.

138TH ST., 248 WEST.—Cheerful, attractively furnished rooms, private house; modern conveniences; appreciated when seen; breakfast optional; references.

144TH, 563 WEST.—Large, attractive outside room; gentleman; lavatory; phone, electric light, elevator; near Subway. Apt. 41.

145TH ST., 334 WEST.—Private house; large, elegant room, next bath; housekeeping; all transportation lines; parlor, piano, phone; moderate.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Light, attractive room, modern conveniences; telephone; Subway, "L"; private family no other roomer; $3. Conried.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS, one or more rooms, with private baths, in home of artist in Washington Square district. Address S 17 Times, or Phone 6094 Columbus.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (cor. 70th.)—Gentleman desiring superior accommodations can find lovely room with private family in handsome tenth-floor corner apartment. Telephone Columbus, 6814. Rayling.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (overlooking Park.)—Delightful corner room adjoining bath; block to 66th St. Subway. Jackson, Phone 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (corner 127th St.)—Business woman will rent single room; kitchen privileges. Apartment 37.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, corner 119th St., between Broadway and Riverside.—Large outside room, beautifully furnished.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St. West.)—Large room, adjoining bath; also smaller room; private residence; gentlemen; telephone. Owner.

WELL FURNISHED, large, front room, 54th St., near 5th Av.; reference. For particulars telephone 3893 Plaza.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room, elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; also smaller room; private family; 91st Subway; references.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th.)—Gentlemen only; two neatly furnished outside rooms; $6 to $7. Apartment 3C.

Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL SUITE.—Two large rooms, bath; elegantly furnished, all improvements, high class appointments; other rooms; references; table board; twenty minutes Park Row. 68 Woodruff Av., Flatbush.

WASHINGTON PARK, 208.—Attractive rooms; electric light, hot-water heat, telephone; every convenience; 2 doors from De Kalb Av. car line; near Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Twenty cents a line.

50TH ST., 60 WEST.—Unusually large and beautiful room, and large private bath, in American basement private dwelling; heat, electric light, telephone, and maid service.

Third floor, private house, West 80th; newly decorated. Particulars, Leloners, 40 West 33d.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; single, en suite; private house; references.

Rooms Wanted

Unfurnished.

Twenty cents a line.

Wanted 3 large unfurnished rooms with bath and kitchenette, location 5th to Lexington Av. below 90th St.; must have heat; lowest figure in first letter. Box X 201 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

COMPANION.—Between 30 and 40, for elderly lady; must have had some experience nursing; German preferred; references. Address Companion, 2,876 Broadway.

COOK and laundress, family of two. Apply 9-11, Apt. 2 W, 150 West 79th. Personal references required.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright American wanted in law office; previous legal experience necessary; salary, $10 to $12. M 170 Times.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 4 and 5 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 62-64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

FRENCH LESSONS at your home by a refined French lady. M 7 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

BOY WANTED.—Boy for suburban work; preference given to one helping support mother and little ones; state particulars. Address S 19 Times.

MEN for profitable work; members Masonic fraternity. 25 W. 42d, Suite 628.

PIANO TUNER.—Steady work for first-class man; name three last employers. G. A. Barlow's Son Co., Trenton, N. J.

SOLICITORS wanted to get members; for $1 monthly we pay $60 if sick or hurt; also death benefit; commission. National Casualty, 100 William St., Manhattan.

$15 WEEKLY commission earned at home making incandescent mantles; experience unnecessary; whole or spare time. Write Aurolite Co., 166 Bay St., Toronto, Canada.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, No. 27 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT CERTIFIED PUBLIC. Books opened, closed, audited, untangled, labor and expense saving systems installed; investigations; certified statements rendered; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960-L.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; labor-saving systems installed; investigations, confidential work a specialty. Bondy, 317 East 23d. Gramercy 5485.

BOOKKEEPER OR JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT, (23;) thoroughly experienced; capable taking complete charge of books, trial balance; good correspondent; best references; $15. Brundage, 1,226 Evergreen Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, (27,) graduate accountant, New York University; nine years' experience as head bookkeeper; highest references. F 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, 7 years' experience, executive ability, to take full charge, desires new connection; minimum salary $25. L. K., 135 Avenue C.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, rapid, accurate; good penman; desires position in busy office. Charles Chirichetti, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER, expert accountant, 10 years' experience, good correspondent, best of references, seeks connection with good house; age 27. M 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; recommended; hard worker; capable and trustworthy; moderate salary. M 72 Times.

BOY.—Honest, alert, ambitious; graduate; switchboard, penmanship; references. Thomas, G 227 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, wishes position wholesale house; chance for advancement. 159 East 107th. Agazzi.

BUSINESS MAN.—Educated business man with years experience in office management and salesmanship, able correspondent English and German, reliable and trustworthy, hard worker, good presence, unquestionable references, circumstantially compelled to look for MODERATE SALARIED position; right man where absolute honesty is appreciated. CITY or COUNTRY. Employment agencies need not reply. F 295 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, city or country, with private family; long experience, reliable, very trustworthy; competent mechanic; single, with good habits. Apply to present employer, J. R., P. O. Box 822, New York City, or telephone Broad 3831.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class; colored; neat, intelligent; wishes position private family; 12 years' experience best make cars; excellent references; only those wishing first-class chauffeur please answer. Reid, 68 West 139th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Danish; neat appearance; experienced driver; good references. J. B. Randolph, 373 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR of exceptional character and ability desires steady position with private party. Address Lynch, 1,313 Clinton Av., Bronx.

CHEF.—French-Italian; six and four years' references; experienced in all branches; very economical; wishes position, private, club, or hotel. Box M 153 Times.

COACHMAN.—Young Englishman wishes position as coachman; used to saddle and harness horses; 8 years' good references from last employer; can also drive car if required; country preferred. Z 338 Times Annex.

DECORATOR on china and glassware desires steady position; experienced, able, and honest; several years with last firm. F 278 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER seeks job with company where hard work will gain advancement; has little testing and selling experience; good reference; moderate salary. M 172 Times.

ELECTRICAL FIRM.—Clean cut young college man desires position with electrical firm, either experimental or contracting; best of references as to character and ability. M 151 Times.

FARM FOREMAN.—Life experienced, all branches; references. Dwight, Route 4, Brewster, N. Y.

GARDENER, head, or superintendent on gentleman's estate; well versed in all branches of gardening; married, daughter aged 14; English; excellent references. B., 15 Cleveland St., Morristown, N. J.

GARDENER.—Young German couple wishes position; man gardener; wife good cook. Z 370 Times Annex.

JANITOR - SUPERINTENDENT, elevator house; guarantee cut out mechanical expenses; married, childless, experienced; references. Cable, care Alexander, 200 W. 84th.

JAPANESE.—Experienced butler. G. S., M 88 Times.

MAN, 42, only support of six motherless children, wishes position; previous experience, collecting rent, charge of private property, doing small repairs. Fred J. Call, 229 East 96th St.

NEWSPAPER CLERK, confidential stenographer; steady, intelligent man, 35; knowledge country correspondence, strings, bills, clipping, filing, indexing, advertising layouts, makeup, cuts; can write and draw; news, editorial, art department experience; strictly sober; $25. Thomas, 2,790 Creston Av., Bronx.

NO MATTER what the conditions are, there is always some vacancy open for a live wire. The war has affected my line, and therefore wish to locate in some other line with a reliable concern. My experience consists of twelve years in the manufacturing line with one firm, seven years being spent on the road. Have been identified with mortgage loans for the past four (4) years. Am 30 years of age, married, and of good appearance and family. My references are of the best. Commercial propositions only. C 103 Times.

NURSE, MASSEUR.—College graduate; competent practitioner; attentive; exceptionally reliable; physicians' and patients' best references. Beam, 206 East 45th St.

OFFICE CLERK.—Young man, 20, good education, wishes position as office clerk; quick at figures. F 289 Times Downtown.

PARQUET FLOOR REFINISHER wants position; expert; day; job references; city, country. M 67 Times.

REPORTER.—Young man, 25 years of age, possessing exceptional ability and of good habits, seeks position as reporter; at present am New York contributor of newspaper in Pennsylvania; compensation to be consistent with work accomplished; am neat in appearance, methodical in my work, and endowed with good health; best of references can be furnished as to my ability, honesty and character. Address Wilson R. Revell, No. 309 West 46th St., City.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (24,) at present employed, desires a selling position with an established firm. G 233 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—City, grocery, hardware, housefurnishing, druggists, wants live proposition. Z 309 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, capable; not afraid of hard work; excellent qualifications. Elkon Bergers, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; A1 references. L. J., 538 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.

SWISS-AMERICAN, just returned from military zone, speaking English, German, and French, offers his services to execute commercial commissions in Europe. F 292 Times Downtown.

USEFUL single German; care horses, cows, garden, automobiles, furnace. 248 West 15th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position where efficient and conscientious work will be appreciated; 6 years' inside work; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; best of references. H. Frank, 190 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 19, ambitious, desires position which offers advancement for willing worker; fair handwriting, accurate figurer; any work; office experience; references. G 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wants work at anything; willing and obliging and not afraid of work; am willing to learn a trade; best of references. D. Conley, 341 East 73d St., city.

YOUNG MAN, capable, 35, married, thorough experience, desires responsible position A1 concern; highest credentials. Box M 58 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) wishes position learn drafting; taking second year architectural; do bookkeeping if desired. M 152 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position at anything with chance for advancement; best of references. Benjamin Reig, 244 2d St.

Employment Agencies.

COMPETENT colored chefs, porters, butlers, janitors procurable. Collins Employment Agency. Audubon 7259.

Purchase and Exchange.

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av. between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City as office rates.—Adv.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Hupmobiles, 32 H. P.; touring cars and roadsters, 1912, 1913, and 1914 models; all are in excellent condition throughout and guaranteed like new; have every equipment and many extras; no reasonable offers refused. Diuguid Brothers, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For Sale.—One 1911 and one 1912 commercial Autocar; both are in first-class condition; cost $2,000 each; will sell cheap. The Shredded Wheat Co., 404 Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

Winton, 1914, delivered April; run 3,750 miles; cost, $3,500; elegant condition; $2,200 cash, or exchange stock listed on New York Stock Exchange. Z 322 Times Annex.

Four very fine used cars for sale; 1913 models; electric starter, lights, &c.; will accept your car as part payment. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

Delaurey-Delleville 45 horse power Brewster limousine; newly painted; first-class condition; fully equipped; a bargain. F. B., 263 West 69th St.

Clement-Bayard, "22-24," folding back seat, perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Reiss, 1,600 Broadway.

Hudson four, 1912, fully equipped, in fine running order, $550; no dealers. Doctor, Columbus 9319.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Packard, $2 hourly up, $275 monthly; owner drives; references. Columbus 7954.

Cadillac seven-passenger touring, $3 hour; day, week, month. Dienst, Col. 7261.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert 9186 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6602.

Automobiles Wanted.

RUNABOUT; LEFT DRIVE; ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT. M 63 TIMES.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Automobile School; eighth successful year; owner's course. Booklet and visitors admission card sent free. Bedford Ave. Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Ave. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter, seeks position as secretary or office manager. L 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, clean-cut young man; experienced; references; operates typewriter; trial balance. J. Margolin, 29 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced office details; reasonable salary; permanent position. D. L., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, trial balance, controlling accounts, typist; $12, $15. H 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cashier, typist, retail, wholesale, controlling accounts, trial balance; $12. C 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, office manager; capable and trustworthy; seven years' experience. M 43 Times.

CASHIER, stenographer, typewriter; capable, trustworthy; moderate salary; permanent position. L., Times Harlem.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress; willing obliging; colored; personal references. Bertha Mack, 344 West 35th St.

CIVIL ENGINEER, 26, graduate, seven years' practical experience, executive ability and hustle; position anywhere at anything. F 45 Times Annex.

COOK.—German, first-class cook, $40-$45, and waitress, $30, seek position together; city or country. L. G., 230 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Visiting dressmaker wishes one more family who will assure her a day's sewing at least once a week permanently. Miss Kattman, 112 West 103d St. Phone 6890 Riverside.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American lady with years of experience would like care of any invalid; would act as housekeeper where other help is kept; references exchanged. Mrs. S. L. Guyett, 100 North Winoski Av., Burlington, Vt.

LAUNDRESS of Berlin takes ladies' family washing home. Kott, 825 East 78th.

MASSAGE.—Battle Creek graduate masseuse wishes patients. Howard, 341 West 23d. 3198 Chelsea.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER wish position in private family; good home preferred to high wages; New York State preferred. A. K., Washington Inn Hotel, 155th St. and Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—Scotch girl wishes situation; $30; city. Rutherford, 440 East 182d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, REFINED, NINE YEARS SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST INDORSEMENT OF CHARACTER AND ABILITY; REASONABLE SALARY. M 108 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—Experienced bookkeeper, stenographer, possessing unusual ability, tact, initiative, desires executive position; highly recommended. S. G., 23 Avenue A.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Young lady, two years' experience, seeks position; am willing and obliging and not afraid of hard work; can furnish best of references as to my character, honesty, and ability. Address Helen I. Agin, 317 Snediker Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, executive stenographer seeks position with high-grade firm; only those willing to pay for such services considered; personal interview desired. Address E. K., Box 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience brokerage, commercial; high school education; rapid; familiar office details, switchboard; A1 references. F 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable young lady, graduate of high school and Packard Commercial School, desires stenographic position; references. F 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, neat girl, American; some business experience; excellent school record; no agency; $6. G 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well-educated, experienced, up-to-date American girl wants position quickly; best references. G 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, capable of doing good work; references; $8. G 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER.—Very intelligent; one year's experience. Miss B., 814 Hewitt Place, city.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, good grammarian, speller, accurate, quick transcriber; $10, $12. R 206 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, accurate, references, $12. S. B. Korn, 664 5th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretary, executive, constructive ability; charge correspondence, office; $15, $18. A 199 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, obliging, accurate worker; wideawake; $8, $10. L 291 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; switchboard, billing, filing; $10, $12. G 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' practical experience; understands office work; references; $8. D 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; transcribes rapidly and correctly; references; $8. F 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, capable beginner; business school graduate; $6. F 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, law, automobile, knowledge French, German, Spanish; university graduate; highly recommended. M 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent office assistant; hard worker; $7. 1 West 34th, Room 508.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9462 Riverside.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress, young Irish girl; $18; experienced houseworker, $25; reference. Domestic Exchange Agency, 824 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9138.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP, well recommended, procurable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th St. Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT COLORED SERVANTS with personal references procurable at Progressive Agency. Harlem 5370.

COOK, WAITRESS; together or separate; competent girls, $25, $25. Domestic Exchange Agency, 824 Columbus Av. Schuyler [illegible]

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

$200 REWARD.
NO QUESTIONS ASKED.
STAR SAPPHIRE BROOCH SET IN PLATINUM, SURROUNDED WITH SMALL DIAMONDS.
M. De Valmond, The Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.

LOST.—$200 reward for return of oval platinum and diamond pendant, with large flawed emerald in centre, attached to seed pearl bayadere; platinum, diamond, and emerald clasp; lost or stolen from Frederic's jewelry shop, 45th St. and 5th Av., Sept. 12. No questions asked if returned to Frederic's, 5 West 37th St.

LOST.—Near Lenox Av., a man's gold watch and fob, with Mecca Temple claw; no questions asked if returned; liberal reward. G. S. S., 50 West 130th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, diamond ring in red plush case, vicinity Broadway and 179th St.; reward for return. F 44 Times Annex.

LOST.—On 3d Av. car, physician's case containing instruments. Reward if returned to Dr. Weist, 32 East 64th St.

LOST—Roman gold bracelet watch, Swiss movement, 9th Av. L. Reward. H 33 Times Annex.

LOST.—Blue enamel butterfly pin, diamonds in wings; valued gift; liberal reward. M 94 Times.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and pin, monogram on back. Purrington, 43 West 11th St.

LOST—Diamond chain, 77 stones; platinum; $100 reward. Bibas, 645 West End Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

A PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY.

An exceptional opportunity is offered a clever manufacturer of high grade misses' dresses to connect himself with established concern doing an extremely profitable business; must be willing to invest ten to fifteen thousand dollars. Box 44, 352 6th Av.

A large enterprise, fully developed and ready for launching, needs small amount of money; will give company notes and liberal stock interest; enterprise necessary to railroads and large manufacturers; will bear fullest investigation. Z 346 Times.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Treasurer wanted in successful manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references; investment required. Z 386 Times Annex.

BINDERY.—Established, profitable; desires partner or printer-publisher connection. G 206 Times Downtown.

For rent at 47 West 68th St., large, handsomely decorated basement in private residence, suitable for restaurant.

MOTION-PICTURE THEATRE, 600 seats, for lease. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 B'way.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

For Sale.—Office fixtures, suitable cloaks, suits business. Room 1,604, Wilson Bldg., 1,270 Broadway.

Detectives.

Can you depend upon your help? Are they reliable and trustworthy? We will find out for you. Maltz Detective Bureau, 261 Broadway. Tel. Barclay 5647.

Jewelry.

Artistic diamond necklace, containing 65 stones set in platinum; worth $1,100; will sell for $800; best of reasons for selling. Address Necessity, M 118 Times.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Laundries.

SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry, 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Pianos and Organs.

MATHUSHEK
INTERIOR PLAYER PIANOS, GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS, SMALL UPRIGHTS for limited spaces, yachts, &c. ALL our various STYLES shown in catalogs furnished; also with SELF-PLAYER ACTIONS. Large variety USED PIANOS and PLAYERS, in proper condition, at reduced prices. Convenient terms arranged. WE EXCHANGE, RENT, TUNE, REPAIR and POLISH. VICTROLAS, RECORDS, CABINETS, AND ACCESSORIES.
MATHUSHEK Broadway and 47th Street. Phones 5547 & 5548 Bryant.

Grand square, Steinway piano, in fine condition; $75. 35 West 14th St.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
To whom it may concern:
United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 3rd day of September, 1914, by the Gulf Refining Company, as owner of the Steamship Oklahoma, praying for a limitation of its liability for all loss, damage, destruction, injury, and death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma at sea on January 4, 1914; and

Whereas, The petitioner, the Gulf Refining Company, has given a stipulation to abide by and pay the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court, if any appeal intervene, to the amount of $90 and interest, being the appraised value of a life-boat, formerly a part of the equipment of the said Steamship Oklahoma, and it appearing from the petition herein, duly verified, that no part of the said Steamship Oklahoma or of her appurtenances, tackle, apparel, or furniture was saved except the said life-boat, and that there was no freight pending;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition, issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, damage, destruction, injury, or death occasioned by the wreck and loss of the said Steamship Oklahoma, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Herbert Green, Esq., at his office in No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the Federal Building on the 31st day of December, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and answer the said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated New York, September 23, 1914.
WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
CONVERS & KIRLIN, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1913, by the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, as owner of the steamship Mohawk, and the Standard Oil Company, as charterers, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by an explosion or accident which happened on the 27th day of June, 1913, and

Whereas, the said Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed October 17th, 1913, by the National Surety Company in the sum of $227,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on October 17th, 1913, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injury or death, caused by or resulting from the explosion or accident that occurred on the steamship Mohawk on June 27th, 1913, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward Sandford, Esq., at his office at 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.
WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal.
CONVERS & KIRLIN, Proctors for Petitioner.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

PLAN TO PAY CLAFLIN DEBTS

A Reorganization Arranged That Averts the Loss of Forced Liquidation.

15% IN CASH, 85% IN NOTES

Mercantile Stores Corporation, as Holding Company, to Operate the Retail Business.

NEW WHOLESALE CONCERN

Everybody Interested Has Agreed to End Receivership Quickly and Rehabilitate Business.

The plan for the reorganization of the H. B. Claflin Company, the Defender Manufacturing Company, and the twenty-two retail store companies in the Claflin chain that went into the hands of receivers on June 25 and following days, has received the approval of the Noteholders' Committee, the General Creditors' Committee, and the Creditors' Audit and Adjustment Association Committee, and now has been given out for publication. The plan was given out by James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce and Chairman of the Noteholders' Committee, which is to act as the Reorganization Committee.

The plan has the approval of John Claflin, who is anxious for the quick ending of the receiverships and the rehabilitation of the business, of which he is entirely confident.

The Noteholders' Committee, in its letter to creditors accompanying the plan, says Mr. Claflin has transferred to it "assets and claims which the committee is assured and believes to be all his assets of substantial value." Under the plan the entire stock of the Mercantile Stores Corporation, a company to be formed to take over the stock or assets of all the companies in receivership, will revert, if and when the outstanding claims of $42,200,000 have been paid, to the present H. B. Claflin Company.

The committee was disposed at one time to ignore the interest of the Associated Merchants' Company, which owns a majority of the stock of the H. B. Claflin Company, on the ground that it had become worthless, and to agree to turn the stock of the new holding company over to Mr. Claflin personally after the payment of the claims, inasmuch as the entire stock of the twenty-three other companies was owned by him and not by the H. B. Claflin Company, but Mr. Claflin insisted, it is said, that if the ownership of the business, both wholesale and retail, was to revert it should be to the H. B. Claflin Company, so that the equity of the Associated Merchants' Company and of other stockholders might be preserved, and the plan was amended accordingly.

Payment in Cash and Notes.

The general plan of reorganization conforms closely with the outline published in THE TIMES on Aug. 16, but because of the complexity of the situation due to the twofold nature of the obligations represented by the $31,660,000 of notes, which were made by the twenty-three companies and indorsed by the H. B. Claflin Company, and the intercorporate relations of the companies, it was necessary for the committee to work it out in great detail and in the accompanying agreement to provide for all sorts of possible contingencies. In making the plan public Mr. Alexander said:

The plan, briefly stated, provides that noteholders shall receive, in exchange for their old notes, 15 per cent. of their claims in cash, and 85 per cent. in three-year collateral trust income notes, issued by a new company, to be known as the Mercantile Stores Corporation. These new notes are to be in twenty-three series, corresponding to the twenty-three companies which executed the notes now outstanding, indorsed by the H. B. Claflin Company. The new notes under each such series are to equal 85 per cent. of the old notes made by that particular one of the twenty-three companies, which the noteholders are so to exchange for the new notes of such series, which series, in turn, will be secured by the pledge of the entire capital stock of that particular company. Subject to such pledge, such capital stock will be owned by the Mercantile Stores Corporation.

It will be noted that as security for the 85 per cent. balance of the indebtedness, each holder of a new note of any series will participate in the pledge of the entire capital stock of the company now liable to him as maker. Each of the twenty-three companies will commence business practically without indebtedness of any kind, and should command good credit.

The creditors of the H. B. Claflin Company, who do not have claims against one of the twenty-three companies in the hands of receivers will be paid 15 per cent. in cash and 85 per cent. in a three-year collateral trust income note, likewise issued by the Mercantile Stores Corporation. This last series of notes is to be secured by the deposit of one-sixth of the total capital stock of approximately $8,000,000 of the H. B. Claflin Corporation, a new corporation to be organized to continue only that portion of the wholesale business of the H. B. Claflin Company which is profitable. Subject to such pledge the Mercantile Stores Corporation will own the entire capital stock of the H. B. Claflin Corporation. This new wholesale company will also commence business with practically no indebtedness.

Disposition of Dividends.

The Mercantile Stores Corporation that is to issue the new notes will own (other than those assets that will be transferred by it to the new wholesale company) the assets, stocks, and equities now owned by the H. B. Claflin Company, and the assets of John Claflin, already transferred to the receivers. The plan provides that the dividends earned by any store, the stock of which is deposited to secure a particular series of notes, shall first be used in paying 5 per cent. interest upon that series of notes and that any portion of dividends not required to pay such interest shall be applied pro rata on the principal of the notes of that particular series. Power is given to the trustees to sell the collateral deposited at any time, primarily for the benefit of the holders of the notes of the series for which the stock is deposited.

The total amount of notes outstanding is $31,660,000, and the indebtedness of the H. B. Claflin Company, other than upon these notes, is approximately $9,000,000. The value of the assets is variously estimated both as going concerns and in liquidation. Because of the difference of such estimates the committee makes no estimate of their value, but submits statements in detail of all the companies whose affairs are dealt with in the plan.

The plan of reorganization is the result of three months of constant work on the part of the committee. It provides, in the unanimous judgment of the committee, a means by which the equities of the various creditors can be preserved.

More than two-thirds of the outstanding notes have already been deposited with the committee, and the committee expects, now that the reorganization plan has been submitted, that the undeposited notes will be promptly sent to a designated depository, that the owners thereof may participate in the benefits of the plan. The reorganization is to be distinctly a creditors' reorganization, in that representatives of the creditors are to have the naming of the Directors of all the companies and complete charge of the management of the business. Officers or Directors will be under no obligations, express or implied, to any former officers or Directors.

The plan has been submitted to a number of the creditors and has been approved by them as furnishing the best settlement possible, in view of the involved conditions of the companies, and the unprecedented financial situation now prevailing. In order to put the plan into effect, certain proceedings must be had in the New York courts and in the courts of other jurisdictions. A copy of the plan and agreement is being transmitted by the various committees to all known creditors.

The plan respects all the rights of creditors as they now exist, and if accepted will preserve the value of the assets of the H. B. Claflin Company and of the twenty-three companies as going concerns, and will avoid the losses incident to forced liquidation.

"Work Shoulder to Shoulder."

Accompanying copies of the plan sent to merchandise, deposit, and miscellaneous creditors was a statement by Edwin H. Baker, Chairman of the General Creditors' Committee, saying:

"If the plan now presented is carried out it will mean that the terrific losses which would result from forced liquidations can be averted, and both the wholesale and retail businesses can be continued.

"It is the earnest hope of our committee that all noteholders, merchandise creditors, and others will work together shoulder to shoulder to bring about as speedily and as successfully as possible a complete reorganization of these enterprises.

"In justice to Mr. Claflin, it should be said that he has, in turning over all of his personal assets to aid this reorganization, taken a course which deserves and which will receive the hearty commendation of all creditors."

Holmes J. Corbett, Chairman of the Creditors' Audit and Adjustment Association Committee, said:

"After careful study of this plan we do not hesitate to say that, in our view it offers just treatment of all the varied and conflicting interests; that it affords the best opportunity of realizing on the creditors' claims, and it will, I feel, be promptly agreed to by the creditors of all classes, both to avoid the heavy expense and losses that would necessarily follow any liquidation by legal administration and winding up of the complicated affairs of this estate, and in the hope of securing the most favorable and just results from the existing deplorable situation."

Members of the committees said it was impossible to put a value on the personal assets turned over by John Claflin, as they consisted largely of the entire stock ownership of the twenty-three companies, the present value of which was difficult to estimate.

The essence of the plan is that, while it preserves with exactitude the existing interests of all the creditors, it calls for no new capital and frees the twenty-three companies of liability on their $31,660,000 of notes. This was made possible by the fact that Mr. Claflin owned their entire capital stocks and made this stock available for pledging behind the new notes to be issued by the new holding company, the Mercantile Stores Corporation, so that the earnings of the companies will go to pay the principal and interest of the new notes.

Notes of Retail Stores.

It was the existence of the outstanding notes, exceeding in most instances the total assets of the company issuing them, that threw the twenty-two retail stores and the Defender Manufacturing Company into receivership, following the collapse of the H. B. Claflin Company, the wholesale concern by which they were indorsed and sold to the banks. It was the approaching maturity of the notes and the inability of the H. B. Claflin Company or John Claflin to market enough new notes to take care of their payment that put the H. B. Claflin Company into receivership.

The exact amount of these notes in the hands of the banks, constituting the bulk of the claims outstanding, with the assets of the twenty-three companies making them and their other liabilities, are given for the first time in the accountants' report accompanying the plan. As shown in the table the total assets of the twenty-three companies at approximately the time of the collapse were $14,822,866.50, while their liabilities, aside from the Claflin notes, were but $2,427,907.02. The notes outstanding in their names amounted to $31,661,829.47. They had behind them also the assets of the H. B. Claflin Company as indorser.

These notes were issued here in New York, where the Treasurer of each company was situated, and were indorsed by the H. B. Claflin Company, which discounted or sold them and received the proceeds. It was generally supposed by the banks that bought them through brokers that they were strictly bills receivable of the Claflin companies. The notes are said to have been the cash in the proceeds were applied to indebtedness.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE 23 COMPANIES.

	Assets.	Claflin Notes.	Other Liabilities.
H. Batterman Co., Brooklyn	$872,929.78	$978,304.97	$140,670.59
J. Bacon & Sons, Louisville	911,722.78	2,329,510.20	48,439.59
Bedford Co., Brooklyn	440,890.28	1,307,419.89	143,454.62
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co., Nashville	740,698.74	666,790.22	106,245.26
M. J. Connell Co., Butte	402,685.86	1,175,448.52	20,025.26
Defender Mfg. Co., New York	542,056.28	1,459,950.00	11,245.85
The Fair Co., Cincinnati	426,904.32	1,029,487.63	67,150.56
Hennessy Co., Butte	1,937,657.37	1,883,800 00	184,767.08
Jones Store Co., Kansas City	1,720,129.18	561,186.48	476,573.57
Joslin Dry Goods Co., Denver	713,362.47	892,340.70	79,801.55
Kline Bros., Altoona	305,855.46	1,542,929.68	9,456.22
Lion Dry Goods Co., Toledo	840,906.08	2,062,746.32	126,962.57
Lord & Gage, Inc., Reading	439,466.22	1,408,012.05	65,488.24
Geo. W. McAlpin Co., Cincinnati	530,709.06	490,910.21	498,523.70
MacDougall & Southwick Co., Seattle	914,136.37	1,935,293.29	96,941.88
Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala	451,053.40	1,296,909.63	37,802.04
People's Store Co., Tacoma	525,943.11	1,975,436.03	68,676.63
Root Dry Goods Co., Terre Haute	504,717.84	1,381,470.31	93,960.50
Spring Dry Goods Co., Grand Rapids	432,806.30	1,267,452.49	54,854.45
Watt, Rettew & Clay Inc., Norfolk, Va	290,231.80	1,327,147.57	11,180.81
Thos. C. Watkins, Ltd., Hamilton, Canada	570,794.32	1,315,857.44	40,807.46
J. B. White & Co., Augusta, Ga	412,189.10	1,753,350.00	19,898.96
Whitehouse Co., Spokane	190,957.22	1,017,126.14	31,080.13
	$14,822,866.50	$31,661,829.47	$2,427,907.02

H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

Summary of receivers' preliminary report as at June 24, 1914, with sundry modifications and comments based on information since obtained, not including capital stocks or bonds of twenty-three companies delivered to the H. B. Claflin Company or its receivers by John Claflin:

ASSETS.

	Book Values.
Cash, subject in part to offsets	$567,896.67
Merchandise bills receivable	362,939.37
General accounts receivable	5,181,485.51
Due from French and German offices, net	607.65
Inventory of merchandise	6,724,441.97
Due from two companies in hands of receivers in excess of their notes discounted by the H. B. Claflin Company	675,879.29
Due from McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh	758,859.19
Subordinated to $1,100,000 of other debts of McCreery & Co. The stock of this company is included in the below item "Stocks of three companies not in the hands of receivers."	
Due from Associated Merchants Company, O'Neill-Adams Co., and companies affiliated with the United Dry Goods Companies, Associated Merchants Company, &c., on open account	4,809,198.30
Of this there is due from O'Neill-Adams Company $3,945,647.55, on which it is expected that $1,500,000 will be realized.	
Bonds, mortgages, and miscellaneous stocks	352,847.19
Stocks in United Dry Goods Companies, Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company, Higbee Company, and O'Neill-Adams Company	6,874,417.08
This includes United Dry Goods Companies Common stock, (par $6,208,000,) upon which no dividends are now being paid; Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Company preferred stock, (par $187,000,) upon which 7 per cent. dividends are being paid, and common stock, (par $2,-102,650,) upon which no dividends have as yet been paid; the Higbee Company common stock, (par $400,000,) upon which no dividends have as yet been paid. The stock of O'Neill-Adams Company is without value.	
Stocks of three companies not in hands of receivers	1,240,000.00
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh; MacCulloch & Cloutier Merdantile Company, and Wilkes-Barre Dry Goods Company.	
Real estate and buildings	5,419,790.38
This includes:	
Worth Street property, at book valuation, $2,739,181.58; assessed valuation approximately $1,400,000.	
Thirty-fourth Street (McCreery) property, at book valuation, $2,013,-859.04; pledged to secure sundry advances by United Dry Goods Companies included in liabilities shown below, and also claimed to be subject to an option to purchase.	
Improvements and fixtures	175,494.64
Unexpired interest and other working assets	327,259.00
This includes $300,000 unexpired discount on notes at June 24, 1914.	
Total, book values	$33,471,116.24

LIABILITIES.

Taxes and salaries	$39,214.51
Notes payable, secured by collateral	341,988.32
Accounts payable for merchandise, &c	5,854,411.60
Due to United Dry Goods Companies, Hahne & Co., Stewart Dry Goods Company, and Powers Mercantile Company	2,613,668.03
Partly secured by pledge of the Thirty-fourth Street (McCreary) real estate listed in assets above.	
Due to five of the twenty-three companies on open account	386,557.30
Miscellaneous indebtedness	295,878.00
Total	$9,531,717.96

The plan of reorganization provides that the trustees will have the right at any time to dispose of all or part of the stock of any company, or cause it to be voted in favor of a sale of all or part of its assets, as it is purposed to liquidate the business of any company that does not prove profitable and to sell the business of other companies as going concerns whenever favorable terms may be obtained. The proceeds of any such sale are to be distributed to the holders of that series of notes. If it pays the notes in full and leaves a surplus this surplus is to be paid to the Mercantile Stores Corporation and ultimately will help to pay the notes of the less successful or less valuable companies.

Dividends declared by any company are to be applied by the trustees to the payment of 5 per cent. interest on that series and to part payment of the principal. With the consent of a majority in number and amount of all the outstanding notes of all series, the trustees may extend the maturity of all notes from three to five years.

The Trustees named in the plan are James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Ernest A. Hamill, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago; John W. T. Nichols of Minot, Hooper & Co., New York; Philip Stockton, President of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, and Henry W. Howe of Lawrence & Co., Boston and New York.

It is stated that John Claflin has executed an assignment of all claims, if any, held by him against the H. B. Claflin Company and the other twenty-three companies, and such claims will be transferred to the Mercantile Corporation.

The stock of the Mercantile Corporation will be without par value, the number of shares to be determined by the Noteholders' Committee, which is charged with the function of carrying out the plan. All this stock will be held by the trustees under a separate trust instrument, for the primary purpose of protecting all the holders of the new notes.

The administrative management of the Mercantile Corporation and of the proposed H. B. Claflin Corporation are to be entirely independent, and the twenty-three companies will be under no obligations to purchase from the proposed wholesale company.

The trustees will select the first Board of Directors of the Mercantile Corporation, which will consist of seven members, at least three of whom must to merchants. A majority of the Board of Directors of the proposed H. B. Claflin Corporation, until the payment of the collateral notes, are to be merchants.

All creditors may become parties to the plan and agreement of reorganization by depositing their claims with the Bankers Trust Company as depositary, or with the Northern Trust Company, Chicago; Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia; Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, and Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, as agents of the depositary.

All deposits must be made on or before Oct. 26, 1914, after which date no deposits will be received, except in the discretion of the committee.

The Noteholders' Committee, by which the plan was prepared, in co-operation with the other committees, consists of James S. Alexander, Chairman; Lewis L. Clarke, Howland Davis, William T. Elliott, Charles W. Folds, Ernest A. Hamill, Seward Prosser, Philip Stockton, and Festus J. Wade. Its Secretary is B. W. Jones of 16 Wall Street.

FIND DRESSED SKELETON.

Flask of Carbolic Acid and Bottle of Cyanide Under Coat.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 27.—Jacob Palatto of Palisades Park came upon the skeleton of a man in the Palisades woods near Tenafly this afternoon while he was hunting for mushrooms.

Coroner James McNally, County Physician S. E. Armstrong of Rutherford, and detectives from Tenafly hurried to the woods in an automobile after receiving a telephone call from Palatto. They found the skeleton dressed in a suit of clothes and a derby hat lay beside the body.

Nothing was found in the packets except the metal top of a champagne bottle wrapped in a handkerchief. Under the coat, however, were found a half-empty flask of carbolic acid and a bottle partly filled with cyanide of potassium.

Hebrew Federation Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—Harry S. Felter of New Brunswick was re-elected President of the New Jersey Federation of Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations here today. Other officers chosen follow: Samuel S. Rothberg of Plainfield, First Deputy President; Joseph H. Stone of Trenton, Second Deputy President; Miss Ada Mint of Perth Amboy, Third Deputy President; Br. Bernard Feldman of Perth Amboy, Recording Secretary; Miss Rose Cantor of North Hudson, Financial Secretary; Sydney Westheimer of North Hudson, Treasurer; Samuel B. Weiss of Camden, Sergeant at Arms.

FOR PRIMARY VOTING.

Polling places for enrolled voters of all parties will be open today from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HALE HAMILTON
starring in "A Pair of Sixes"—showing how smart he looks in our new soft hat—
The VIRGINIAN.
Truly Warren

CLYSMIC

"Best because Imported" is obviously wrong when applied to natural products. The mineral springs of America are superior to those of all the world.
CLYSMIC
"King of Table Waters"
Has no equal

You'll Be Surprised How Good a Suit $25 Will Buy

Several hundred patterns. Many imported. New weaves and colorings. 1915 advance styles.

$25 To Measure Only $25

We are suggesting a number of new ideas in styles that will be very popular. Samples on request.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

From Across the Water

SHORTLY before the war made shipments uncertain and manufacturing difficult for the English, Scotch and Irish woolen mills, Hart, Schaffner & Marx imported for us great quantities of foreign fabrics.
The prices on these

Suits made from imported goods begin at $25

Wallach Bros.

Broadway at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave. corner 122d
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers

SHANLEY'S
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Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
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